The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

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DISFIGURED FOR LIFE

Our little girl's humor commenced with a tiny sore on one nostril, but it kept on spreading till we thought she would never get it cured. We tried everything we could get, but it kept getting larger all the time, till *both nostrils, the upper lip, a part of the lower lip, and up one side to the eye, were a solid sore.* We thought there was no cure, and that she would be *disfigured for life.* Finally we tried CUTICURA REMEDIES. We used CUTICURA RESOLVENT and nearly a box of CUTICURA (ointment), and in a short time she was entirely well, with not a trace of the humor.

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IS SANTIAGO TAKEN?

Cape Haytien Hears That the Cuban City Has Fallen.

HAVANA REPORTS ANOTHER BOMBARDMENT

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, June 11.—11:25 A. M. There is no direct news from Cuba this morning, but the rumor is again current that Santiago de Cuba has fallen.

OLD GLORY FLOATS ON SPANISH FLAGSTAFF.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 11.—News was received here today to the effect that a force of American marines has landed on the shores of Guantanamo Bay and that the stars and stripes are now floating from a Spanish flagstaff.

THE INVASION OF CUBA HAS BEGUN.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

OFF GUANTANAMO, Cuba, Friday, June 10, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 11.—7 a. m.—The invasion of Cuba by the American forces began today. Six hundred marines have pitched their tents about the smoking ruins of the outer fortifications of Guantanamo and the stars and stripes for the first time float from a Spanish flagstaff in Cuba.

To Captain Clark and the battleship Oregon belong the honor of accomplishing the first successful landing of the war. Forty marines from the battleship went ashore this morning and occupied the left entrance of the bay until the troop ship Panther arrived with six hundred marines.

These under the command of Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Huntington arrived at 3 o'clock and within half an hour they had burned the buildings of the Spanish camp and had set fire to the miserable little village which crouched on the beach under the hill top of Guantanamo.

The whole operation of silencing the guns and landing the forces was as easy as planning a Sunday school picnic. The Marblehead, backed by the Vixen and Dolphin, opened fire on the earthworks yesterday.

The shores to the right of the entrance were lined with guns and rifle pits, but the Spaniards stampeded after firing a few shots.

The city of Guantanamo lies four miles up the bay and a little Spanish gunboat came down to help the shore batteries. But she stayed just long enough to turn around. Numerous shots were fired by the Spaniards but not one landed and no Americans were injured.

The main fort lies within the city limits and is still to be reduced, but it is not in a difficult position and the American officers say it can be taken in fifteen minutes when desired.

The Marblehead, Dolphin, Vixen and two colliers have been off the entrance of the harbor for several days and yesterday morning they sailed into the channel. A mile further up they opened fire, sending fifty shots into the fortifications on the left. The hills on the right of the entrance were deserted. There are no defences on the right side of the harbor.

No attempt to land was made until the Oregon steamed in early this morning. Captain Clark immediately sent forty marines ashore and twenty from the Marblehead followed. They found evidence of a very hasty departure by the Spaniards. Watches, hammocks and ammunition were scattered about the earthworks and a spanish flag was found in one of the rifle pits.

The little detachment of marines held the place until the Panther arrived, when they were recalled and the work of disembarkation began.

The first boat load had scarcely landed when the village burst into flames.

Company B under Lieutenant Hall was the first ashore, and without the loss of a moment, the column started up the steep, rocky hillside to the earthworks. For an hour a brown column of marines filed up the narrow path, eventually taking up a position at the top of the hill.

As soon as the American flag was swung out to the breeze from the flagstaff of the captured Spanish camp the Oregon steamed away to rejoin the fleet off Santiago.

The marines will hold the position until the arrival of the expected troops, in the meantime scouting in the vicinity, with the Marblehead, Vixen and Dolphin lying by to protect them.

Rear Admiral Sampson now has a harbor and a base of supplies on the south side of the island and troops can be landed at will.

The troopship Panther reached the fleet off Santiago early today.

On her way over the Yosemite fired a dozen shells into the port of Daiquiri (Bayquire) but received no responses.

Guantanamo is but forty miles east of Santiago de Cuba and is a splendid location for a base of supplies for the blockading fleet.

It is understood that the island of Cuba is entirely cut off from cable communication with the outside world. Reports here say that the cable ship Adria cut the cable at Santiago on Monday and that the same day the St. Louis cut the cable running from Guantanamo to the Mole St. Nicolas, Hayti. She was interrupted in the work by shells from the shore but the Marblehead sent several shells at the soldiers and scattered them.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO RENEWED.

MADRID, June 11.—Noon. — An official dispatch received here from Havana dated yesterday, Friday, June 10, says:

"This morning eight of Admiral Sampson's ships recommenced the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba. At the same time a number of boats, towed by a steamer, approached and attempted to make a landing.

"The cannonade lasted three hours. The Spaniards, skillfully posted, repulsed the attempted landing and the Americans drew off.

"No damage was caused by the shells from the ships which kept distant, evidently afraid to venture within range of the guns of the forts."

THE SPANISH WARSHIP SCARE DISCREDITED.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 11.—The reported presence of Spanish warships outside of the Virginia capes is discredited. The cause of the scare last night is not definitely known as yet.

LATE DISPATCHES COME FROM SAMPSON.

WASHINGTON, June 11. — There were rumors at the navy department today that cablegrams had been received from Sampson via Port Antonio, Jamaica. The foundation for these was probably the arrival of the St. Louis off the coast of Jamaica, leading to the natural presumption that she had brought dispatches from the commander-in-chief of the blockading squadron. The department official would make no statement about these dispatches; and in fact would not admit that any had been received, but there is reason for the assumption that in any case they related to nothing more important than notice from Sampson that certain ships had been designated to supplement the convoy for the troop ships, and also an announcement from the commander of the St. Louis that he had captured a prize. As time is believed to be an important point just now in the movement of troops, it is suggested here that something might be saved in this direction if the transports start from Tampa bay with the small convoy already available and arrange to meet the additional and more powerful convoy from Sampson's fleet somewhere in the neighborhood of the Windward channel. If any danger at all exists for the transports in the shape of lurking Spanish gunboats, it is not believed that there is reason for apprehension in the waters west of Cape Maysi, the eastern extremity of Cuba, and if this course were adopted, full thirty-six hours may be saved in the time required for the transports to reach Santiago.

The bulletin relative to Hobson's feat this morning at the navy department shows from its date that mail advices have been received by the department from Admiral Sampson, but the officials have nothing further to communicate than that contained in the bulletin.

Miss Bertha McNeit has returned to her home in Benton county. She has been the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. James Hite, of the north side. Mr. Hite is the popular Lake Erie brakeman.

HAWAII IS TACKLED.

House Pounding Away at Annexation Question.

Representative Hitt Says They Should be Taken In.

Would Amount Merely to Acceptance of Gift.

The War Revenue Bill Passes the Senate and Only Waits Official Signature to Become Law.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The session of the house today was devoted to debate upon the Hawaiian resolutions. Proceedings began with mutual withdrawal by Mr. Grosvenor, republican, of Ohio, and Mr. Swanson, democrat, of Virginia, of uncomplimentary and "injurious language" used by them relative to each other in the heat of debate Thursday night when the revenue conference report was under consideration. The senate amendments to the bill organizing the naval hospital corps were concurred in and Mr. Hitt, republican, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, then was recognized to begin the Hawaiian debate advocating annexation.

He reviewed the provisions of the Newlands resolution as being practically identical with those of the treaty before the senate and with the one which was negotiated five years since.

Thus, he said, the question was an old one. Annexation met with the approval of the Hawaiian republic and there was nothing of constraint suggested by the resolutions. The only question to be considered was whether it would be wise for this government to take what was offered.

Referring to the stratetic importance of the islands he said they constituted a small territory but, nevertheless, nineteen great powers kept constantly there their representatives to watch their interests because of their preculiar location.

Mr. Hitt quoted many naval authorities in assertions that possession of the islands was of great importance and pointed out that no fleet could come from Asiatic waters to operate against the western coast without touching at Hawaii for supplies and recoaling.

The control of the island would be practically an effectual barrier to attack upon our western interests.

SENATE PASSES WAR REVENUE BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The conference report on the war revenue bill was agreed to by the senate shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon after a discussion lasting four hours.

The report was agreed to by the decisive vote of 43 to 22.

Every republican voted for the measure, and their votes were supplemented by those of eight democrats, one silver republican and one independent.

As soon as the engrossed bill can be signed by the presiding officers of the two branches of congress it will be sent to the president for approval.

LABOR DAY

Will Be Celebrated by the Trades Council This Year.

An Effort Will be Made to Secure Samuel Gompers as the Principal Orator of the Day.

The Trades and Labor council at its regular meeting last evening decided to celebrate Labor day again this year. A committee reported that Mayor Scherer had promised the council the use of Swinney park for the celebration, but inasmuch as the exact nature of the celebration had not been determined the council did not decide to celebrate in the city's pretty park.

A motion prevailed instructing the secretary to secure, if possible, the services of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation, as the principal orator of the day. Should it be impossible to secure Mr. Gompers the secretary will try and induce W. D. Mahon, of Detroit, or W. C. Pomeroy, of Chicago, to come here and make an address.

There was some sentiment in favor of a grand civic and industrial parade and a committee was instructed to visit business men and learn whether they would participate.

Grievances presented by the musicians and the laundry workers were discussed and referred to the proper committees.

The stonecutters gave notice of their withdrawal from the council and the resignation was accepted.

BURNED HIS FACE.

Little John Brabandt Meets With a Severe Accident.

Last evening Johnny Brabandt, who lives with his parents on John street, was playing with a toy cannon, which he had loaded with powder. At one of the explosions the boy's face was in too close proximity to the cannon and he was struck in the face with the powder. He was badly burned about the face, lips and eyes and Dr. A. J. Kesler, who attends him, fears that the lad will be powder-marked. The lad, while quite severely burned, is not confined to his bed.

WILL FIGHT IT OUT.

Spain Has No Thought of Overtures for Peace.

THE POWERS WILL AGAIN SEEK TO MEDIATE

MADRID, June 11.—2 P. M.—The campaign inaugurated by some of the foreign newspapers in favor of peace between Spain and the United States is not approved here. According to the opinion of several generals Spain is capable of continuing the war in Cuba for two years, even under the most unfavorable circumstances. Therefore, they add, it is useless to talk of peace unless it implies a return to the status quo ante bellum.

The government, it is added, has not received any suggestions of peace from the powers, and in political circles it is declared that if such a suggestion were received the government would politely decline to entertain it on the ground that Spain has decided to pursue the war to the bitter end.

THE POWERS AGAIN CONSIDER MEDIATION.

BERLIN, June 11.—The Kreuz Zietung today says it can confirm the reports that a confidential interchange of opinion is taking place between several of the powers in regard to mediation between Spain and the United States.

SAY YELLOW FEVER RAGES AT SANTIAGO.

MADRID, June 11.—Dispatches received here from Cuba announce that yellow fever is ravaging Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet, the province of Santiago de Cuba being, it is claimed, the hotbed of the disease.

SAMPSON'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF HOBSON.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The navy department today posted the following bulletin giving a detailed official report from Admiral Sampson upon the heroism of Lieutenant Hobson and his men in sinking the Merrimac in the Santiago channel:

"United States Flagship New York, off Santiago, June 3, 1898.—Permit me to call your attention to Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson. As stated in a special telegram, before coming here I decided to make the harbor entrance secure against the possibility of egress by Spanish ships by obstructing the narrow part of the entrance by sinking a collier at that point. Upon calling upon Mr. Hobson for his professional opinion as to a true method of sinking the ship he manifested the most lively interest in the problem. After several days of consideration he presented a solution which he considered would insure the immediate sinking of the ship when she reached the desired point in the channel.

"This plan we prepared for execution when we reached Santiago. The plan contemplated a crew of only seven men and Mr. Hobson, who begged that it might be entrusted to him.

"The anchor chains were arranged on deck for both the anchors, forward and aft, the plan including the anchoring of the ship almost immediately.

"As soon as I reached Santiago and I had the collier to work upon, the details were completed and diligently prosecuted, hoping to complete them in one day as the moon and tide served best the first night after our arrival. Notwithstanding every effort the hour of 4 o'clock in the morning arrived, and the preparation was scarcely completed. After a careful inspection of the final preparations I was forced to relinquish the plan for that morning, as dawn was breaking. Mr. Hobson begged to try it at all hazards.

"This morning proved more propitious as a prompt start could be made. Nothing could have been more gallantly executed. We waited impatiently after the firing by the Spaniards had ceased. When they did not appear from the harbor at 6 o'clock I feared that they had all perished. A steam launch, which had been sent in charge of Naval Cadet Powell to rescue the men, appeared at this time coming out under a persistent fire of the batteries but brought none of the crew. A careful inspection of the harbor from this ship showed that the vessel Merrimac had been sunk in the channel.

"This afternoon the chief of staff of Admiral Cervera came out under a flag of truce with a letter from the admiral extolling the bravery of the crew in an unusal manner. "I cannot, myself, too earnestly express my appreciation of the conduct of Mr. Hobson and his gallant crew. I venture to say that a more brave and daring thing has not been done since Cushing blew up the Albemarle.

"Referring to the inspiring letter which you addressed to the officers at the beginning of the war I am sure you will offer a suitable professional reward to Mr. Hobson and his companions.

"I must add that Commander J. M. Miller relinquished his command with the very greatest reluctance, believing he would retain his command under all circumstances.

"He was, however, finally convinced that the attempt of another person to carry out the multitude of details which had been in preparation by Mr. Hobson might endanger its proper execution. I therefore took the liberty to relieve him for this reason only.

"There were hundreds of volunteers who were anxious to participate. There were 150 from the Iowa, nearly as many from this ship and large numbers from all the other ships, officers and men alike.

"W. T. SAMPSON."

HOW PORTO RICO MAY BE CAPTURED.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 5.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—C. D. Ajevado, who was for twelve years a resident of San Juan, Porto Rico, is thoroughly in favor of the United States taking possession of Porto Rico at once. He said to a representative of the Associated Press today:

"A United States expedition can land where it pleases in Porto Rico, except in the neighborhood of San Juan. The best harbor in Porto Rico is Guanica, west of Ponce and south of San Juan, from which latter place it is distant eighteen hours' carriage ride. The roads between Guanica and San Juan, as indeed everywhere in Porto Rico, are excellent, and troops with supplies could be moved about the island readily, but I would not advice exposing men to the tropical sun on long marches.

"This, in spite of the fact that the climate of Porto Rico is the healthiest in the world.

"The rainy season does not begin until August, and is of short duration. Yellow fever is almost unknown.

"Our men, however, are not used to the hot weather and would wilt under it. San Juan is where the troops should be landed. The American fleet should finish the work that Admiral Sampson started last month and batter down Morro and Fort San Carlos. The forts are not at all impregnable; we can destroy them at some expense, but, judging from the previous bombardment, without loss of life. Then the troops can be landed to defeat the Spanish soldiers and take possession of the city. The occupation of San Juan would end the war in Porto Rico, for the Spaniards could not make a stand anywhere else. I cannot underestimate the strengths of the forts. Now batteries have been constructed, new and modern guns mounted and the force of 8,000 Spanish regular soldiers has been doubled. The 3,000 volunteers are valueless. There are garrisons at Ponce, Mayaguez and other towns, but the great mass of troops is at San Juan.

"After the fleet has silenced the forts the harbor may be countermined and cleared of obstructions, transports taken in and troops landed.

"As the inhabitants of Porto Rico are thoroughly disaffected, American troops would not be required to subdue the country; the people generally would welcome our soldiers. Porto Rico has not been ravaged by war. Horses, cattle and food supplies are abundant, and although there is no railroad system the first class carriage roads render communication with all parts of the island easy.

"It would be a pity to destroy San Juan, which is a fine town, with nicely paved streets wider than those of Old Havana.

"Steps were recently taken to bring in good water by an aqueduct system.

"Our soldiers could obtain good water in all parts of the island and there is no swamp land as in Cuba. The cheapest, quickest and most humane way of conquering Porto Rico is by the use of the big guns of our fleet. A land siege of San Juan would be slow and expensive, both in the matter of men and money."

Mrs. Ed. Bash and two sons, of Huntington, visited friends in Fort Wayne yesterday.

GRANT'S NEW GAME.

The General Uncovers a Fresh Battle Maneuvre.

Tries it in Sham Fight at Camp Thomas.

It is All Right and Will be Tried on the Dons.

The Chickamauga Troops Getting More Hard Work—Health of the Camp is Strikingly Good.

CHICKAMAUGA — Chattanooga National Military Park—Tenn., June 11.—The event of today at Chickamauga was the execution of General Fred Grant's battle problem. In this problem were a number of new and difficult maneuvres and it was watched with great interest by thousands of officers and men. The new maneuvres were all carried out according to General Grant's excellently conceived plan and the fact was demonstrated that many of them would be very useful in actual conflict.

The battle began at 7 o'clock and concluded before noon. There were two columns in the formation. The first, consisting of the First Vermont, Third Tennessee, and Eighth New York regiments, was commanded by Colonel Clark, of Vermont, and was formed along the Viniard road.

The second column, consisting of the Fourteenth New York, Second Nebraska and First Missouri, under command of Colonel Charles J. Bills, of Nebraska, formed on the Thedford road and up the first till the two columns met, when the struggle was begun in earnest. When this was finished General Grent threw the two columns together to ward off a supposed attack from some direction which he was supposed to have knowledge in advance.

General Grant was highly pleased with the way in which the maneuvres were executed as were also General Brooke and all the other officers present. Governor Hastings and Staff of Pennsylvania went to the park at an early hour and have been spending the day witnessing the sham battle, inspecting the Pennsylvania troops and driving over the field. They will remain several days.

A number of recruiting officers left for home states this morning.

Under the late recruiting order the full complement for a company of infantry is 105 men; for a troop of cavalry 100 men; for a battery of light artillery 173 men for a battery of heavy artillery 200 men.

KILLED HIMSELF.

Fred Borneman Suicided at Cincinnati.

He Was Despondent and Tired of Life—The Remains Will be Interred in the Queen City.

A telegram received by Charles Borneman yesterday announced the suicide of his adopted son, Fred Borneman, at his boarding house in Cincinnati. The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune has the following about the case:

"R. H. Wood, an agent employed by the Eureka Art Company, called at the Morgue yesterday forenoon and identified the remains of the man who committed suicide at the Kock lodging house as those of F. B. Borneman. Wood stated that Borneman's relatives lived at Fort Wayne, Ind., and that he came here from Louisville last August. Wood stated that Borneman said he was tired of living, that he was in debt, and could not walk about the streets without being dunned."

The family will allow the body to be interred in Cincinnati.

Fred Borneman was well known about town and for some time was manager of the Sportsmen's Emporium, which was owned by his sister, Mrs. Max G. Lade. He has been absent from the city two or three years.

DEATHS OF THE WEEK.

The following is a list of the deaths reported by the undertakers of the city for the week ending June 11:

Mary Murphy, 63 years old, general debility.

Ida M. Pond, 9 months old, cholera infantum.

Daniel Nestle, 80 years old, paralysis.

Child of David Dick, still born.

Lucy Brown, 26 years old, pneumonia.

Charles Wiencke, 36 years old, consumption.

Child of Louis Rohrbach, still born.

Otomar Lenz, 4 years old, brain fever.

At the yearly meeting of the Students' Art league held last evening, the following officers were elected: President, Miss Winch; vice president, Mrs. M. S. Mahurin; secretary, Miss Kate Chapin; treasurer, Miss Bertha Jackson. Miss Agnes Hamilton, Miss Lulu Barrows and Miss May Griffiths were appointed to serve on the program committee.

The council committee of the whole met last night and again discussed the proposed annexation. It was finally decided to ask for further time and then called a meeting to hear the remonstrators.

FIGHT FOR MANILA.

Big Battle in Progress Today Between Rebels and Spanish.

DEWEY PROMISES TO PREVENT MASSACRE.

NEW YORK, June 11.—A special cable dispatch from Hong Kong says that a battle for the possession of Manila is in progress today between the Spanish forces and those of Aguinaldo.

Admiral Dewey has promised to prevent a massacre should the insurgents capture the city. The Spanish governor has been notified that unless he withdraws the price put upon the head of the insurgent leader Aguinaldo he will get no quarter. Otherwise the rules of civilized warfare will be strictly adhered to.

As a result of this price being placed on his head three attempts have been made to take Aguinaldo's life.

THE MONTEREY AT CORRONADA ISLAND.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The arrival of the Monterey at Corronada island, two days out from Mare island as reported in the press dispatches from San Francisco, came as a surprise to the navy department, showing that the stop was not included in the monitors itinerary.

The loss of eighty-three tons of coal being washed overboard is said by the officials to be inconsequential and not a sufficient reason for the stop.

The collier Brutus, which is accompanying the monitor, has on board 4,700 tons of coal, enough to tow the Monterey around the world, so that it must have been because of some slight accident aboard ship that the Monterey went into Corronada. The great circle that the captain of the Monterey has selected as the line upon which he will proceed to the Philippines, if started afresh from the present location of the ship, would bring the Monterey very close to the Caroline islands.

It may be that she will stop in there to coal in some sheltered harbor if it is found desirable to do so. It is said, however, by persons familiar with the present disposition of the administration, that the plans do not contemplate the seizure of these islands by the Monterey, nor of the island of Guhuan, the principal one of the Ladrone group, by the Charleston.

The latter ship may, as was indicated in these dispatches when she sailed from Mare Island, touch in at the Ladrone islands en route just as the Monterey may do in the case of the Carolines, but it is not the present intention to formally occupy any of these islands.

Of course, it is realized that the development of our foreign policy may in the end lead to some such acquisition as a necessary port of coal and coaling stations on the long route from San Francisco to Manila.

TEMERARIO MUST LEAVE ASUNCION.

BUENOS AYRES, June 11.—The government of Paraguay, acting upon the representations of the United States consul at Montevideo, has notified the commander of the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario, now at Asuncion, that he must disarm that vessel if he desires to remain in port. The Spanish commander refused to do so and thereupon he was informed that the Temerario must leave Asuncion as soon as the repairs of her machinery are completed, which must be quickly done.

SICK SOLDIERS ARE REMOVED FROM TAMPA.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 11.—Sixty-five sick soldiers arrived here last night from Tampa and were taken to the general army hospital at Fort McPherson. Nearly all are regulars, only a few volunteers being included in the list. Many sick are said to be suffering from fever. There are now about 140 patients in this hospital and all are being well taken care of.

AMERICA IN FAVOR IN PARLIANENT.

LONDON, June 11.—Last evening's proceedings in parliament contained repeated illustrations of the high favor in which America is held here just now.

Every allusion of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Curzon or Mr. Chamberlain to the suggested alliance or understanding was loudly cheered, the Irish alone dissenting. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the liberal leader, said:

"No one is more anxious or more eager for closer and more permanent relations with the United States than myself. Ever since I have had anything to do with public life, my foremost object has been the cultivation of good relations with the United States.

"There have been mischievous attempts to represent that there are differences between the two political parties on this subject. There is no such difference. (Cheers.)

"There is no member of the liberal party any more than of the unionist party, who does not place friendship, alliance, if you choose to use the word, in the sense of cordial friendship with the United States, in the very fore front of English foreign policy."

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, at the end of a long defense of his policy as secretary of state for the colonies, made an eloquent reiteration of his desire for "closer cordial and intimate relations with the United States," adding:

"And the more close, the more intimate and the more definite they are the better I shall be satisfied." At one point of his speech Mr. Chamberlain was repeatedly interrupted by the Irish and the Daily Chronicle says it thinks he will rue the "bitter" words with which he finally answered them.

Mr. Chamberlain's words were:

"The Irish will have something to say to it, but I am thankful to say the Americans won't listen. I know more of America than Mr. Morley, and I say the Irish vote won't stand between us and America when there is real cause for unity."

HEAVY FIRE LOSS.

One of Detroit's Finest Commercial Blocks Destroyed.

DETROIT, Mich., June 11.—Fire early today destroyed the Case-Power building on Congress street west, with all its contents, and imminently threatened and in some cases damaged some of the finest business structures in this city.

The total damage will be upwards of $200,000. It is not believed that the insurance will exceed two-thirds of the loss.

Six firemen were severely burned and cut by glass. They are:

Lieut. M. J. Sheehan, of engine company 6, and Henry Fisher, Joseph Pockaday, Thos. Kennedy, James T. Kenyon and Edward Simmons, firemen.

All will recover. The fire was discovered at 3 o'clock, having originated on the fourth floor in the drying room of the Davidson Pipe and Novelty company, around some ovens used for enameling purposes.

It spread with extraordinary rapidity and by 5 o'clock the structure was in ruins. The interior structure of the seven-story building was almost entirely of wood and furnished easy food for the flames. The buildings across the alley in the rear and on the opposite side of Congress street were for a time endangered, but by rapid work were saved, except that the spire of old St. Paul's Episcopal church, at Congress and Shelby streets, was partially burned, and the front of the Wayne County Savings bank building slightly damaged.

LOCAL LINES.

Miss Elna Harris, of Celina, Ohio, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Houser, of 72 Madison street.

Little Bessie Hite, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hite, of the north side, has gone to Muncie to spend a few days. Mr. Hite is a Lake Erie brakeman.

Next Monday evening Ben Hur Court, No. 15, Tribe of Ben Hur, will meet as usual in their hall on court street. Five candidates will be given the initiatory work of the order. After this work is over the ladies will serve ice cream and cake. Every member is requested to to be present.

New Cases of Yellow Fever.

JACKSON, Mich., June 11.—The state board of health has been advised that there are two new cases of yellow fever at McHenry within the past twenty-four hours. No deaths have yet been reported to the board.

Summer Embroidery Classes.

Free lessons for both school girls and advanced pupils. Classes forming now. Lesson free with every 25c purchase of materials. We have all the new things in pillow tops, doilies, lunch cloths, etc. Lesson days Mondays and Saturdays. Location as before, in Miss Lowry's former china store room.

ART NEEDLE WORK CO.,
22 West Berry street.



PREMOS PRODUCE PERFECT PICTURES.
$5 to $50.
M. L. JONES,
44 CALHOUN STREET, (Second floor,) FORT WAYNE, IND.
☞Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies of all makes.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator.
GEORGE V. KELL.
For Representatives.
ROBERT B. SHIRLEY.
GEORGE W. LOUTTIT.
GEORGE B. LAWRENCE.
For Judge of Superior Court.
C. M. DAWSON.
For Prosecuting Attorney.
E. V. EMRICK.
For Clerk of the Circuit Court.
FRANK J. BELOT.
For Auditor.
WILLIAM MEYER, JR.
For Treasurer.
J. H. ROHAN.
For Recorder.
C. M. GILLETTE.
For Sheriff.
ALBERT E. MELCHING.
For Coroner.
DR. W. W. BARNETT.
For Surveyor.
JOHN A. BUSCHMAN.
For Commissioner—First District.
SYLVANUS F. BAKER.
For Commissioner—Third District.
C. E. ORFF.
For Joint Senator Allen and Adams.
WILLIAM C. RYAN.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP TICKET.

For Justices of the Peace.
H. F. FRANCE.
M. TANCEY.
L. P. HUSER.
H. F. BULLERMAN.
For Constable.
MICHAEL KENNELLY.
CHRISTOPHER KELLY.
ANDREW J. FORD.
FRED ROEBKE.

TONIGHT.

Brewers' Union No. 62—Regular meeting.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27; Rathbone Sisters; Queen Esther, No. 324, D. of R.

Masonic Temple—Attractions for this week:
Jolly Pathfinders in "A Devil's Gold Mine."

Robison Park—Vaudeville 2:30 and 8:30 p. m., daily.

THE insurgents in the Philippines have been more aggressive than those in Cuba. Now that the presence of the American fleet has a restraining influence upon the Spanish at Manila, the insurgents have been making great advances. It appears that but for Admiral Dewey's objection the [illegible] would advance upon Manila itself. Dewey wants to keep that work for the American troops. The admiral has consistently maintained the reputation of American humanity as well as of American bravery. He desires to see the capital of the Philippines occupied in a way that will be merciful to the defenders and to the residents. It is evident that there are as many problems as there are islands in the Philippines and that American assimilation will be a work of several chapters. But the lessons which Admiral Dewey is giving of the way Americans fight and the way they stop when they get through should give the Philippine islander some idea of civilization.

WHILE the number of recruits anxious to serve in the volunteer army is far in excess of the number called for, enlistments in the regular service continue slow. In April these enlistments aggregated only about 6,000. The month of May did a little better, furnishing 8,537 men, but unless the present rate of enlistment is quickly increased, the addition of 35,000 men to the regulars, contemplated by the new law, will not be secured before autumn. There is undoubtedly a strong prejudice in this country against the regular service, mainly based upon misapprehension, but the chief reason why those who wish to fight prefer going in the volunteer branch is because at the conclusion of the fighting they will be able to doff Uncle Sam's uniform. Soldiering in time of peace never has been and never will be popular among Yankees.

An Assault on Consumption.

[Chicago Journal]

Dr. J. B. Murphy's description of a new consumption cure gives the world an account of one of the most interesting developments of the whole long war against disease. The Murphy method is one of those inventions that seem so simple, one wonders why they were not thought of long ago.

The object is to rest the lung so nature can heal it. Healing takes place by a deposit of healthy tissue around the infected point, damming it up, fencing it off, encysting it as a bullet is often encysted, so that it can not spread. But for this process to take place the organ must have no other work to do. Breathing must be stopped on the affected side.

We inhale air by "suction," that is, atmospheric pressure forces the lung to expand when muscular action expands the chest walls and the lung. Exhalation follows a simple squeezing. Introduce a corresponding pressure between the chest wall and the lung, and the lung collapses. This has frequently happened in cases of puncture of the chest cavity.

To rest the lungs, Dr. Murphy collapses it. To collapse it he punctures the cavity with a needle and injects nitrogen instead of air. When healing is complete he withdraws the nitrogen and the organ resumes its functions. The other lung, meanwhile, has taken care of respiration.

In general terms, this is the Murphy process, and that it has passed the theoretical stage would seem to be proved by the doctor's claim that in five cases of advanced tuberculosis treated by it, cure was effected in from four to eight weeks. An X-ray photograph taken in April of a patient treated in December showed that tuberculosis had entirely disappeared.

So many highly scientific methods of treating consumption have disappointed the hopes of their inventors and of mankind, that the public is inclined to receive new announcements with caution. Yet each discovery or new application of an old discovery, brings fresh hope, and marks, if not success, at least progress.

Consumption is the tyrant from whose dread rule there has seemed to be no possibility of successful rebellion. And yet the emancipator may come at last. When he does he will deserve the tribute we offer liberating warriors. Meanwhile, all honor to the men who fight this silent, persistent war, and carry the banners of science farther into the territory of the foe at every assault.

WE'LL DO A TRICK WITH TEN DOLLARS

That will astonish you--With the ten in your pocket you step into our store where are clustered all styles of our "Honest-value-in-every thread" kind of Men's Ready-to-wear apparel--look over our perfect $8 and $10 Spring and Summer Suits--rich, elegant, dressy garments, and be perfectly suited so to speak--Then give up the ten and walk forth a handsomely, stylishly, seasonably dressed man.--

GOT ANOTHER TRICK.

This time it's Trousers--About 500 pairs of $5 and $6 Trousers--Worsted, Cheviots, Cassimeres--perfect wearable garments in fabric, cut and fit--You can let your choice run loose in the lot at

$4.00.

The test of a bargain is not what you are told through the papers--but what you see and know. COME IN!

LEHMAN'S
Clothing House,
34 and 36 Calhoun St.

BOUND AND MURDERED.

Body of a Man With Arms Pinioned Found Floating in New York.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The body of a man with his arms pinioned to his sides by a carefully tied and knotted rope was found floating in the East river at the foot of East Sixty Second street today. There are bruises on the head and the man may have been stunned by a blow then thrown into the river.

The rope around the body was the kind used as a leading line on a tug boat. It was wound around the body from the shoulders down below the thighs. The left arm had worked loose, but the right was still pinioned.

The police believe the murdered man is James S. A. Britz, jr., who lived at the corner of Popular and Johnson streets, Windsor Terrace, Brooklyn. Britz was reported missing on June 9th as having last been seen at noon on June 1st. He was in the milk business with his father, James S. A. Britz. When he disappeared he had $600 in cash with him, which he had collected from customers. He was twenty-three years of age. His description tallies with that of the man found in the river today.

THE COURTS.

The Meyers Divorce Case Occupies the Attention of Judge Roby.

The superior court has been crowded since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon with people listening to the evidence in the divorce case of Frederick Meyers vs. Caroline Meyers. Some of the testimony is very racy and charges and countercharges of infidelity are flying thick and fast. P. B. Colerick is plaintiff's attorney and Elmer Leonard appears for Mrs. Meyers.

After the evidence was in, that is, all the court cared to hear, Judge Roby refused to grant the divorce on the ground that neither was entitled to redress by a legal separation.

NOTES.

The viewers in the matter of the McCulloch road, in Wayne township, report in favor of establishing the thoroughfare.

Rudolphus Goldstein has been granted a physician's license.

Gottleib Geller has qualified as administrator of the estate of Frederick Lindenberg, deceased.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Guy Hudsputh and Esther Woods.

Thomas Morris and Elizabeth France.

A ROYAL FORGER.

Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg Realized $2,000,000 With Her Pen.

LONDON, June 11.—A special dispatch from Vienna says the creditors of Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg, wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg, who is accused of forging the signature of Crown Princess Stephanie to the extent of $2,000,000, are bringing action against her in an attempt to recover the money.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle telegraphed to his paper on May 10, as follows: "Princess Louise, of Saxe, Coburg, was conveyed to a private asylum last night. The princess, who is a daughter of King Leopold, of Belgium, had clandestinely passed the last few weeks with Lieutenant Von Mattachich-Keglinch, her lover, at the castle near Agram Croatia. In the meantime her debts grew to millions of florins and bills bearing the alleged forged signature of the Arch-Dutchess Stephanie came into circulation."

Children's Day at Christ's Lutheran Church

The following children's day program will be rendered by the children of Christ's Lutheran Sabbath school, corner Jefferson and Webster streets, Sunday evening. The church will be tastefully decorated with parrots, canaries and flowers:

Greetings	Grace Thain
Recitation	Celia Shroyer
Exercise	By five little girls
Duet	Martha and Anna Shaffer
Recitation	Ethel Lechler
Recitation	Clyde Stout
Recitation	Mattie Rouch
Recitation	Charley Wise
Solo	Lulu Meyer
Recitation	Otto Seibert
Recitation	Anna Shaffer
Child's evening prayer	Martha Shaffer and Lulu Meyer
Recitation	Irene Seibert
Song	By the children
Recitation	Myron Johnson
Recitation	Lola Stout
Recitation	Katy Rouch
Sole	Lyda Stout
Recitation	Rose Thain
Recitation	Georgia Ruhl

YOUR VOICES RAISE

In Songs of Praise to Him Who Dwells on High.

You Are Invited to Join in the Services in Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow--Pastors' Announcements.

Prairie Grove Chapel—Sunday school at 2 p. m. Preaching and communion at 3 p. m.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—Men's meeting at 3 p. m., to be addressed by Ivers Leonard. Bible study at 4 p. m.

Children's day at the First Presbyterian church will be observed by special services at 10:45 a. m. No evening service.

Rev. M. E. Beall will preach at the Third Presbyterian church Sabbath morning at 10:45. Probably no evening service. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 7:15 p. m.

Bethany church, Nebraska, corner Boone and Fry streets; Geo. E. Davies, pastor.—Sunday school, 9 a. m.: morning worship, 10:30; evening services, 7:45, subject, "Speechlessness and Its Cure."

Simpson M. E. church—Sunday school, 9:30; sermon, 10:30, at the close of which all children presented will be baptised, Junior league, 2:30; senior league, 6:45; children's day exercises, 7:45.

Regular services at the Westminster Presbyterian church Sunday. Morning services at 10:30; evening service at 8; Christian Endeavor, 7. Evening service will be a song and gospel service.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. A. A. Hundley, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning sermon at 10:45, subject, "Infant Baptism." Children's Day service in the evening.

Bethel church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—German preaching at 10:30 a. m.; English preaching at 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. Alliance at 7:00 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. J. F. Bockman, pastor.

"The Duty and Blessing of Cheerfulness" will be the topic at the Grace Reformed church tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Morning service at 10:30; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; young people's meeting at 7:30 p. m. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; quarterly meeting services conducted by Rev. W. Z. Roberts. Preaching tonight at 8. Sabbath at 10:30 and 7:45. Y. P. C. U. at 7. p. m.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner Fourth and Cass streets—Special sermon to the children at 10:30 by the pastor, Rev. Sherman Powell, followed by a baptismal service; Sunday school at 9:30; Epworth league at 7; Children's day festival at 8 p. m.

At the West Jefferson Street of Christ services will be held tomorrow at 10:45 a. m., and at 8 p. m. The subject for the evening sermon will be: "The Men of the Merrimac; or, Heroism Worthy of Recognition." The service will be short. Good music will be furnished. P. J. Rice, minister.

Children's day at Plymouth church—At 10:45 a. m., sermon, "What Does Christ Do for the Child?" Sunday school present in a body; children may be presented for baptism; children's exercises, class songs, recitations, etc., at 7:30 p. m., with address by Supt. Paul Mossman; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. J. S. Ainslie, minister.

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison, C. C. Cissell, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30. Sermon at 10:30. Subject: "No Room in the Inn." General class at 11:45. Children presented by parents will be baptised. Junior League, 3:00 p. m.; Epworth League devotional meeting 7:00 p. m. Children day exercises at 8:00, conducted by the Sunday school. Special program.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor—Class meeting at 9:30; preaching at 10:30 by the pastor; junior league meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3 o'clock; a special service for young ladies, conducted by the Y. W. C. A., and Rev. P. J. Rice, of the West Jefferson street Church of Christ, will deliver the address and Miss Taylor will have charge of the service; Epworth league meeting at 7:15 and preaching at 7:45 by the pastor.

Services at the Baptist tabernacle tomorrow as usual. The pastor, Rev. L. L. Henson, will preach morning and evening.

South Congregational church, Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. A beautiful children's days exercise will be given 10:45 a. m. Subject at 8 p. m., "Infant Baptism." Emerson quartet.

Trinity English Lutheran church Sunday school at 9:30; morning service 10:30; Lutheran League at 7:00. No other evening service. The pastor will preach the high school baccalaureate at the morning service. Teachers and friends of the class are cordially invited.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m., subject "Evening Melodies." Every Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:30; teacher's meeting at 8:15 p. m.

Children's day program at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church will be as follows:

Sermon 10:30 a. m.—Subject: "Lesson From the Birds."	
7:00 p. m. Epworth League	
8:00 p. m. Song—872 Hymnal	
Prayer	
Scripture lesson	
Solo	Dr. Schrader
Music	Selected
Song	Infant class
Recitation	George Thorward
Solo	Leonard McCurdy
Address	Manford Wright
Violin solo	Miss Lillian Schrader
Duet	Mrs. McCurdy and Julia Parr
Address—Illustrated—Six Historical Periods in Methodism	
Recitation—Medley-Patriotic	Frances Maxwell, Miniam Parr, Manonah Brizzalani, Harris Hartman
Hymn 1089	
Benediction	

Tomorrow will be Children's day festival at Trinity M. E. church. The pastor, Rev. Sherman Powell, will deliver a special sermon to the children at 10:30, following which there will be a baptismal service at which a large number of children will be presented for baptism. At 8 o'clock a concert service entitled, "Pictures of Heroic Methodism," will be given by the school. Six beautiful pictures will be exhibited, motion song, recitations, songs, etc. The church will be beautifully decorated. A special collection for the children's educational fund will be taken. No admission and all cordially invited.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a, m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p, m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren. —Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

RELIEF FROM PAIN.

Women Everywhere Express their Gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. T. A. WALDEN, Gibson, Ga., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before taking your medicine, life was a burden to me. I never saw a well day. At my monthly period I suffered untold misery, and a great deal of the time I was troubled with a severe pain in my side. Before finishing the first bottle of your Vegetable Compound I could tell it was doing me good. I continued its use, also used the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, and have been greatly helped. I would like to have you use my letter for the benefit of others."

Mrs. FLORENCE A. WOLFE, 515 Mulberry St., Lancaster, Ohio, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years I was troubled with what the local physicians told me was inflammation of the womb. Every month I suffered terribly. I had taken enough medicine from the doctors to cure anyone, but obtained relief for a short time only. At last I concluded to write to you in regard to my case, and can say that by following your advice I am now pefectly well."

Mrs. W. R. BATES, Mansfield, La., writes:

"Before writing to you I suffered dreadfully from painful menstruation, leucorrhœa and sore feeling in the lower part of the bowels. Now my friends want to know what makes me look so well. I do not hesitate one minute in telling them what has brought about this great change. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is the greatest remedy of the age."

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Close—Wheat—June, 95c; July, 86¢; Sept., $73\frac{7}{8}$¢; Dec., $82\frac{3}{4}$¢.

Corn—June, $32\frac{1}{2}$¢; July, 33c; Sept., $33\frac{3}{4}$¢.

Oats—June, 25¢; July, $24\frac{1}{8}$@$\frac{1}{4}$¢; Sept,, $21\frac{7}{8}$¢.

Pork—June, $9.67; July, $9.67; Sept., $9.85.

Lard—June, $5.70@5.72; July, $5.70@5.72; Sept., $5.80@4.82.

Ribs—June, $5.55; July, $5.35; Sept., $5.45.

Barley—Cash, No. 3, 33@37¢.

Rye—Cash, 45¢; July, 45¢; Sept., $42\frac{1}{2}$¢.

Flax—Cash, $1.16; N. W., 1.16\frac{1}{2}$; June, $1.17; Sept., 1.10\frac{1}{2}$.

Timothy—June, $2.70.

Sheriff Melching has received information from Chicago of the capture of a man with a horse and buggy. The description of the animal and vehicle leads the sheriff to believe that he has located the horse and buggy stolen from C. W. Fulton some weeks ago.

Cure a Headache in 15 Minutes

By using Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache. All druggists.

WITH THAT BAT

Tom Campbell Won Another Game From the Wolverines.

The Big Catcher Smashed Out a Home Run in the Ninth Inning--Winners of Other Games--Notes.

Big Tom Campbell's bat won another game for Fort Wayne yesterday. It was the big catcher who lined out enough hits Thursday to corrall a game and he duplicated the performance yesterday in the ninth inning. In the first inning the Grand Rapids team had scored two and O'Meara put the ball over the fence for a home run. Not another run was made until the ninth, when the Wolverines scored one on a misplay by Spencer. In Fort Wayne's half Brodie flied out and Hickey made a single. O'Meara followed with a three-bagger and then Burnett struck out. Two men were out when Mr. Campbell came to bat. He waited until a nice one came over the plate and then made a vicious swing. The ball sailed over the fence and the bases were cleared. The game was won. Score:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hickey, cf	5	1	2	5	0	0
O'Meara, 2b	5	2	3	3	4	0
Burnett, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Campbell, c	5	1	2	2	1	0
Kihm, 1b	3	0	1	11	1	0
Spencer, ss	4	0	1	1	2	1
Babb. 3b	3	0	1	2	1	2
Belden rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Brodie, p	3	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	36	4	11	27	11	3

GRAND RAPIDS.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bradley, rf	4	0	2	0	0	0
McKinney, 3b	3	0	0	0	3	1
Torreyson, 1b	3	1	1	14	2	0
Durrett, lf	3	1	0	2	0	0
Hartzell, cf	2	1	1	2	0	0
Cote, c	4	0	1	5	2	0
Valdois, ss	4	0	1	2	5	0
Weber, 2b	4	0	1	1	4	0
Kostal, p	4	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	31	3	7	*26	20	1

*Two men out when winning run was made.

BY INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Grand Rapids	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Fort Wayne	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4

Stolen basses—Torreyson. Durett. Valdois, Hartzell, 2; Belden, Kihm. Sacrifice hits—McKinney, Babb. Two base hits—Hartzell, Cote, Babb. Three base hits—O'Meara. Home runs—O'Meara, Campbell. Double plays—O'Meara to Kihm; Babb to Kihm. Struck out—By Kostal, 3; by Brodie, 1. First base on balls—Off Kostal, 3; off Brodie. 1. Wild pitch—Kostal. Left on bases—Fort Wayne, 10; Grand Rapids, 6. Umpire—Colgan. Time of game—1:50.

YOUNGSTOWN, 7; SPRINGFIELD, 6.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 11.—Musser played second for Springfield, and may sign with them. Mazena left for home on account of the illness of his father at Nashville, Tenn. The score:

Youngstown	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
Springfield	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	6

Base Hits—Youngstown, 8; Springfield, 7. Errors—Youngstown, 2; Springfield, 6. Batteries, Martin and Patterson; Wells and Graffius.

MANSFIELD, 5; TOLEDO, 2.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, June 11.—Muffs of easy flies in the ninth inning alone prevented Kellam from shutting out Toledo. The score:

Mansfield	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	6
Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Base hits—Mansfield, 11; Toledo, 8. Errors—Mansfield, 4; Toledo, 3. Batteries—Kellam and Belt; Emig and Arthur.

NEW CASTLE, 5; DAYTON, 1.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., June 11.—The game put up by the New Castles was a beautiful one and Guese's work in the box was fine. The score:

New Castle	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
Dayton	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Base hits—New Castle, 9; Dayton, 5. Errors—New Castle, 1. Batteries—New Castle, Guese and Barkley; Dayton, Battes and Donahue. Umpire—Warner.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 7; New York, 6.
Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 4.
Baltimore, 10; Louisville, 7.
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 1.
Washington, 5; Pittsburg, 6.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 0; Kansas City, 9.
Columbus at Omaha—Rain.
Indianapolis at Minneapolis—Rain.

HURRAH FOR "OLD ANSE."

NEW YORK, June 11.—Adrian C. Anson has been engaged as manager of the New York base ball club and took charge of the team today.

A SIX CLUB LEAGUE.

T. J. Hickey, president of the Western association, makes the following statement concerning the future of the organization:

"The Burlington club has been disbanded and Cedar Rapids dropped from the circuit. At a meeting held yesterday a six-club league was organized and each put up a $300 guarantee to finish the season. Each city is anxious to continue.

"We also made a new schedule, which goes into effect June 17. The weak clubs will be strengthened out of the Cedar Rapids club. Burlington's $500 guarantee was ordered paid into the treasury and $120 of the same is to go to Rock Island, whose club was there when they disbanded."

NOTES.

Youngstown hangs on like grim death and wins every time the Hoosiers chalk up a victory.

Brodie is pitching first-class ball for the Fort Waynes and there is no reason why the team shouldn't win if they hit the ball.

Youngstown News: "Babb moves about the diamond like a frightened Chinese, but through sheer luck or phenomenal skill he usually turns up at the critical stages like the man who 'seen his duty and done it.'"

Philadelphia has the young woman pitcher of the season. Her name is Miss Lizzie Arlington and she can throw a ball to beat three of a kind. She has all the tricks of the average professional male twirler and with a good team behind her has won games from several strong semi-professional clubs. The fun of it is the young woman is not in the business for her health, and city and amateur leagues generally are in line to procure her services because of the added attraction and the consequent swelling of receipts at the gate.

How foolish a team would be to try and play the game without a regular first baseman. There isn't a team in any league that doesn't have a regular first baseman, and "Dummy" Kihm is the best of the lot. In the Inter-State the first basemen are: Ganzell, Reiman, Russell, Katz, Meyers, Whistler, Torreyson and Kihm, and the only one of the lot who pretends to be a catcher is Meyers.

Grand Rapids Press: "Cote hit to O'Meara in the fourth. O'Meara knocked the ball down and let it lie on the ground in front of him without making an attempt to throw his man out. No error was charged in the score. Tommy Campbell was a target for the roasters yesterday, but he was not slow in calling back to his tormentors.—"Dummy" Kihm's deafness is of the same kind that affects Cote; it makes him a quick thinking, close observing, active ball player."

President Powers of the Inter-State league has addressed a circular letter to players, referring to the disastrous season and the fact that minor leagues have failed by reason of poor patronage, and suggesting that with a reduction in salaries of players it is probable that the Inter-State will be able to finish the season and meet every obligation. The reduction decided upon, as stated in the circular, is as follows: Players receiving $125 per month to $100; $110 to $90, $100 to $80, $95 to $80, $90 to $75, $85 to $75, $75 to $70, $70 to $60, $65 to $60. The players in a majority of the clubs will accept the reduction in consideration of steady employment.

Attorney John Aiken and Gus Nierman were prosecuting an invasion of the St. Joe waters above Robison park yesterday and their sworn statements aver that they took forty pounds of live fish from the stream with rod and line. The place where the catch was made is about half a mile above the pavilion. The fishing in the waters of the St. Joe in the park neighborhood is reported to be first-class.

Mrs. Frank Pearce, Mrs. Van Valkenberg and Miss Wood, of Chicago, chaperoned a party of young girls to the park last evening.

Helping the Doctors

To Educate the People Hundreds of Prominent Men and Women Throughout the Country Assisting the Medical Profession

In Their Efforts to Teach the Public the Only True Method of Treating Diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs.

Among the many thousands of treatments and remedies introduced to the public during the past ten years, the new method of curing diseases of the air passages stands as the FIRST and ONLY one ever indorsed by the regular medical profession. This alone should be conclusive evidence of its value to educated and scientific men; but when you add to this the startling fact that hundreds of the most prominent men and women in religious, literary and social circles throughout the country have banded themselves together solely for the purpose of encouraging the use of this new remedy and treatment, and that this society now numbers over 22,000 persons, then the general public should begin to understand the vast importance of this new discovery which cures Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds and Consumption without the aid of stomach medicines or the use of sprays, douches and atomizers, curing them by nature's own remedy, given in the only vehicle (the air) which nature permits to enter the bronchial tubes and lungs.

"HYOMEI"
CURES BY INHALATION

"Hyomei" Outfit, $1.00. Extra bottles, 50c. "Hyomei" Balm (a wonderful healer), 25c. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Send for the Story of "Hyomei." Mailed free.

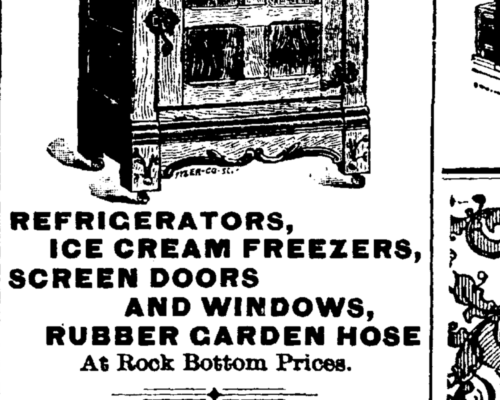
R. T. BOOTH CO.,
Room 20-21, Auditorium Building, Chicago, Ill.

$1.00
Cedar Point
Sandusky Ohio.

SUNDAY, JUNE 12th.
—VIA—
THE FINDLAY.

Train leaves 6:15 a. m., arrives at Sandusky 10 a. m. Returns leaving 6 p m

F. M. Smith & Co.,

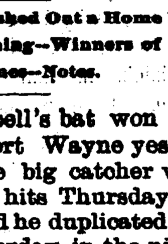


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ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS,
RUBBER GARDEN HOSE
At Rock Bottom Prices.

F. M. SMITH & CO
Phone 204. 22 Calhoun Street.

A. Hattersley & Son
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.
48 E. Main Street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.
[illegible] Summer, July 1 to Sept. 1 1898. Have proved especially profitable to beginners; to candidates for admission to the bar; to young practitioners lacking systematic instruction; and to older practitioners desiring to combine recreation with a review of elementary principles. For catalogue address R. C. MINOR, Secretary, Charlottesville, Va.
m12eod13t



LADIES DO YOU KNOW
DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S
Steel & Pennyroyal Treatment
is the original and only FRENCH safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by
For sale by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun St.

A Cure for Heartburn.

The burning sensation in the stomach, the pains and suffering which I experienced for five long years, brought on by continued constipation and biliousness, are almost indescribable. I tried every known remedy without effect. Finally I tried Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets, following the directions carefully. After taking a few doses I began to improve. I have not used more than three boxes and feel as well as I ever felt. My restoration to perfect health I attribute solely to the use of Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets, and I only wish I could persuade others to do so as I did and be cured—Logan M. Nalls, Amsterdam, Va. For sale by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun street. may24-eod1m

J. C. PELTIER,

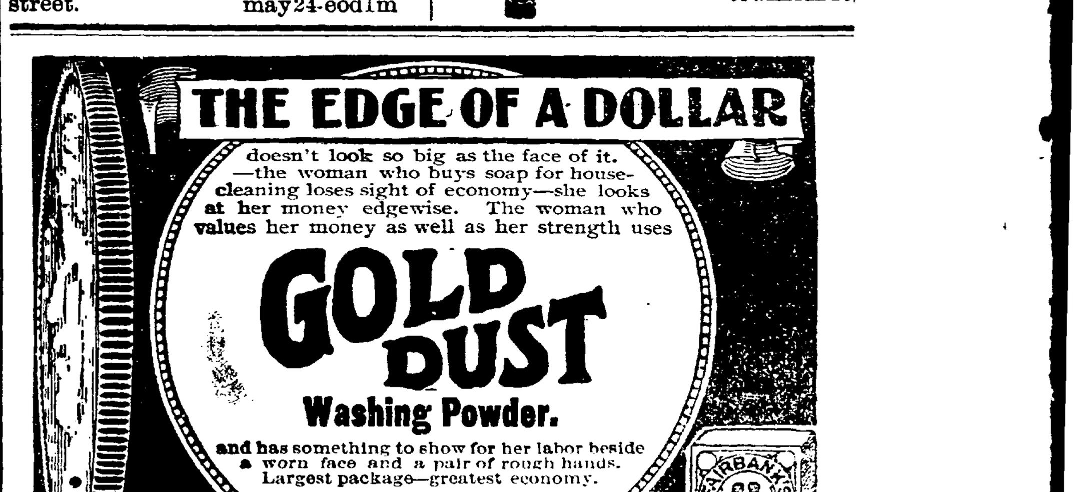


Undertaker and Embalmer.
17 West Wayne Street.

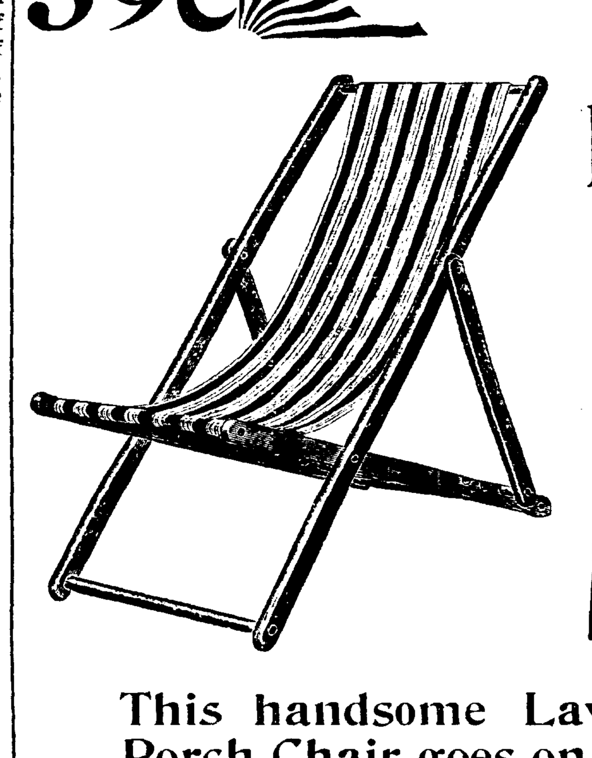
D. D. & W. E. WEISELL
36 Calhoun St.,
DENTISTS
Painless Extracting by our own Safe Method.

RHEUMATIC CURE.

RHEUMATIC!
A never failing cure for Rheumatism in all stages and conditions. 2 bottles are guaranteed to cure any ordinary case of Rheumatism. Try it, it will cure you. For sale by
GROSS & PELLENS,
94 Calhoun St.



59c



Red Hot Sale MONDAY.

This handsome Lawn and Porch Chair goes on sale

Monday Only,

Exactly like Cut

59c.

Reduced prices on all Lawn Goods and Baby Cabs. The largest line of Refrigerators in the city. Sole agents for the Leonard cleanable.

INDIANA FURNITURE CO.
FORT WAYNE IND.
166 Calhoun St. 28 W. Maine St.



The Smith Premier Typewriter
THE SIMPLE, DURABLE, EASILY OPERATED, MECHANICALLY SUPERIOR WRITING MACHINE.
Send for New Art Catalogue.
Smith Premier Typewriter Co.,
NO. 132 E. MARKET ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



"Pure and Sure"

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

Only *rounded* spoonfuls are required.



"CUTTING REMARKS."

Dr. B. A. Stockdale

SPECIALIST.

Permanently located at No. 33 Washington Street.

Specialties:

Diseases of Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach. Catarrh, Nervous Debility and Chronic Diseases.

Men who are suffering from nervous or physicial debility, a positive guarantee to cure.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE.

HOURS:

9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday's 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale,

33 W. Washington St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Not in Office Weds. and Thurs.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,

Practical Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters.

NO. 141 CALHOUN STREET

For Sale.

The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x100 feet. Price $23,000 Inquire or write to W. E. CLAPHAM, Pres., 27tf 22-23 Pixley-Long Bldg.

DALLAS, TEXAS, $13.50,

Account meeting of Nobles of Mystic Shrine. Wabash will sell round trip tickets June 11th and 12th for $13.50. Did you ever hear of as low a rate? Telephone No. 6. 8t4

Neat and nobby are the patterns, and a perfect fit guaranteed, in our spring suits. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main street. 11tf

We offer honest bargains in all grades of Wall Paper. Inspect our elaborate stock, which cannot fail to please.

HEINE & ISRAEL, 7-tf 123 Broadway.

Here is a Corker.

10 bars Globe Soap, 25c.
9 bars Santa Clause Soap, 25c.
Window Screens, 30x36, 25c.
Window Screens, 15x31, 10c.

A. R. HILLS, 6t6 No. 9 East Main.

DALLAS, TEXAS, $13.50.

Account meeting of Nobles of Mystic Shrine. Wabash will sell round trip tickets June 11th and 12th for $13.50. Did you ever hear of as low a rate? Telephone No. 6. 8t4

STANDARD UNFURLED

Nickel Plate and Hoffman Employes Have Flag Raisings.

Two Most Impressive Patriotic Events the City Ever Witnessed—Affairs of the Shop and Rail.

One of the greatest of the many patriotic ceremonies this city has witnessed since the departure of our soldier boys for the south is now in progress in the western part of the city. It is the dedication of the flag staff and the raising upon it for the first time of a flag recently purchased by the employes of the Nickel Plate.

This flag staff is undoubtedly the finest one ever erected in Allen county. It is constructed from a tall hickory and a cedar tree, stripped of bark and painted pure white, and in hight it represents the age of this government, being exactly 122 feet from the ground to the top of the gilded ball. It occupies a conspicuous place on the west bank of the St. Mary's river, near the spot where the old canal aquaduct was located. This pole is in two sections, being connected midway by means of cross trees, iron band and bolts in the manner in which tall masts of sailing vessels are spliced. Every wooden particle of this magnificent staff is a product of Hoosier soil and one portion has a historic interest. Upon the top is a small cross piece, in nautical parlance a "truck," in each end of which is the halyard pulleys. This is a piece of an apple tree which was planted by William Henry Harrison about the year 1801, when he was the governor of Indiana territory. It was given to James Rogers, superintendent of bridges on the Nickel Plate, by a man who hewed it from the tree some twenty-five years ago.

The flag is the magnificent banner which adorned the front of the Odd Fellow building, corner of Wayne and Calhoun streets, on Memorial day. It is of the regulation standard in size and make-up, being 19½ by 36 feet and having forty-five stars.

Preparations for the event had been in progress for several weeks and the city newspapers at various times had something to say about it. Consequently, when the speaker, several railway men, the City band and a party of newspaper men, who were conveyed to the scene by special train, arrived there, they found a great throng awaiting them. Everything was in readiness and at a signal, the beautiful banner started upwards in response to the vigorous pulls at the halyards by James Rogers and party, who had been selected to perform that duty. Cheers from a thousand throats and the screech of eight or ten locomotives announced the arrival of the flag at its lofty station. When the din subsided Hon. R. C. Bell mounted the handsomely decorated and canopied flat car, which served as a speakers' stand, and delivered an address which abounded with patriotic thought, expressed in Mr. Bell's inimitable and vigorous manner.

THE HOFFMAN EMPLOYES' FLAG.

The flag raising at the Hoffman Brothers mills at 7 o'clock last evening was an impressive affair in which fully 1,000 people participated. The preliminaries had been carefully attended to and promptly at the appointed hour the flag started on the ascent midst the inspiring strains of "Hail Columbia," rendered by the Wayne Tent band. When the banner reached its place at the top of the tall staff the Orpheus quartet sang "America." Then came the address of W. E. Clapham and another song by the quartet, followed by a brief address by A. J. You. Both speakers spoke of the beauty, impressiveness and beneficent effects of such occasions. "They are indicative of the patriotism and love of country entertained by the citizens and an approval of the action of the brave boys who are in the field ready to sacrifice their lives, if needs be, in the maintenance of the nation's honor." J. Clarence Moore, foreman at Hoffman Brothers, acted as master of ceremonies and much credit is due him for the able manner in which the affair was conducted.

MR. WOOD'S LATEST INVENTION.

For several months Mr. J. J. Wood, general superintendent of the electric works, has had in mind the building of a dynamo which shall have all the good qualities of the excellent machines heretofore put out by the corporation and at the same time be lighter, thus effecting a considerable saving in cost of construction. He has succeeded in solving the problem and in a few days will have the first machine ready for service. This dynamo will weigh only 8,500 pounds, yet it will possess all the good qualities and be able to perform the duties of the 14,600 pound dynamos now in use. By the adoption of the new mode of construction there is a saving in metal of over three tons and that, too, without weakening the machine nor in any way detracting from its power to perform the work assigned it.

THE ELECTRIC EMPLOYES OUTING.

Already active preparations for the annual picnic at Robison park of the employes of the Electric corporation have commenced. At a meeting last evening the various committees were named, of which the following gentlemen are the chairmen:

E. A. Barnes, committee on arrangements.

C. C. Miller, on transportation.

Joseph Ganzer, on program.

A. L. Hadley, onl and and water sports.

The picnic will be held on Saturday, July 23.

General and Local Gossip.

Oliver Thompson, storekeeper at the east yards, is very ill.

Fireman Frank Maloney, of the Nickel Plate, is taking a few days' recreation.

Switchman Ward, of the Lake Shore, has recovered from his illness and is working again.

The Wabash this morning took eighteen members of the Vorwatz Turnverein to Danville, Ill.

L. Gronau, J. Reidel and A. Burchard, of the Pittsburg planing mills, are off duty today for various reasons.

Matt Baches, a foreman of one of the departments of the railway shops at Wellsville, Ohio, is visiting brothers and sisters in this city.

Brakeman W. C. Reffelt, of the Nickel Plate, is taking a lay off in order to entertain his sister, who came down from Chicago to visit him yesterday.

Next Monday the Anthony Wayne works, which has only operated a small force for the past week, will resume full time with a full complement of workmen.

Nickel Plate Conductor R. A. Meyers, who has been attending the joint meeting of the railway organizations at Lima, Ohio, resumed his train duties yesterday.

Harry Burbank, assistant ticket receiver of the Pennsylvania company at this point, and his wife and daughter were guests of the Eastern Star at Rome City yesterday.

Frank Sweringen, assistant general foreman of the Pittsburg car shops, has been confined to his home by sickness for the past week. He is reported slightly improved today.

Freight agents of the Pennsylvania lines have received advices to stop all shipments of hay and straw to Baltimore, either for export or local delivery, until further orders.

J. Fred Frech, of the firm of Frech & Albrecht, Toledo, Ohio, is spending a few days in the city. He is a former resident of Fort Wayne and knows most of the old residents.

The stretch of barren soil lying between the electric works spur and the main tracks of the Pennsylvania is soon to be a beautiful lawn. Workmen are now engaged in sodding it.

Pat Buckley, of the Bass blacksmith shop, is preparing for a matrimonial event in which he will figure as the groom. It is understood the bride-elect is a resident of Chicago.

Charles H. Knothe, foreman of the machine room at the electric works, had as his guest yesterday Mr. Fromuth, of Englewood, who has chargo of an electric light plant in that city.

Yesterday the Electric corporation sent a 1,200-light dynamo to Milan, Mo., and today a 500 lighter, with switchboard and instruments, was loaded on cars to be shipped to Somerset, Pa.

William Hensel, machinist at the Bass works, drove over to Garrett, Ind., today to visit his daughter. He was accompanied by his grandchildren, who were visiting here several weeks.

During the illness of T. J. Kucker, private secretary to Mr. Law, that position is being filled by Henry C. Rippe, Mr. Learmonth's stenographer. Mr. Rippe is today with Mr. Law at Chicago.

Dick Puff, clerk at the Bass blacksmith shop, has gone to Danville, Ill., to remain until Tuesday. He will participate in the athletic contests given there by the Turnverein societies of the state.

Thomas Morris, a boilermaker employed at the Wabash shops, and Miss France were married at the Cathedral this morning. The bride and groom will forego the wedding trip until later in the season.

Frank Closs, of the electric works, and Fred Stetter, of the organ factory, went down to Defiance, Ohio, today, to remain over Sunday. They will be accompanied home by their wives, who have been visiting in that city for the past week.

There are now fourteen engines in the hands of the mechanics at the Pittsburg shops, undergoing repairs. During the week, ending today, Nos. 128 and 159 were repaired and turned out of the shop and their places in the stalls taken by Nos. 277 and 180.

Next Tuesday and Thursday the Grand Rapids and Indiana road will run 50 cent excursions to Rome City, the train leaving here at 6:30 o'clock. This is an experiment and if it proves a paying one the excursions will be continued twice a week during the entire season.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana will soon place a summer time card in effect. The new card will make provision for the transportation of shoppers who wish to visit Fort Wayne and to return home in the evening. A through train called the "Northland" will also be put on between Cincinnati and Petoskey.

The Pittsburg shops lost five good employes this morning, when George Scheid, the machinist, and J. Murphy, J. P. Owen, George Shafer and W. Baches, boilermakers, enlisted in Captain Ranke's battery, the Twenty-eight. There are two or three others in the shops anxious to enlist, but are being held back by domestic ties.

The S. F. Bowser company suffered another loss by fire at an early hour this morning. The flames started in the attic of the office building, probably from an electric spark, as it is there the electric wires enter the house, and destroyed about $200 worth of advertising matter. The building was not damaged to any great extent.

The Western Gas Construction company is building the largest set of water gas generators ever constructed in the world. When completed this plant will be sent to Oakland, Cal. The construction company is over-crowded with work and is employing the largest shop force it ever had. Orders are on hand for $400,000 worth of work, including a plant for London, Eng.

Foreman I. Wise, of the Pittsburg tank shop, left for Mansfield, Ohio, this afternoon, to see his brother, Frank Wise, who is lying in a critical condition at his home in that city. A few weeks ago, Frank Wise was crushed between a threshing machine and the top of a door while in the act of diving into a warehouse. He is still in a bad way and little hopes for his recovery are entertained.

Nickel Plate engines 15 and 21 have been transferred from the Third to the Fourth district and will, hereafter, be used in hauling passenger trains between Stony Island and the Van Buren street depot at Chicago. They take the place of lighter engines which are not able to handle the big trains now in service on the road. Engines 58 and 62 have also been retired from the freight service on the Third district and will soon be hauling gravel trains. The taking out of the freight service of these four engines has necessitated a re-assignment of four engine crews. Engineer L. Balzer and Fireman H. Hale get engine 31; Engineer D. McFee and Fireman F. T. Albright get engine 28; Engineer J. Bottger and Fireman F. Crawford get engine 20, and Engineer W. Haenel and Fireman E. Bedson get engine 19. All of these are in the freight service on the Third district.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL
ROYAL CROWN
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A well improved seven and three-quarters acre tract of land near the city. Box 145. 11t7

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a piano box buggy; also a phaeton at Charles Rippe's livery barn. No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A good gentleman's bicycle at a bargain; will trade for lady's bicycle or other article. Call 4 and 6 Calhoun. 10t2

FOR SALE—Residence of nine rooms, 45 foot frontage, paved street, south side; I must sell at once; terms will suit you; no reasonable offer will be refused. Address "A," carrier 1, city. 19tf

FOR SALE—Cheap, 13 acres 4 miles from city on Mays-ville gravel road; also one 6-year old buggy horse. Inquire at Postoffice Drug Store, corner Clinton and Berry. Dr. H. W. Niswonger. 20-tf

FOR SALE—One complete oak bedroom suit, tapestry covered parlor suit, oak folding bed, cook stove, Brussels carpets, one bicycle, gas heating stove, China banquet lamp, etc.; all or any part for sale cheap. Inquire at room 3 Arcade, second floor. 18tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—I have two large stock farms: three 1 acre farms; three 80 acre farms; several 40 acre farms, and quite a number of small pieces of land, including 4 acres on West Main street, that are suitable for gardening. Also houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city. R. C. Niswonger & Co., 36 E. Berry St., Postoffice drug store, City. 10tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHEBY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and Residence 26 Madison Street. Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470. Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. MIDY

WANTED.

WANTED—A good laundry girl at Rush hotel. 30tf

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 102 Wells street. 29tf

WANTED—A night and also second cook at the Wellington cafe. 2tf

WANTED—Sewing girl at once, Pixley & Long block, Room 49.

WANTED—A girl for general housework Apply at 129 West Washington street. 7tf

WANTED—Waitress, $2.50 per week; good appearance and character. The Misses, Bluffton, Ind.

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 19t6-sat-tf

WANTED—Small loans made to salaried people, ladies and others on satisfactory security. Easy terms of repayment. 25 Shoaff Block, fourth floor. Take elevator. 11-1m

WANTED—Agents, $7.00 daily selling specialty soaps, giving customers double value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Lease Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. 11t4

WANTED—Employment Office—Good places waiting for girls; good wages, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 week. Cooks for private houses wanted. Mrs. Fitzgerald, 38 West Washington street. ma13-1m

WANTED—Men and women to learn dermatology and barber trade; eight weeks; completes; Red Cross society wants 100 graduates; $50.00 monthly. Catalogue free. Moler's college, Chicago. 9t3

WANTED—Agents—Men with experience; top renewal contracts; we pay for accident, sickness and death; liberal terms; write today. North American Benefit Association, Evansville, Indiana.

WANTED—Agents, $5.00 daily, pay weekly, introducing enamelled asbestos cooking utensils. Easiest selling goods known during fruit canning season. Terms and territory free. Central Supply Co., 114 East Water St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents. Murat Halstead's great war book, "Our Country in War." All about armies, navies, coast defenses Maine disaster, Cuba, war with Spain, and relations with foreign nations; nearly 600 pages. All written since Maine disaster; magnificently colored illustrations; agents making $10 to $20 per day; no experience necessary; most liberal terms guaranteed; 20 days credit, price low, freight paid; handsome outfit free; send 2 two-cent stamps to pay postage. Educational Union, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago. m5-1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—True Blue's hall over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 20tf

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room with bath room privileges. Call at 86 East Lewis St.

FOR RENT—House of 8 rooms on South Calhoun St., modern improvements. Inquire. 31 West Williams St. 6tf

FOR RENT—A house of six rooms, good barn, 78 Montgomery street. Inquire at 66 West Creighton avenue. 11tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR RENT—Seven room house, No. 6 Fulton, also six room house on Greely street Call at 139 Superior street. 31-tf

FOR RENT—Suite of five rooms with conveniences for light housekeeping; centrally located; 24 East Washington St. 10t2

FOR RENT—My residence, containing nine rooms, on the corner of Fairview place and Wells street; rent $15. Inquire, Frank Purcell, 83 Calhoun St. 3tf

FOR RENT—No. 19 West Jefferson, only one-half block from Calhoun street; a small family can sub-let rooms to nearly equal the rent. H. M. Williams. 11t

FOR RENT—A nice furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Board can be procured next door. Apply at 149 W. Washington St. 3-tf

FOR RENT—Eight room house, corner Calhoun and Taber streets; bath room, furnace, artificial and natural gas, electric lights; $36 per month. Inquire at P. E. Cox, cor. Berry and Harrison Sts. 20-tf

FOR RENT—Eight-room house at 525 South Calhoun street; bath room complete; heated by hot water; gas and electric chandeliers in all rooms; cement cellar, with slate laundry tubs; driveway from Calhoun street to barn. Will lease to good party. Inquire at 37 West Berry street, corner Harrison. 2tf

Globe DISSOLUTION SALE!

On August 15th Mr. E. M. Hurst Will Retire From Our Firm and in Consequence We Will Offer Our

ENTIRE STOCK OF ABOUT

$50,000 Finest Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods

IN FORT WAYNE

AT ABSOLUTELY ACTUAL COST!

OUR WHOLE STOCK MUST GO BY AUGUST 15.

AT ACTUAL COST.

MEN'S PRINCE ALBERT SUITS.

Men's satin lined cutaway suits.
Men's black and colored clay cutaway suits.
Men's fancy worsted cutaway suits.
Men's fancy worsted sack Suits.
Men's black clay worsted sack suits.
Men's cassimere and cheviot business suits.
Men's odd pants, odd coats.
Men's summer coats and vests in serges and alpacas.
Men's crash and duck suits, including the celebrated Alfred Benjamin & Co.'s make.
Men's spring top coats.
Men's winter overcoats and ulsters.

AT ACTUAL COST.

Men's silk underwear.
" Merino and cashmere underwear.
" French balbriggan underwear.
" domestic underwear from 18c up.
" Manhattan negligee shirts.
" Madras and flannel negligee shirts.
" cotton working shirts from 17c up.
" wool and cotton sweaters and golf hose.
" Manhattan white shirts.
" white laundried shirts.
" white unlaundried shirts from 23c up.

Men's collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, hosiery, suspenders, gloves, neckwear, belts, night shirts, umbrellas, etc., ALL GO AT ACTUAL COST!

AT ACTUAL COST.

Men's silk hats.
Youman stiff hats.
Young's stiff hats.
Young's soft hats.
Men's lower grade soft hats.
Men's lower grade stiff hats,
Straw hats.
Crash and linen hats.
Crash and linen caps.
Cassimere, flannel and Scotch caps.

E. & W. Collars and Cuffs and Knox Hats Excluded in this sale.

AT ACTUAL COST BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

Suits, Wash Suits, Overcoats, Top Coats, Odd Pants, Wool and Cotton Sweaters, And Golf Hose, White, Negligee and Working Shirts, Underwear, Waists, Hosiery, Suspenders, Neckwear, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Hats, Caps, Straw Hats, Crash Hats and Caps, Etc.

GLOBE M. Hurst & Co.

To Avoid The Heavy Saturday Rush, Come During the Week.

Store Open Evenings Until July 4th.

Positively No Furniture Coupons Issued During This Sale.

GLOBE M. Hurst & Co.

The New York Store. Established 1860

CARPETS DOWN

25c A Yard.

Our entire line of Royal Wilton, Velvet Carpets, we have reduced the price from $1.50 to $1.25 per yard. At this price, made, laid and lined.

This clearing June opportunity in handsome Carpets must not be missed. - - - - - - -

FANS FOR GRADUATES We opened today a dainty line of Empire Fans in White and Cream White, plain and daintily decorated—some spangled. In the large collection we offer, scarcely two Fans alike.

Prices--$1.00, $1.25 and up to $3.25 each.

The largest variety to be seen in this city.

100 WOMEN'S LINEN SUITS Women are eagerly sharing the tempting bargain of a Linen Tailor Made Suit we are offering. Skirt and Jacket—plain or neatly trimmed, as you like it—handsome and stylish. . . . . **AT $4.98 EACH**

On front counters, handsome new lines Ladies' Neckwear, P K and Silk Puffs, 25c to 50c each. Black and Colored Bows and Ties, 10c to 25c each.

Butterick Delineators, Patterns and free sheets all ready.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.,

--Successors to--

ROOT & COMPANY

GOLDEN, THE HATTER.

What you want is stylish and up-to-date Goods at reasonable prices.

ONE TRIAL

Will convince you that we are the only ones, that can serve you right. We keep nothing but NEW, FRESH, CLEAN and UP-TO-DATE goods.

Golden THE Hatter,

96 Calhoun Street. -:- Opposite Fruit House.

We have Money to Loan on Farm and City Real Estate, at 5, 5 1-2 and 6 per cent. Interest. Loans closed at once.

THE J. F. SCHELL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.
Telephone No. 465. Office open evenings.

A chance of a lifetime, this week only. Trunks and baby carriages at cost. No. 9 East Main street.
6t6 A. R. Eills.

LOANS TO **Salaried People.**

(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.

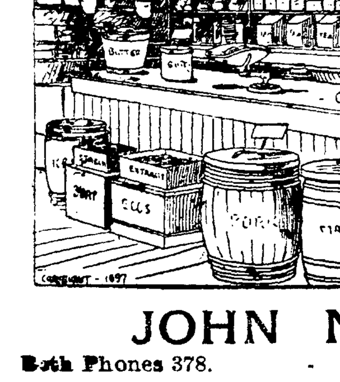
ROOM 3, ARCADE. UPSTAIRS.

A BIG BARGAIN.

A fine residence of 7 rooms, full lot, best location on Columbia avenue. Must be sold by June 1st. Parties desiring to buy a home should not miss this rare chance. Call on

LOUIS F. CURDES,
8 and 5 Pixley-Long Block.

IN THIS STORE



THERE isn't a grocery want that can't be filled.

Our stock is complete. We take pride in keeping it up-to-date and full of the very best groceries and meat money can buy.

TRY US.

Compare Our Goods.

EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS.

JOHN N. PFEIFFER'S,

Both Phones 378. - - - 40-44 W. Berry Street

Linen, Crash, Duck **Trousers** *Made to Your order.*

I. MAUTNER & CO.,

Popular Tailors,

52 Calhoun St.

White and Fancy Light **...Vests...** *Made to Your order.*

We Must Unload.

We have too many woolens in stock for this season of the year and we are bound to unload as quickly as possible. We offer you now the choice of 200 styles of fancy Cheviots, Scotches, and Worsteds made up first class in every particular at

$18, $20, $22, $25.

We guarantee that the style and fit of our garments are second to none—that the workmanship is first-class and that th trimmings are good and will give satisfactory wear.

Don't pay from $5.00 to $10.00 more for a Suit of the same grade and workmanship. Step in and let us show you what we can do for you—it won't cost you anything to look.

See Our Blue and Black **SERGE SUITINGS.....** Which we will make to your order at **$18, $20, $22.**

I. MAUTNER & CO.,

Popular Tailors.

52 Calhoun St.

Linen, Crash, Duck **...Suits...** *Made to Your order.*

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office - - - - - - No. 173.
Editorial Rooms - - - - - - No. 650.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—For Indiana: Unsettled weather tonight and Sunday; thunder storms in north and central portions tonight; southerly winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Ensign Fred Freeman returned to Norfolk, Va., today.

Mrs. Henry Duck, of Galion, Ohio, returned home today.

Charles McCulloch returned from a trip to Chicago last evening.

Miss Charlotte Grimes has returned from Bloomington university.

Mrs. A. R. McCurdy is home from a short visit in the country.

Frank Smuck, of Grand street, who has been very sick, is much improved today.

Miss Elsie Johnson has returned from Elgin, Ill., where she has been several months.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Hartzler will leave in the near future for Peoples, Ohio, to reside.

The Foster "house party" went to Robison park last evening for an evening's outing.

Miss Nellie Patton entertained a number of friends last evening in honor of Miss May Bradley.

A. C Aurentz and Ed Gilmartin will attend the commencement exercises at South Bend next Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Piere Plantinger entertained informally last evening in compliment to Frederic John Maguire.

W. D. Jones, of the New Aveline hotel, has gone to Crawfordsville, Ind., and will return home Monday or Tuesday.

Messrs. Frank Will and William Smith returned from a sojourn at the Sledd sanitarium, near Pierceton, yesterday.

Mrs. Frank Smaltz and son Ray have gone to Elkhart for a visit. Hugh Smaltz will leave for the same city on Monday.

J. J. Beugnot has returned from Lafayette, Ind., where he has been taking a course in mechanical engineering at Purdue university.

Miss Essie Lynn, of Wabash, arrived in the city today to be the guest of the Misses Grace and Lora Walter during commencement.

The Epworth league, of Simpson M. E. church, will give a Dewey social at the home of Miss Alta Hines, 82 South Wayne avenue, Friday, June 17.

There will be a meeting of the Fort Wayne Guards to elect officers next Monday evening at the city hall. Non commissioned officers will be appointed at this meeting.

C. E. Everett, of the National Real Estate company, left last night for Tennessee in connection with a sale of a 4,000 acre tract of original timber land, consisting of oak and poplar.

Sergeant Fred C. Jenne, of the battery, will come home as soon as practicable. Sergeant Jenne has not been in the best of health since arriving at Chickamauga, and he has been confined in the hospital for several days.

At the recent meeting of the inter-collegiate oratorical society held at Delaware, Oliver Hartman, son of Dr. S. B. Hartman, and member of the High school class of '95, was elected president. The next meeting will be held at Cornell.

The Fort Wayne Bicycle club will make a run to Churubusco tomorrow morning, leaving here at 9:30 a. m., and returning in time for the slaughter of the innocents at Lakeside park in the afternoon, when the Elks will lock horns.

A team owned by Henry Wiegman, of the Globe Mills, ran away yesterday afternoon. The team was tied alongside the mill when the Nickel Plate eastbound train pulled out. The engineer turned on the cylinder cocks, and the horses frightened and started to run. At the corner of Barr the team collided with another team hitched to a city garbage wagon and one of the mill horses became entangled with one of the garbage horses. It was necessary to cut the harness in order to separate the animals, neither of which was seriously injured. Owners of teams complain of the habit of engineers turning on cylinder cocks when the engine stands on the street crossing.

Canned Meats and Fish for Picnics.

Armour's Potted Ham, 5c can.
Armour's Deviled Tongue, 5c can.
Armour's Potted Turkey, 8c can.
Armour's Potted Chicken, 8c can.
Armour's Minced Ham, 10c can.
New England Ham, 11c lb.
Delicious boiled ham 20c lb.
New Alaska red salmon 10c can.
Domestic sardines 5c can.
Baked beans in tomato sauce 3 lb cans for 5c.
Paper pie plates 5c doz.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Strawberries and Fresh Vegetables for This Afternoon.

Home Grown Peas, 20c peck.
Fresh Warsaw Strawberries, 5c quart.
Black Raspberries, 15c quart.
Home Grown Cherries, 7c quart.
California Apricots, 8c dozen.
California Peaches, 15c dozen.
Large Cucumbers, 3c each.
Home Grown Beets, 3c bunch.
Large Acme Tomatoes, 12 lb.
Large New Potatoes, 40c peck.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Charles and Percy Olds have returned from Princeton.

Mayor Scherer is indisposed and did not leave his home this morning.

Dr. T. J. Dills, of Pomona, Cal., is visiting his brother, J. W. Dills, of Spencerville.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dalman will go to James lake Monday for a month's outing.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Cressler left last evening for Pottstown, Pa., to be absent a week.

Mrs. Frank Upson, of Warsaw, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Robbins, of Lakeside.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Flack, of 315 Harrison street, will go to Findlay, O., tomorrow to visit friends.

Perry J. Archer, who has been receiving treatment at St. Joe hospital, is improving in health.

The graduating class of the Fort Wayne Business college gave a social last night in the rooms of the college.

Miss Beuret, of Flint, Mich., was the guest of honor at a little company given by Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Fleming Thursday evening.

Mrs. Henry Duck, of Galion, Ohio, who has been the guest of Mrs. E. F. Yarnelle and Mrs. A. R. Walters, returned home yesterday.

Frank Schmuck, the barber on Grand street, is confined to his home, on McClelland street, with an attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

Mesdames Lizzie and Gussie Frank, of Chicago, returned home today. They came here a week ago to attend the funeral of their father, Mr. Marhenke.

Alexander Johnson has gone to Indianapolis where he is attending a meeting of the executive committee of the state conference of Charities and Correction.

Mrs. Dr. Stutz and Mrs. John Heller have issued invitations for a dinner at Robison park next Wednesday evening to the ladies and gentlemen of the Tuesday social club.

Prof. A. J. Rager, organist at St. Mary's Catholic church, has been engaged as director of the Saengerbund society. He will take active charge of rehearsals next Tuesday night.

Next Thursday morning at 9 o'clock will occur the marriage of Miss Nellie Bott to Martin F. Noll, at St. Paul's Catholic church. Mr. Noll is the well known and popular plumber.

Miss Mary Clark went to Hunting today where she will be the guest of her parents over Sunday. She was accompanied by Miss Gertrude Zentner, of Baker street, who will spend Sunday with her sister.

An operation for appendicitis was performed upon J. Ross McCulloch by Drs. N. L. Deming and Maurice Rosenthal, at St. Joseph hospital, between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening. The patient is doing nicely since the operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah K. Hagan, of Cincinnati, have issued invitations in this city to the marriage and a reception which follows, of their daughter, Esther, to Rabbi Frederick Cohn, of this city. The marriage will take place on June 29.

Messrs. Charles and Ralph Pidgeon, Will Turner and Lipes Thieme left today for Ohio. Mr. Turner will be the guest of the Messrs. Pidgeon at their homes in Jamestown, Ohio, for a week, and Mr. Thieme will go at once to Yellow Springs. The former gentleman will attend the Adams-Thieme wedding which takes place next week in Yellow Springs.

Irwin E. Koons and Maggie E. Goshorn were married at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Davies, of Bethany church. Mr. Koons is one of the well known and deservedly popular young men of South Wayne, and the accomplished bride has been one of our most successful school teachers. The wedding comes as a surprise to their many friends, who nevertheless wish them all happiness and success in their wedded life.

Fort Wayne lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., will attend the funeral ceremonies of the late C. C. Wamsley at Huntertown tomorrow. The remains were cremated three or four weeks ago. Mr. Wamsley was a Southern Pacific train dispatcher, located at Houston, Texas. Several months ago, while on his annual vacation, he was sandbagged and robbed in Chicago. He never recovered from the blow on the head and after a stay at an asylum of two or three months he died. He was a member of a number of societies, most prominent of which are the Odd Fellows and the Order of Railway Conducters. The bereaved father is a prominent citizen of Huntertown, where the deceased spent his early life.

John O. Hood, a sergeant in company B, 157th Indiana, writes under date of Monday that the company anticipated leaving on Wednesday for Puerto Rico or Cuba. Like all the other members of the Fort Wayne companies at Tampa Mr. Hood says he is better satisfied with the quarters than at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. The troops are within a stone's throw of the bay, off which are anchored three warships, which act as escort for the troops. The soldiers spend much of their time in bathing and catching star fish and shells. When the tide is low they can wade a mile and a half without getting in water over a man's head, but when the tide is high sharks swim toward the shore and guards prevent the soldiers from entering the water. One shark was caught which measured seven feet in length. The men are not allowed to drink water until it is boiled. The boys all wear new uniforms, given them before leaving Chickamauga. They sleep on palm leaves, which make an enjoyable bed.

Mrs. Moran, of Van Wert, was a guest in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Albert Roler, of Chicago, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Ninde.

Miss Bickler, of Williamsport, Pa., is the guest of relatives in this city.

Alex Goodwin, of Chicago, is visiting his sister, Mrs. A. Mergenthiem.

Miss Theresa Heitz is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ed. M. Noll, for a few weeks.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Voirol, of 147 East Jefferson street—a daughter.

Miss Nellie McLaughlin is visiting the Misses Madge and Mazie Jenkinson, of Goshen.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton Olds and Miss Hattie Dills, of St. Joe, were in the city yesterday.

Miss Edith Kunkle entertained last evening in celebration of her birthday anniversary.

Mrs. W. T. Alberson and daughter, Miss Susie, of Mansfield, are the guests of Mrs. John Thieme.

Miss Nellie Clippenger, of Van Wort, Ohio, will be the guest of the Misses Walter during the coming week.

Mrs. Andy Smith, of No. 21 Duryea street, has recovered from an illness which has confined her to her bed for some time.

Miss Grace Tinkham will leave Monday for a visit with her sister, Miss Mable, at Ohio Wesleyan university, during commencement.

The teachers of the Holton avenue school will give a picnic at Robison park this evening. The principal, Miss Brewster, will be the guest of honor.

Willard N. Hall, of Topeka, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. T. E. Ellison, and on returning home he will be accompanied by his mother, Mrs. M. P. Hall. They leave this evening.

Mrs. Frank P. Jones, of Chicago, is the guest of her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Jones, of 146 Jackson street. Mrs. Jones will visit in Fort Wayne several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. DeWald and Miss Pauline Bergen, of Peoria, Ill., leave this morning to attend the wedding of Mrs. DeWald's sister, Miss Nellie Heneberry, which will occur on Tuesday, June 14.

Rev. D. W. Moffat left this city today for Lake Forest, Ill., where he will tomorrow evening deliver the annual address to the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations of Lake Forest university.

The family of Dr. C. R. Dryer, of Terre Haute, will spend the summer in this city in their suburban home on Thompson avenue. Mrs. Dryer is now in the city and will be joined by her daughters, Alice and Clara, next week. Mr. Dryer and Mr. Rex Dryer will come at the close of the Rose Polytechnic school at Terre Haute.

LEADERS CHOSEN.

A. O. U. W. Lodges of Fort Wayne Elect Officers.

A. O. U. W. lodges Nos. 19, 36 and 50 have elected new officers as follows:

NO. 19'S LEADERS.

Past Master Workman—A. C. Hobrock.
Master Workman—Thos. Greer, jr.
Foreman—E. E. Nicodemus.
Overseer—Frank J. Perry.
Recorder—John J. Bauer.
Financier—A. J. Lipes.
Receiver—J. H. Eytenberg.
Guide—Wm. G. Wurtle.
Inside Watch—Dr. A. J. Kesler.
Outside Watch—Joe Housbach.
Organist—Edward Viorel.
Medical Examiners—A. J. Kesler, E. L. Sivers, J. W. McCausland, A. J. Boswell, A. S. Mickesell.

NO. 36'S ROSTER.

Past Master Workman—C. A. Singery.
Master Workman—J. W. Vordermark.
Foreman—Ed. Miller.
Overseer—George Thain.
Recorder—J. P. Josse.
Financier—C. F. Haiber.
Receiver—Dr. Ruhl.
Guide—G. W. Chapman.
Inside Watch—E. J. Kroninger.
Outside Watch—M. M. Beals.
Organist—C. E. Evarts.
Medical Examiners—Drs. Ruhl, Buchman, Heaton, Berge and McCormick.

NO. 50'S NEW OFFICERS.

Past Master Workman — John Whiteman.
Master Workman—William Hilker.
Foreman—Chas. Miller.
Overseer—J. J. Arnold.
Recorder—Wm. Keller.
Receiver—A. F. Robbe.
Guide—Emmet Dunfee.
Inside Watch—John Koenig.
Outside Watch—Geo. L. Ashley.
Trustees—A. F. Robbe, Emmet Dunfee, Wm. Hilker.

HOME GROWN STRAWBERRIES.

Home grown Berries for this afternoon's trade, 4c quart.
16 quart cases, 60c.
Mississippi Tomatoes, 10c lb.
Fancy Wax Beans, 6c quart.
Fancy Green Beans, 6c quart.
Home Grown Peas, 3c quart.
Nice Large Radishes, 3 bunches 5c
Nice Onions, 3 bunches 5c.
Pie Plant, 4 bunches 5c.
Large Red Beets, 4c bunch.
Lettuce, 7c lb.
Asparagus, 3c bunch; 2 for 5c.
Spinach, 15c peck.
Ben Davis Apples, 40c peck.
New Potatoes, 40c peck.
Fine Large Cucumbers, 4c each.
Fancy Large Wax Lemons, 20c doz.
California Peaches, 10c doz.
Remember our Fresh Meat Market. Spring and old Chickens, Ducks and Turkeys dressed to order at THE GREATEST GROCERY.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Atkinson, of Wabash, are in the city today.

Work has so far progressed on East Creighton avenue as to be now ready for concrete.

The International Business college will give their closing exercises at Masonic Temple, June 23, and will have their reception at Sons of Columbus hall.

A petition has been filed with the board of works asking for a street light on Maumee road, about half way between Winch street and Wabash avenue.

Mrs. B. A. Stockdale leaves tonight for Louisville, Ky., for a visit with relatives and friends. She will return in a fortnight accompanied by the doctor's father and mother.

Last evening a number of people interested in the proposed erection of an operating room at Hope hospital met in the hospital and it was decided to proceed with the work and build.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Martin tendered Mrs. Julia Rosselot, who has just returned from a visit in Ohio, a surprise party, at their home on Thursday evening. A large number of guests were present.

Everything is ready for the Elks ball game tomorrow except the ambulance wagon, but several log wagons have been secured to haul the injured and tired from the field. The odds are 8 to 1 in favor of the "Fats" with no takers.

The Yates-Lang sparring match was not pulled off last night. There were less than one hundred persons at the athletic club rooms and the men refused to go on for the gate receipts. Lang's backer agreed to post $100 a side, but Yates didn't accept.

M. J. Houlihan writes to Gordon Evans that he has arrived safely at Fort McPherson, Ga., and is now with the Eleventh infantry, United States of America. He is well pleased with soldier life as far as it goes and is anxious to be assigned to a company. Mike believes that he will be sent to join a regiment which goes to the Philippine islands. He says most of the regular army volunteers are farmers and hoboes and it is really amusing to see the latter doff their old clothes for the toggery furnished by your Uncle Sam.

TOURS OF INLAND SEAS.

Round trip ticket to Mackinac Island $12.00, via Wabash R. R. and D. & C. Steamers, good to return until October 31st. Make state-room reservations in advance by applying to Ticket Office, Wabash Line. Telephone No. 6. 11-1m

Trimmed hats one half price, 31 East Berry.
ju9eod-a-wtf MRS N. B. ROWE.

Notice.

To the officers and members of Fort Wayne Lodge No. 14 I. O. O. F.: You are hereby notified to meet at the lodge room tomorrow, Sunday, June 12, at 10:30 o'clock, a. m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, C. C. Wamsley, at Huntertown. Conveyances will leave the lodge building at 11 o'clock sharp.

W. S. CUTSHALL,
N. W. BLOOM, Noble Grand.
Secretary.

Frank Purcell will open up a fine ice cream parlor tonight above his cafe. Ice cream and strawberries served at all hours.

Golf Suits or Swell Clothes

May be worn at pleasure by the Four Hundred or the Four Thousand, at any of the nine hundred and ninety-nine delightful summer resorts along the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway in the cool regions of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Michigan, not omitting the famous Excelsior Springs of Missouri.

Within three hours ride of Chicago are some of the most beautiful lake and country resorts in Wisconsin, Oconomowoc, Waukesha and Delavan are among the list. A little farther away are Elkhart Lake and the Dells of the Wisconsin River; and beyond are Marquette—with its magnificent Hotel Superior Minocqua, Star Lake, Lake Minnetonka, Lakes Okoboji, Spirit Lake and hundreds of other deliciously inviting and invigorating spots where energy will be revived and life prolonged by a visit of a few days or a sojourn of a few weeks.

The season opens early in June and lasts until late in September.

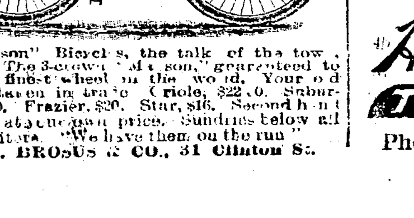
Excursion tickets are sold every day during the summer months. Our summer guide book with list of hotels and boarding houses will be sent free upon application to Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill. 11-2t

AROUND THE LAKES.

Special tours to Mackinac Island, Petoskey, Duluth, Chicago, via Wabash and D. & C. Steamers from Toledo. Only $12.00 to Mackinac Island and return. Descriptive matter on application. Rates furnished to any lake port or Georgian Bay points. 11eod15t

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms suitable for light housekeeping, at 133 West Jefferson street. 11tf



"Munson" Bicycles, the talk of the town. $1.50. The 3-crown "Munson," guaranteed to be the finest wheel in the world. Your old wheel taken in trade. Oriole, $22.50. Suburban $30. Frazier, $20. Star, $16. Second hand wheels at acme low price. Sundries below all others. "We have them on the run."
WM. BROSUS & CO., 31 Clinton St.

Coke Dandruff cure and Hair Tonic, warranted to cure dandruff, or money refunded. 10 ounce bottle, price $1.00. Sold by Gross & Pellens. 14-tf

Get a pound of that delicious sliced Boiled Ham, Dried Beef or Premium Bacon, at Mensch's, 23 W. Columbia St. 2tf

FOR RENT.

True Blue's hall, over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 10tf

Army and Navy Cakes.

Get a pound of Army and Navy Cakes at MENSCH'S,
11tf 23 W. Columbia St.

For Sale.

Just received, another car load of choice Michigan potatoes. Nice large white stock. Wholesale and retail.
18-tf A. KALBACHER.

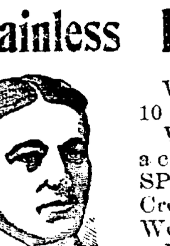
LAKE TOURS.

$12.00 to Mackinac and return. Wabash R. R. and Lake Steamers. 11t20

Denver, $37 Round Trip.

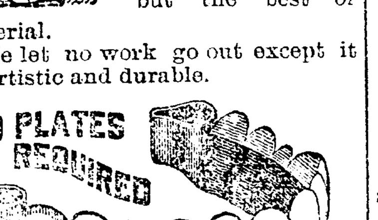
Account Biennial meeting, Federation of Woman's Club, via. Wabash R. R. Tickets on sale June 15, 16, 17. Return limit (30) thirty days. Remember Wabash is the quickest and best route to Denver. Telephone No. 6. 8-10-11-14-15

Painless Dentistry.



We guarantee for 10 Years all Work. We employ an acknowledged SPECIALIST in Crown and Bridge Work. We use nothing but the best of material.

We let no work go out except it be artistic and durable.



We will do all Kinds of Dental work for 20 per Cent. Less than any other Office in Fort Wayne.

IT IS A FACT! IT IS A FACT!

Others Cannot Compete.

OUR REASON IS TO ADVERTISE OUR BUSINESS AND MAKE FRIENDS.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
74 CALHOUN ST., Over Mordhurst's Drug Store.
Hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays until 1 p. m. Lady Attendant.

Robison Park

"THE COOL SPOT."

NEW COMPANY AT THEATER AFTERNOON & EVENING.

600 Free Seats.

Concert

AT BAND STAND.

4--P. M. -:- 9:30--P. M

—Music by—

Park Orchestra.

BASE BALL.

ROBISON PARK LEAGUE.

Two games.—First game called at 1:30 p. m.

SPECIAL SUNDAY TRAIN.

(Transfer Station.) Cars leave for Park 5 a. m., 6 a. m., 7 a. m., 8 a. m.

Boats for Fishing,

50c a Day.

Minnows and Bait can be secured at Boat House.

Third Anniversary

ROBISON PARK

TUESDAY JUNE 14.

Special Program.

Concert and Dance

AT PAVILLION.

3 to 5 p. m. 8 to 10:30 p. m.

—Music by the—

Park Orchestra.

THIRD ANNUAL.......
SCHOOL CHILDREN'S OUTING

ROBISON PARK

SATURDAY JUNE 18.

Fare for round trip, all Children under 16 years of age **10c**

Tickets for sale at all Drug Stores. . . . .



ONLY A FAUCET.

It's only a faucet in the kitchen sink, but it should be properly attended to. You would'nt employ a horse doctor just because it was only your little finger you had to have cut off. What's worth doing at all should be done right, and that is the only way we do our work.

H. F. Franke **THE PLUMBER**

Phone 672. - 68 Barr St.

CAUGHT!



Let us catch your eye long enough to convince you that our line of Lapland, Mascot and Monitor Refrigerators beat all competition when you consider quality and price.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

PIANOS

SMITH & NIXON

Wonderful Upright Grand.
—Sold only by—

FRANK B. LONG,
34 E. BERRY ST.

HIDE AND SEEK.



Hide the Spanish fleet in the sea and it takes a long seeking to find it.

Hide "Hummer" in the flour and no seeking is necessary, for the flour is so puffed up it tells the tale in appetizing food.

Good materials give good results; that is why "Hummer" succeeds.

"Hummer" Baking Powder is sold by leading grocers. Made by

The Hummer Mfg Co.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By Depositing It With the Allen County Loan & Savings Association, 32 East Berry Street.

Try our New Plan. Shares $100 each per month. Matures in seventy-two months. No Fines or Membership Fee.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical. nov.15-3m

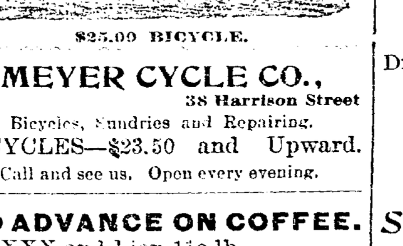
A. C. COCKE, Druggist.

Money to Loan!

EASY TERMS. STRICTLY PRIVATE.

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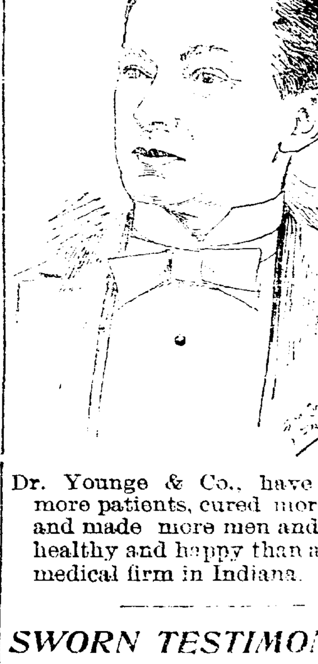
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PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY JUNE 11, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

JOHN BROWN'S BODY.

Origin of the Marching Song of Union Armies.

Inspired at Fort Warren by a Scotch John Brown.

It Was Formerly a Popular Camp Meeting Tune.

Soldier Boys of Boston Harbor Improvised the Words and Sang It to Plague a Comrade.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"So when you sing
John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave.
you think you're singing about John Brown, of Osawatomie, do you?"

It was after dinner and a veteran of the Twelfth Massachusetts regiment sat back in his chair puffing little rings of smoke.

"Well, well, perhaps you are, but when we made that song we meant another man. That tune was made for a fire company in Charleston, S. C., somewhere along in the late '50s. They had volunteer fire companies then, as all other places had. The men were rather leisurely fellows and liked to pay visits. In preparation for one of these this fire company sent to a musician in Philadelphia for an original song to celebrate the occasion, and very soon along came the John Brown tune, with words beginning:

"Say, hummers, will you meet us?

"It was a great success, and astonished the natives, as it was meant to. But the Methodists heard it. They followed John Wesley's advice literally, 'Always steal a good tune from the devil when you find him with one,' and adopted it at once. With a slight change it made a star song at camp meetings and revivals. For Methodist use it ran:

Say, brothers, will you meet us?

"By 1861 it was almost as familiar as the Methodist class meeting. You didn't know who our John Brown was? I've sat by him at mess and worked by him all day long and heard him sing at night, when we were all lying around the smoky camp fire. Queer fellow, he was, but true blue, true blue."

FUN WITH JOHN BROWN.

The veteran knocked off his cigar ashes and hummed "John Brown's Body" under his breath, beating time with his fingers on the arm of his chair. Then a smile crept over his face.

"How we did tease that man! He was a Scotchman and resented our fun with all his Scotch obstinacy. That added spice to it, and the jokes the boys didn't make on his name weren't worth mentioning. We were all together at Fort Warren, in Boston harbor. The fort was unfinished and we had to put it in order in double quick time. They called us "The Tigers,' and we worked hard enough to deserve our name. At night we came back dog tired, and lopped around the fire. That was when poor John Brown suffered the tortures of the man without humor. The Osawatomie Brown had been executed just a short time before and some one would look at our Scotchman and call out:

"'Well, now, ain't he lively for a corpse?'

"It doesn't take much to amuse tired men, and when they saw the expression on John Brown's face they would break into a loud guffaw that made the echoes ring. Then some one would nudge his neighbor and say:

"'Hope I'll look as well for a dead man.'

"John Brown's face then resembled a crabapple, and the men would double up with laughter.

"But by and by they'd get tired joking and all sing together, and sometimes the quartette would sing to us. John Brown was one of them. He had a fine voice, and when we heard him sing we forgot all his oddities. One afternoon just before sundown he was sitting near the sallyport with one member of the quartet, when the other two came straggling up. One of them shouted:

"'Halloo! What's the news?'

THE SONG STARTED IN A JOKE.

"'Why, didn't you know?' answered the poor victim's companion. 'John Brown's dead.'

"John stood up disgusted, but as he walked away another of the quartet called out:

"'Yet he still goes marching on.'

"Some one else, thinking, perhaps, of other days, half unconsciously put the words to the old camp meeting tune and sang softly:

John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave.
John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave.
John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave

"'But his soul goes marching on,' sang another soldier, laughing and pointing to John Brown in full retreat. All the boys around began to sing the verse, and by nightfall every Tiger in camp knew that song. That evening, around the campfire, we sang it at the top of our lungs. Even John Brown himself joined in. Not long afterward the Massachusetts volunteers reached Fort Warren. Many of the Tigers left the fort, but many of them enlisted in the Twelfth regiment. The quartette, all made sergeants, were divided, two enlisting in company A, two in company E. The Tigers carried their song with them naturally, and after dress parade it grew to be the custom of the regiment to sing the song as they marched around the parade ground. So they very soon added an appropriate verse:

"John Brown's knapsack's strapped upon his back.
As we go marching on.

"The chaplains were very fond of calling the volunteers 'the army of the Lord.' So, still with direct reference to the Scotch John Brown, they sang the third verse:

"He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord.
And his soul is marching on.

HUMORS OF CAMP LIFE.

"The regiment was commanded by Colonel Fletcher Webster, the son of Daniel Webster. He was just like a father to the boys. He knew us all by name, and we all loved him. Shut up together there, we were all like one big family, anyway. We would have followed him through the grave itself. He was a brave soldier. He fell at the second battle of Bull Run. Peace be to his soul."

The veteran was silent for a few moments. Then his eyes twinkled.

"Camp life isn't all hardship and sorrow, though," he began again. "We were so fond of Webster that we called ourselves his cattle.

"Once after a long march, when we were half-starved, some of the boys killed a farmer's pet cow. They didn't know it was his ewe lamb, you know. But the farmer came in high dudgeon to the colonel and rated the boys soundly The colonel was very sympathetic and soothed the farmer down. 'I'll tell the boys not to kill your pet cow again,' he assured the irate husbandman. 'All the same, I'm glad it was one of your cattle, not mine, that was killed.' The farmer, not appreciating the humor of the remark, walked off shaking his fist.

"But where was I about the song? I was just going to tell you why we made the fourth verse. We were 'Webster's cattle,' you understand. Well, this fourth verse went:

"His pet lambs will meet him on the way.
While he goes marching on.

WRITING DOWN THE MUSIC.

"Even then, you see, the original idea of the song was growing a little hazy and we brought the colonel into it. The air was whistled to the bandmaster and was written down by one of the band. Soon after the tune was played on dress parade and 1,100 voices took up the words. Copies were given to Gilmore's band and to the Germania band. Oliver Ditson published the song and then it became public property.

"Our Webster regiment sang 'John Brown' in Boston for the first time on July 18, 1861, when our colors were presented by the Hon. Edward Everett. We sang it in New York just after the first terrible battle of Bull Run. The country was almost paralyzed with horror, and we were ordered to the front at once. We landed in New York, on our way to Boston, and marched to Broadway. The colonel gave the order 'route step,' which means carry your guns at will, you know. The band struck up the song and 1,040 voices sang with their might:

John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave.
John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave.
John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave.
But his soul goes marching on.

"Broadway was so crowded with the multitude of people who had come to see us that ahead it looked like a vast heap, and the policemen had all they could do to clear a path for us. When we began singing there was a spectacle for gods and men. The people were so stunned and discouraged by the defeat that they had been as quiet as mice, but after a few bars of that song they began to cheer and shout like mad things. They threw up their hats and never saw them again. Perfect strangers hugged one another and wept like children. Opposite city hall we stopped singing from sheer exhaustion. But the sight of our splendidly trained regiment and the swing and sweep of that song put hope into that vast concourse of people as it did into us many a time afterward when we were footsore and weary and nigh unto death.

SANG IT AT HARPER'S FERRY.

"On the 1st of March we sang that song on the very spot where John Brown of Osawatomie was hanged. It was a kind of dedication vow, and we weren't thinking much of the Scotch John Brown while we sang. But even then, I think, we had him in mind more than we knew. For even though regiment after regiment adopted the song, until it came to be indeed 'the marching song of the Nation,' our Twelfth Massachusetts rarely sang it in the latter part of its history. When we were at Fort Royal, we crossed the river on pontoon bridges one night when the darkness was so thick that you could cut it with a knife. John Brown fell in and was drowned. Of course we were all used to battle and sudden death, but some way the accident took hold of us and we didn't care to sing the song much after that.

"In July, 1864, we went home. We marched through the Boston streets again. One thousand and forty of us had gone forth to do battle, eighty-five of us came back. Some one started the old song, but we choked and our voices broke, and with our tattered colors we marched silently into history."

Mrs. H. M. Quicksell has returned home after an extended visit with friends in Humbolt, Ill.

MIGHTIEST BRITON.

Some of the Qualities of Gladstone's Greatness.

Was Head and Shoulders Above His Fellows.

Overpowering Sense of Moral Obligation.

His Courage Was Sublime and to be Right He Held All Political Considerations Ready for the Sacrifice.

[London Spectator.]

The greatest Englishman of this generation has passed away. The present writer has never been one of Mr. Gladstone's personal following, recognizing in his genius a Celtic strain which created distrust, and when this Celtic strain induced the great liberal leader to commit the blunder of his life, he opposed him strongly; but in the long watch of thirty years he has never doubted that the statesman who died on Thursday was a great man, head and shoulders above his fellows, one of the figures which stand out in history. The quality of greatness was recognized very early. Mr. Gladstone was not thirty when the tories looked to him as their future hope, when Macaulay exerted his full strength to destroy the influence of his first book, and when experienced members believed that as an orator he might rival the greatest who has ever swayed the house of commons. The sense of his greatness deepened as time went on, until at last, as death one by one removed his superiors in official rank, the whole country accepted the fact that there was no such figure, that for good or evil he had mastered the liberal mind of England, that no colleague was of the slightest importance to him—throughout he shed colleagues as a tree sheds leaves—and that he must be supported or resisted as the government or the opposition incarnate.

How this extraordinary position was attained it is a little difficult to describe, but we ourselves believe that he owed it to a combination of gifts very rare in the cultivated class. He was not the greatest orator of his time, never, for instance, quite reaching the height to which Mr. Bright, when the fire as of a Hebrew prophet, glowed in his veins, repeatedly attained; but his oratory had in it qualities of illumination and persuasiveness which, as an instrument for convincing popular assemblies, made it absolutely matchless. We remember once in 1863 that he wanted to levy the income tax upon all charities, but the annoyance created among their managers and subscribers, who included practically the whole house of commons, was so intense and so loudly expressed that the whips insisted upon the abandonment of the project. Mr. Gladstone gave way, but insisted upon delivering a speech he had prepared in explanation of his measure. He spoke for an hour in a house nearly every man of which was personally aggrieved by his proposal, and when he sat down the chiefs of the opposition publicly acknowledged that had he persisted he must have carried his vote. The speech, in fact, as any one who reads it can see, could not be answered except by the dull but immovable "No" of the privileged corporations he assailed.

He could speak for four hours on budget nights without evoking from either side a symptom of weariness; he could praise in a voice which almost reduced the subject of his eulogy to tears; and when he was moved to reproof, even men like Mr. Disraeli, with all his Hebrew wealth of scorn for a rivel, shrank beneath the "Lord of the golden mouth and smiting eyes." With an assembly outside the house he was irresistible, carrying critical Scotch audiences off their feet with excitement, and hushing the dullest English into rapt attention, broken only by bursts of applause so long continued as to give his throat a needed physical relief. His second quality was practicalness. He was a Lowland Scot on one side, though a Highlander on the other, and probably the greatest financier that ever lived, with a further reach for the arithmetical grasp of his mind than even Sir Robert Peel. His knowledge upon this subject seemed boundless, and astounded even the pundits of Somerset house. The writer remembers saying to him one day that the ancient habit of the great of amassing silver had almost died away, and was instantly drowned in a flood of evidence that it had materially increased. It really seemed as if Mr. Gladstone knew the contents of the armories of every great house in England ever since the revolution.

He knew every detail of the complicated Irish land acts so well that a man who knew them fairly said that no one in the house understood them thoroughly except Mr. Gladstone and Tim Healy. The third quality was his courage. It may be questioned if he knew what fear was. Attack, whether from opponent or from mob, had no effect on him except to call into his eyes a menacing glint which daunted very bold ruffians—the writer was within a yard of him once in a crowd which seemed to want his life—and very proud men, and the fearlessness extended to international affairs. He cared nothing, we have been told by men who knew, for the opposition of single powers. He was, in truth, a haughtily fearless man, ready to face France, or Mr. Disraeli, or a mob, or, we must add, recalcitrant colleagues, with a boldness which had for its root cause something of disdain. Disdain, indeed, was in the very fiber of his intellect, disdain for all that was low, or crafty, or timid; disdain also for all who could not see the arguments he himself considered so irresistible.

It was, however, the fourth quality—his reverence for the moral side of every question—which gave Mr. Gladstone his final hold upon the affections of his countrymen, and made him a churchman to the bone, the idol of Nonconformists. He was, in fact, that character once so rare, now so common, a high church Puritan, and the British people, always Puitan at heart, believed in him in consequence. He held with a strength of conviction which admitted of no change that the moral law was the supreme guide, and though he never paraded piety, he never hesitated to express and act on his convictions. Once they nearly cost him his hold on the people, and once they did cost him it. His government had decided, unwisely as it turned out, to restore the freedom of the Transvaal, he himself in particular believing that it had not been voluntarily surrendered, and he consequently held as a corollary that to avenge the defeat of Majuba Hill would be to shed innocent blood. He was wrong, for the right of self-defense against violence appertains to states as well as to individuals; but his conviction was absolute, he simply would not go on, and he risked, knowingly risked, in the cause of what he believed to be right, the infinity of evils which have arisen from the Dutch impression that in battle they are Englishmen's superiors.

On the second occasion his sense of moral obligation pulverized his party. He had satisfied himself that the act of union with Ireland had been obtained by fraud, and he was restless in his conscience until he could restore the partial independence which, as he thought, had been "abstracted" from the people of Ireland. That was, we verily believe, the root of his home rule proposal. The facts that the bribed parliament represented nothing but a caste; that the subordinate position of Ireland was, therefore, only the result of hard fighting continued through centuries, and that the Irish in sending representatives to London, and in accepting grants not derived from their own taxes, morally condoned the act of union, signified nothing in his eyes; and in the teeth of his ablest followers he insisted on following the path that he thought "right." He was wrong, of course, for his principle would dissolve every empire in the world and make progress in civilization impossible; but we should doubt if he ever repented, or even quite understood why an argument to himself so clear seemed even to devoted colleagues so false. This difficulty was increased by a fact, little noticed, but traceable, as we think, through all Mr. Gladstone's history—that on all but moral questions his mind had a tendency to minimize things.

He thought a menace from any single European power rather a small matter; he thought, and once said publicly, that a fleet could destroy the sultan's power; and while he held the Irish wrong to be gigantic, he underrated the importance of Ireland to the kingdom. "Nonsense," he once exclaimed to an interlocutor, who argued that Ireland would impede British policy in foreign affairs, "does the boat towed astern impede a steamer?" It was alleged, of course, that his home-rule policy was dictated by a wish for votes, but the suggestion was untrue, for in his first bill, the bill of his heart, the bill which he exultingly declared always "held the field," he turned the Irish members out of parliament and deprived the liberals at once of their parliamentary majority. He yielded to pressure afterward upon this point, but it was his first bill, not his second, which was, so to speak, instinctive. His proposal was the mistake of his life, and would have terribly injured both Ireland and Great Britain; but it was wholly in accordance with a character which, noble beyond that of most rivals, had in it many of the elements which, when the intelligence is less bright and the temper less Christian, go to make up the fanatic.

Next Sunday will occur the annual memorial service of New Haven lodge, I. O. O. F., and Charity lodge, D. of R., and arrangements are completed for the proper observance of the day. E. V. Emrick, of this city, will deliver the principal address. The band from the state institution for feeble-minded youth has been secured to furnish music.

Miss Alfaretta Bowers and J. F. Hathaway, of Cleveland, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, D. B. Bowers and wife, in Jefferson township, Wednesday evening. After a wedding trip to Sandusky, Columbus and other cities in Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway will be at home to their friends at 118 Miles avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Lena E. Miller and Miss Ethel Mintch will leave for Huntington this evening, where they will spend Sunday with friends.

LAND OF THE BOOK.

Rev. J. L. Leeper Journeying in Palestine.

Nomadic Life Among Scenes of the Bible.

Some of the Comforts of Living in a Tent.

Many of the Scenes Familiar to the Readers of the Scriptures Visited by Rev. Leeper.

The following comprises some extracts from a letter written by Rev. J. L. Leeper, of Westminster church, who is now journeying in the holy land. The letter was written in tent near Jerusalem, April 27. He says:

"This is our first night in tents. We started from Jerusalem this morning and have traveled twenty-three miles, besides stopping at numerous places to take pictures. We are encamped above the village Sinjil, a modern village not mentioned in the bible, and in full view of the Mediterrean sea, fifty miles distant, and Mt. Gerezim at Sheehem, where he will stop tomorrow night. We have a caravan of five horses, three mules and two donkeys, and a dragoman, a cook and three muleteers. That seems a great escort for two persons, but that is the way of doing things here. It is the only way to go comfortably and safely through this queer and awful country. The dragoman and one muleteer go with us. The dragoman explains places and carries a revolver. He is the grand mogul of the party. The muleteer carries my camera case, holds my horse and my stirrup when I get on.

"We stopped for lunch at a fine spring and under a shady fig tree. We rested for one and one half hours and took a little nap. The baggage passed us when at lunch. They never stop to feed or water horses. When we reached camp our tent was up. It is a fine tent, white outside and looks as if it were papered inside. They had our beds up and all furniture in place, and a cup of tea ready at 4:30. We will have supper at 6 o'clock. I am not tired at all after the first day's ride. I was after our ride to the cave of Abdulham, but I think that initiated me, and I feel sure I shall enjoy this very much.

"It is wonderful how the Bible is explained by what we see. The country is one mountain after another, and so stony that a horse can scarcely plant a foot except on a stone. There are no roads at all, only paths through the fields and often between stone fences, for the poor hard-working people gather the stones off the fields to have soil enough to raise a crop. The mountain side is often covered with one stone wall after another in order to get a level place to sow some seed, and to keep the earth from washing into the valley. They are called terraces, and you see terraces that were made in Christ's time. We are traveling exactly the same road that Christ traveled, when He came from Galilee and talked to the woman at the well, for roads never change here, nor does anything else. I will have as good pictures as were ever taken, I think, in Palestine. At Beeroth, where Joseph and Mary turned back to find Jesus, whom they had lost in Jerusalem, I jumped from my horse and ran to the top of a house where steps led up and took a picture of the town. In it are some women who had started to a marriage and came back disappointed. They went for the bride and said they did not get her. The roof of the house was covered with growing wheat and part of it was cut. I have seen donkeys pasturing on a housetop. I suspect that if the people of the house had known I was there they would have come up and made an awful fuss, like an old woman who cursed all of my ancestors (they never curse anyone but their fathers and mothers) when I was in her potato patch taking a picture. But I did not understand Arabic and so I waited until she got before the camera and took her also. She was not injured, but wanted bakhsheesh. Another time today I jumped off and over a stone fence to take the picture of a woman out in the field with her baby. She was about to put it in a sort of sack and throw it over her shoulder. It was all over before she knew what was done. In such ways I have taken many pictures.

"As I write it is quite cool, though I am warmly clothed with flannels. This is a queer climate. It is quite hot at midday, especially when down in the valleys, but there is always a breeze on the mountains and the evenings are quite cool. I would rather have it a little warm at noon, when we always rest, than have rain and snow and mud like the people who come earlier. A company here in February or March had to camp at this very spot on account of rain, snow and inclement weather three days.

"We have just finished our dinner or supper. We had five courses, as good as though served in a hotel. The soldiers have come to guard us for the night. There is no serious danger, but some sneak thief of a beduoin might steal a horse or something, so a guard is provided for us. Nearly every man traveling on the road carries a gun across his back. There is not often use for the weapon, but if it were not carried the beduoins, whom we see in black tents on the hillside, would give trouble. It would not be safe to encamp far from a town without a guard.

"I must tell you of our visit to the cave of Abdulham. We went horse-back from Jerusalem. It is the place where David hid from Saul when Saul was in pursuit of him. Here over 400 men gathered around him and hid with him in the cave. The cave is in a tremendous and awful gorge high up the precipice. We rode our horses down a steep mountain path as far as we could, and then we climbed up along the precipice on our hands and knees, sometimes prostrate, clinging to the rocks. At last we came opposite the entrance, but had to make a leap to gain a foothold at the cave's mouth, which is only large enough for one at a time to enter. Then we traveled many rods back into the mountain, sometimes crawling and sometimes letting eachother down ten or twelve feet. We came to many spacious rooms and vaulted chambers twenty or thirty feet high that resembled the chambers in Mammoth cave. This cave has never been completely explored for the natives think it is haunted with evil spirits and cannot be persuaded to go into it at all. But I was not looking so much for a ghost as the gleaming eyes of a hyena, wolf or jackal, of which there are many. The night we were down at the Dead Sea we could not sleep for the yelping of the jackals. However, they will not harm unless hard pressed. It was when Saul, who sought David's life, was asleep in the mouth of this cave, that David approached him and cut off a piece of his cloak, and when he had gone out and down the mountain side, David followed him and, hailing him, held up the remnant as a demonstration of his magnanimous and forgiving spirit. This same David was a shepherd boy and herded sheep as I see many boys doing as I ride along. We saw on the same trip the remains of a city called Paradise, which Herod the king built and where he is buried.

"From the summit of this great mountain we saw the Dead Sea thirty miles away, and the Mediterranean, fifty miles distant.

"J. L. LEEPER."

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Councilman Wheelock Further Discusses the Electric Light Question.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

We have shown by figures obtained from official sources that the cost of building an electric light plant in the city of Fort Wayne would not exceed $217 per lamp, and upon the basis of 261 lamps, the number now in use, the total cost of construction would be $217, multiplied by 261. This would give us the result, $56,637 as the total cost of building and equipping the plant with lamps at the street crossings as they now stand and ready to light. I will give the cost of a few plants so that it may be seen that each plant varies somewhat in its cost price and the average for all the plants will amount per lamp to about $217.

Bay City, Michigan, builds a plant of 181 arc lamp, 2,000 candle power, for $36,512.34, cost per lamp $201.72. Huntington, Ind., builds a plant for $12,500; has sixty lamps, which would make the construction cost per lamp $208 33.

Batavia, N. Y., plant cost $23,000; ninety-four arc lamps, 2,000 candle power and 213 incandescent lamps; construction cost per lamp, $244.

Bloomington, Ill., built a plant in 1889 at a cost of $73,000; 300 arc lamps, 2,000 candle power. Construction cost per lamp $243.

Danville, Va., built a plant in 1886 at a cost of $25,000; 132 arc lamps, 2,000 candle power, and eighteen incandescent lamps. Construction cost per lamp, $189.00.

Frederick, Md., built a plant in 1888; cost, $17,000, seventeen arc lamps, 2,000 candle power Construction cost per lamp, $223.00.

Logansport, Ind.: Plant established 1894; cost, $90,236.80. Annual report for 1897 shows an expenditure of $18,946.75, including $5,740.16 for new construction. Receipts for commercial lighting amounted to $17,442.53, or within $1,504.22 of total expenditures. Adding $13,442.35 for lighting streets and public buildings to commercial receipt, the credits for the year amounted to $30,884.88.

Muncie, Ind.: Plant built in 1892; cost, $30,000; lamps, 146; construction cost per lamp, $205.00. Thus we have the question of cost clearly set forth. From official sources I give the cost of maintenance per lamp in the following cities:

Allegheny, Pa., interest and depreciation not allowed	$38 55
Batavia, N. Y., interest and insurance included	32 78
Bloomington, Ill., depreciation not allowed	51 91
Bangor, Me., interest and depreciation allowed	35 09
Detroit, Mich., interest, depreciation and taxes allowed	81 42
Danville, Va., no interest or depreciation	23 10
Elgin, Ill., no interest charged	42 33
Muncie, Ind., interest, depreciation and insurance allowed	52 82
Logansport, Ind.	Dividends to the city

We are paying $120 per annum for our lights and this is the highest price paid by any city in the state. We can build our plant and operate it in connection with our waterworks with the employment of not more than four or five more men than are now required to operate the waterworks system.

In "City Government," October, 1897, F. G. Pierce, mayor of Marshalltown, Iowa, population 11,000, writes: "To get at the exact cost of our city lights under municipal ownership, is comparatively an easy matter. The same men who operate the waterworks plant also look after the electric light plant. When this additional work was given them, each of the three men employed at the pumping station received an increase of $5 a month salary, so that the only cost to the city for running the plant is $15 per month or $180 per year. The linemen who look after the circuits and lamps and carbons receive $60 per month or $720 per year." Cost of plant, $16,000; number of lights, ninety-eight; construction cost per lamp, $163.

If we have three times as many lamps in use we would require three times as many men as the Marshalltown plant. We could add the four or five men, the number which I am confident would be sufficient, and our plant would be equipped.

It has been objected to municipal ownership that it builds up a political machine, and hence is dangerous to the community. Four or five more men added to the municipal force will not make a gigantic machine. We have not yet heard of any scandals connected with the management of our water works or garbage crematory. One party will be in power while the other is out. When Mr. Oakley examined the municipal accounts we believe there was a shortage of 15 cents. When Mr. Scherer examined the accounts upon Mr. Oakley's retirement the books were straight. There is much more to be feared from a corporation trying to obtain a subsidy from the servants of the people and against the will of the people than from four or five honest laborers employed by the municipality to do a certain amount of manual labor. Personally I fear no political machine so long as the people will keep alive to the business interests of the city. It is said that electrical machinery is to delicate to entrust with unskilled hands. This is true. I would not like to go to Chicago on the limited with the ablest minister, lawyer or physician in the city manning the engine.

If Logansport, Muncie, Huntington, Elkhart, Kendallville, Albion, Decatur, Portland, Madison, Marion and other towns in Indiana can successfully run their electric light plants and save those cities 100 per cent. in cost over Fort Wayne I think Fort Wayne could well afford to have a little of that bungling and unskilled management here. We seem to be suffering from an excess of skillful manipulation in our electric light business.

The simple unadorned fact is: We are paying $120 per lamp per annum for our lights. If we pay $240 per light for one year we can own the entire plant. What man in town renting a house for $1,000 per annum would not regard it good business management to pay $2,000 and own the property in fee simple. Municipal ownership of electric light plants is coming so fast that we can hardly catch a snap shop with our kodac as the procession passes by. Columbus, Ohio, is now installing a plant. Toronto, Canada, the most conservative city in the western world, has given plans and specifications for a plant. She held back for years although she has a large experience in municipal ownership in other lines. Let Fort Wayne be next. K. K. WHEELOCK.

HAD NOTHING TO SAY.

You want to be a soldier, Jim; Well, I don't blame you, lad.
The fever that has hit you now once monkeyed with your dad.
I know exactly how you feel, you re achin' for a scrap.
An' want to go an' help to wipe of Spain clean off the map.
When I was young an' full o' nerve in eighteen sixty-one,
I wasn't half content till I was coupled to a gun.
An' now that you're a feelin' in that same ol' hostile way.
An' want to emulate your dad, I've not a word to say.

I hope you've reckoned up the cost an counted it up well.
For war, as General Sherman said, ain't fer be moved from hell!
You'll find it ain't no picnic, Jim; you'll soon find out that soon
Won't have a bit o' nerve too much in pullin' of you through.
It ain't no circus-day affair when shells begin to bust,
An' comrades lay in blood an' pain a-writhin' in the dust.
An' bullets, jes' like mad hornet bees, zip past in fiendish way;
But if you have a mind to go, I've not a word to say.

I guess yer mother won't object; I heered her say last night
She wished sis only was a man so she could go an' fight.
'T'll be an awful trial, though, fur her to see ye start.
An' one that's mighty apt to break her pore old mother's heart.
Jes' tell her in a manly way that you are bound to go.
That you're true blood American from top clean down to toe.
An' if she asks you what I think, jes' tell her that's O. K.
That we have had a talk an' I have nothin' more to say.

I want to tell you, honest, boy, that this ain't no surprise;
I've seen the sparks of loyal pride a-dancin' in your eyes,
An' I've been waitin' fur a week to hear you make your talk.
An' show your daddy that you come of good ol' fightin' stock.
An' now, to close the matter up, I'll tell you, further, Jim,
Your daddy would have knocked you out or you'd a walloped him.
If, when you'd heard yer country call, you'd made a coward play—
I'm proud o' you! God bless you, boy! That's all I've got to say!

—Frank Tarkington Baker in Indianapolis Journal.

Captain and Mrs. William M. Bradley have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, May Viola, to Clem Noll, which will take place in the Cathedral on the morning of June 28.

Subscribe for THE SENTINEL.

ROBISON PARK.

The Attendance Steadily on the Increase.

Program for the Coming Week--Several Excursions Will Arrive Tomorrow From Various Points.

The attendance at Robison park is steadily increasing, and the records of the company show that it is materially ahead of that for the corresponding period last year. This is probably due to the growing popularity of the place and the superiority of the attractions offered. For the theatre next week the following superb company has been engaged: Lavinder & Thompson, in an acrobatic comedy sketch; Teal & Baker, favorites last year, in black face comedy; The Robbins, travesty artists, and the McRobies in eccentric comedy. A better balanced bill could not have been selected. Then there is the orchestra which will give two more high class program concerts tomorrow afternoon and evening, of which the following is the program:

"March of the Famous"	Thiele
Overture—"Mosaic"	Verdi
Trombone solo	Selected
Sketch—"The Lime-kiln Club's Soiree"	
Characteristic—"Dance of the Night Hawks"	Gurney
Waltz—"Blue Danube"	Strauss
Galop—"Bahn Frei"	Rose

Excursions will come to the city tomorrow over the Wabash from the west as far as Peru, from Connersville over the Lake Erie and Western, and from Findlay over the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western. The Sunday morning 5 o'clock car for fishermen will also be put on tomorrow for the first time. Work on the new theatre is progressing rapidly and will be entirely completed by July 1st at the very latest, and in all probability will be finished three or four days in advance of that date. Among other attractions to be added shortly will be a pony track, which will be in operation in about ten days, a photograph and tintype gallery and other minor affairs for the comfort, convenience and accommodation of patrons. The bath house, boats, cafe and other accessories are in perfect running order and are receiving their usual share of patronage.

On Tuesday next will be the third anniversary of the opening of the park, and an extra program has been prepared, among which will be a concert and dance in the pavilion by the full park orchestra at 3 in the afternoon and at 8 in the evening. The theatrical performance will be in progress at the same time with another orchestra, so that visitors can take their choice, or take in both entertainments. On Saturday, June 18, one week from today, the third annual outing for school children will take place. On this day all school children under the age of sixteen will be carried for ten cents for the round trip, and a special program will be arranged for their benefit. Local excursions are booking rapidly and Manager Heilbroner has a number of societies, churches and associations provided for, the dates of which will be announced later. Arrangements are now being perfected for a mammoth entertainment for July 4th.

The W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U. will meet Monday at 3 p. m., in the Westminster church, on Berry street.

Paper by Dr. Carina Banning. Subject: "What Women Have Done in Medicine."

Paper by Miss Lillie Bowen. Subject: "Women as Teachers."

The young people are invited to meet in the Y. W. C. A. gymnasium, Saturday, June 18, to organize a loyal temperance legion.

Preparing For the Future.



Chart Dealer—This map is not authentic. Spain is left off entirely.

Drummer—Yes, sir. That is for the fall trade.—New York Journal.

High Rank.

"How about Wright—does his work stand very high?"

"They keep it on the top shelves in the book stores."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Drowsy Fellow.

Drowsy kind of weather;
Too tired to think or wish.
Noddin on the river bank
Stead of keepin fish.

Here I'm twenty mile from town;
But jest fills the cup;
Ever' time the cork goes down
Allus wakes me up.

Drowsy kind of weather.
Hear the water swish;
Noddin on the river bank;
Never did like fish.

—Atlanta Constitution.

An Interesting Uncertainty.

We have a brand new puzzle
To amuse the girls and boys.
They're tired of games and romping
And the laughter and the noise.

For something that was novel
In vain we looked about
Till Johnny (he's the bright one)
Went and got the atlas out.

Now there's plenty of excitement.
Each puts on his thinking cap
While we gather round, all guessing
What'll happen to the map.

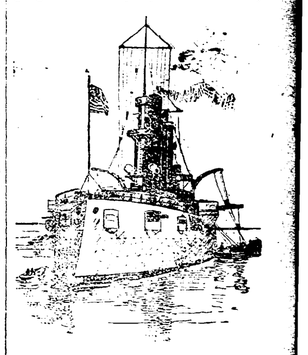
—Washington Star.

COALING A WARSHIP.

A TEDIOUS PROCESS EITHER AT SEA OR AT THE WHARF.

Uncle Sam's Navy Is Now Burning Coal at the Rate of One Million Tons a Year, and the Task of Bunkering Is a Perplexing One.

Our big navy is eating up coal at a most terrific rate. It is estimated that 1,000,000 tons will be consumed if the war lasts a year. Under 1,000 boilers coal is being licked up every moment. The steam gauges must be kept up. In 1897 our navy



BROOKLYN COALING AT SEA.

burned but 138,000 tons of coal, but then our warships spent most of their time at anchor, either with their fires banked or entirely out.

Conditions are different now. Not only the regular fighting ships, but the dozens of auxiliaries which have been pressed into service, are under a full head of steam all the time, either waiting to jump at a moment's notice or steaming up and down the watery highways of the sea.

It is costing Uncle Sam about $15,000 a day for coal alone, for he has to pay all sorts of prices, from $2 to $18 a ton. When his ships are at a home port, he can buy the best of coal for from $2 to $3.50 a ton, but in some of the South American ports he is obliged to pay whatever the coal merchants ask, and they are not always modest in their demands.

But the price of coal does not trouble us. We can afford it. It is the difficulty of getting coal when and where it is wanted and the difficult task of getting it in the bunkers quickly that bothers. Bunkering is always a slow, tedious process. It is the one disadvantage of steam navigation which has not yet been overcome.

Coaling at a wharf is tedious enough; coaling at sea is still more difficult. A great amount of money has been spent in experimenting with new devices for coaling at sea, but as yet no process where rapidity is a factor has been discovered.

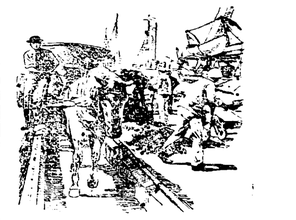
In coaling the auxiliary cruiser Harvard about 50 men are employed inside the ship. The average amount of coal bunkered is 3,000 tons, and the time required to stow it in the bunkers is about 40 hours. This, when a warship is in a hurry to get to sea, is a long time to be used in stowing coal. The average cost of this work is about $1,000.

Among the mechanical inventions for this purpose is a barge provided with square holes that will hold about 40 tons each. These holes are covered and are arranged so that they can be separately raised by mechanical means above the level of the ship's port. The coal is then discharged through a shoot into the ship. This device can hardly be said to be beyond the experimental stage. The great trouble is not in finding a device that can load the coal on to the ship, but in watching care of it or stowing it away after it is on board. Coal cannot be received on board any more rapidly than it can be stowed. The amount of coal that can be stowed away is about a ton per man per hour.

In the West Indies they have not yet advanced this far, and more primitive methods than the one described are still in vogue there. The work is done exclusively by negro women, who in a slow and measured trail file to and fro over the gangplank, each carrying about 100 pounds of coal in a basket on her head. In the Mediterranean ports the work is done in much the same way, except that men instead of women do the work.

A great deal has been said and many suggestions have been made on this subject by naval constructors, who appreciate the deficiency in the present mode of bunkering warships and who are earnestly looking for some improvement that will expedite the present tedious and inconvenient way of accomplishing this work. It is said that in the newest and latest improved warships of the United States navy the demand for space is never satisfied. Naval officers have already learned that the coaling operations of a great warship are of vast importance, as a modern battleship or cruiser is as dependent for efficiency on coal as on ammunition.

One of the most popular devices for loading coal is what is known as the self discharging barge, which, in comparison with others, is regarded as being successful. In these barges the coal is drawn out



COALING A WARSHIP AT WHARF.

and carried up an incline plane to an altitude that will permit delivery through shoots into the ports of a ship. This is done by means of endless carriers or conveyers that are run by steam. One engineer and his assistant can manage to operate one of these barges, and can handle from 50 to 100 tons an hour and stow it away in the bunkers.

Another device known as the Temperly transporter has been in use in France and has been known to stow on board a warship going at a rate of seven knots an hour 100 tons of coal in three hours.

A Wish.

Blame once attached to men who spoke
So frequently and at such length,
For verbiage is too oft the cloak
Of weakness rather than of strength.

But, since the noise of battle shook
The sphere we tenant, through and through,
And sorrows rose where'er we'd look,
Apologies are surely due.

Oh, gentle filibustering sprite,
No more your dullness you rehearse!
We once regarded you with fright.
We now confess things might be worse.

So, patriot men of north and south,
While chasing Spain and watching France
Make haste to close the cannons' mouth
And give the orators a chance.

—Washington Star.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XI, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 12.

Text of the Lesson, Math. xxvii, 35-50. Memory Verses, 35-37—Golden Text, I Cor. xv, 3—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1898, by D. M. Stearns.]

35. "And they crucified Him and parted His garments, casting lots, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, They parted My garments among them, and upon My vesture did they cast lots." So it came to pass as He had many times said that it would. But who can comprehend it? The Lord of glory, the Creator of all things, hanging upon a cross, with nails through hands and feet, made a curse for me, made sin for me (Gal. iii, 13; II Cor. v, 21), that I might be saved. He made the iron that formed the nails and the wood that formed the cross and the men who nailed Him there and consented to be subject to all for the time.

36. "And sitting down they watched Him there." Compare Gen. xxxvii, 25; Esther iii, 15. How desperately wicked and hard and dead is the natural heart of man no one knows but God Himself (Jer. xvii, 9, 10). Perhaps you could not look upon Christ on the cross for you—you could not bear it. But can you look upon the multitudes for whom He died, who know not of Him, and be indifferent as to whether they ever hear of Him?

37. "And set up over His head His accusation written, This is Jesus, the King of the Jews." It was written in Greek and Latin and Hebrew (Luke xxiii, 38), for it was and will yet be seen to be a truth of worldwide import. Until it becomes a reality in the eyes of all nations the world will never have the peace and prosperity that are in store for her (Jer. iii, 17; Isa. ix, 6, 7; Luke i, 32, 33). Let us be obedient to Isa. lxii, 6, 7, and remember Ps. cxxii, 6.

38. "Then were these two thieves crucified with Him, one on the right hand and another on the left." It is added in Mark xv, 28, "And the Scripture was fulfilled which saith, And He was numbered with the transgressors." In His life they had called Him glutton, winebibber, devil, and in His death they would proclaim to the world that He was naught but an evildoer and a liar, and He meekly submitted to it all.

39, 40. "Save Thyself. If Thou be the Son of God come down from the cross." Thus they reviled Him in His agony and self imposed helplessness and made sport of His saying that He would raise the temple in three days (John ii, 19-21), not knowing that they were preparing the way for Him to do that very thing. He could have saved Himself. He could have come down from the cross. But He could not save Himself and others too.

41, 42. "If He be the King of Israel, let Him now come down from the cross and we will believe Him." But they lied, for they were children of their father (John viii, 44) and of the same stock as those who rejected God as their King and demanded a king like those of other nations (I Sam. viii, 7; x, 19). How great the contrast in Nathanael, who said from the heart, "Rabbi, Thou art the Son of God; Thou art the King of Israel" (John i, 49).

43. "He trusted in God. Let Him deliver Him now if He will have Him, for He said, I am the Son of God." Thus they denied the Father and the Son and rapidly filled up the measure of their iniquity. See their word "now," they would have it done now. There is much sin even on the part of God's people in their setting Him a time and saying "now," this day or week or month or year. And because He does not humor them they find fault with Him. This is neither faith nor patience, but is more apt to be self and the devil.

44. "The thieves also which were crucified with Him cast the same in His teeth." But one afterward repented and gave Him the joy of faith in Him and went to paradise with Him that day (Luke xxiii, 41-43). On the cross is seen as nowhere else the love of God to us (I John iv, 9; iii, 16), and about the cross is seen every phase of the human heart.

45. "Now from the sixth hour there was darkness over all the land unto the ninth hour." Possibly the reference in Amos viii, 9, includes this darkness while pointing onward to something yet to be fulfilled. We know that God is light, and in Him is no darkness at all (I John i, 5), and darkness is suggestive of evil and of satan (I Thess. v, 5; Eph. v, 8; Col. i, 13; Jude vi, 13). Even the sun refused to look upon such a scene as its Creator suffering for the sins of men.

46. "And about the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, Eli, Eli, lama, sabachthani?—that is to say, My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me?" While chapters are devoted to the sayings and doings of Herod and Pilate and the chief priests and others at this time, there are but seven sayings of Christ recorded in the whole four gospels, and they seem to have been in the following order: Luke xxiii, 34, 43; John xix, 27; Math. xxvii, 46; John xix, 28, 30; Luke xxiii, 46. One suggests that they tell us of His love for sinners, receiving the penitent, caring for our need, the depth of His sufferings, His thirst for souls, the boundless word, the triumph of faith. Another has said concerning them that they are deeper than the sea, higher than the heaven, brighter than the sun, and need not the lamplight of our explanation. Concerning the one in our lesson some refuse to believe that He was forsaken and say that He only felt like it because the agony was so great. My only answer is that He was the Truth, and He always spoke the truth.

47-49. His saying was about as well understood as many of His sayings were by His own disciples. He was talking to God, His Father, and they thought He was calling for Elias. Not much worse than when speaking to His disciples of the false doctrine of the Pharisees they thought that He was speaking of bread for the body.

50. "Jesus, when He had cried again with a loud voice, yielded up the ghost." In verse 46, as well as here, Matthew speaks of His crying with a loud voice. This would not indicate the extreme weakness of a dying moment under such awful circumstances, but rather confirm His words elsewhere: "No one taketh My life from Me. I lay it down of Myself." Some say that He died not because of the sufferings of crucifixion, but because of a broken heart, which was made manifest when the blood and water flowed from His side. It is finished. He is dead. His body is left for Joseph and Nicodemus to lay kindly away. He committed His Spirit unto His Father, and to His Father He went and very soon welcomed the redeemed one from the cross next to His own. Where are they? What is it like? Why does no one come back to tell us more about it? Blessed are they that have not seen, yet have believed that to die is gain, to depart and be with Christ is far better.

The lightning specialist connected with the government weather bureau maintains that rods are no protection and that most precautions taken by people to keep out of the path of a possible electrical discharge are useless.

The best burglar proof safes are made of alternate layers of hard and soft metal, which are welded together. This combination will not yield to either drill or sledge hammer.

It has recently been found that the lightest known solid is the pith of the sunflower, which has a specific gravity of .028, or about one-eighth that of cork.

The number of persons born blind averages 61 in every 1,000,000.

900 DROPS

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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SHE WAS POPULAR.

She Had the Genius to See an Opportunity and the Wit to Seize It.

"I reckon she is the most popular girl in town," said the southern girl thoughtfully.

The northern guest turned her eyeglasses upon a thin, sensible looking young woman, whose dance programme was filling at lightning rate. She examined the belle carefully and calculatively. Then she summed up the result of her scrutiny in a terse "Why?"

The southern girl smiled. "Yes, I know she's not pretty, and she's not stylish, and her father isn't very rich, and she isn't either athletic or romantic. Under ordinary circumstances she wouldn't go at all, but all the men feel under obligation to her."

"How's that?" asked her friend.

"Well, you see, it was this way: The family came here just before New Year's and took a house in the right part of the town. Then the Carters gave a ball to introduce the girl; so every one had to call on her. You know we always keep open house down here on New Year's day. It's out of fashion up north, but we keep open house all the year round, and just open it a little wider when the new year comes along. It's lots of fun, but it is rather hard on the men. Every one serves wine and punch and juleps and such things, and I reckon there isn't a man in town who can go right through the programme, satisfy every hostess, and then find his night key when he goes home."

The northern girl looked shocked.

"You needn't look that way," the other went on. "Maybe we don't feel just the way you do about a man's drinking, but I'll tell you one thing. I never saw such hard drinking among women in my life as I saw in New York and Washington last winter. Then New Year's day is different anyway. We don't count it. Every hostess gets out her best wines and prides herself on the quantity and quality of them. But this Miss Wilson had a great head. She had brothers of her own, and so, New Year's day, when some of the men called there, they just found desperately strong coffee, and then on the buffet there were ice and selters and lemons and all sorts of things I don't know about, but the men did. Everybody could just go and mix what he needed most. The men that called first passed the word along, and there was a stream of frock coats pouring into that house all afternoon. The men went on in their mad career, calling at other places, until they began to see double and feel like walking quadruple. Then they made a break for the Wilson house and got whatever they usually take next morning.

"Some of them called there two or three times, and Miss Wilson and her mother didn't seem to mind at all. They just told them to drop in whenever they happened to be passing that way, and the number of times each man happened to be passing was just in proportion to the amount of wine he could stand without looking for comfort. Jack Bishop was the only fellow that didn't call on Miss Wilson at all. He said she was a good sort, but that his butler would be ready for him when he got home, and he didn't want the poor old chap to feel that he had outlived his usefulness. There were more men down to business the next morning than on any 2d of January since the town was started.

"See that big man just taking her card? He's her fiance. They say he don't drink anything stronger than ginger ale. Neither does she. She says drinking is a disgusting habit, but if one can't reform society one may as well help to keep it sober. The men all insist that she'll be too good a wife to be wasted on a teetotaler."—New York Sun.

Kruger and Dr. Leyd.

The Hollandsche Revue recently gave the following account of Dr. Leyd's first interview with President Kruger: "President," said Dr. Leyd, "I have something to tell you. I am afraid it may grieve you, and I do not know if it is not sometimes an obstacle to one's filling the position—I believe in no God." "Silence prevailed in the room for a considerable time, the article continues, Kruger drawing quietly at his pipe and emitting thick clouds of smoke from his mouth. He appeared to be deep in thought, and eventually, looking at Dr. Leyds, said: "Young man, what I have heard grieves me. It hurts me, and I blame you most. But if you do your duty faithfully and trustworthily as an honorable man, that need be no objection."

Not Natural.

A visitor to the British museum reports that he saw a countryman standing before the bust of a woman in a collection of statuary.

The woman was represented in the act of coiling her hair, and, as the visitor came up, the countryman was saying to himself:

"No, sir, that ain't true to nature. She ain't got her mouth full of hairpins."—London Fun.

LANGUAGE OF THE ESKIMO.

Spoken by the Inhabitants of More Than Ten Thousand Miles of Coast Land.

The Eskimo language, which is spoken at the extreme north of this hemisphere, is also found in the north of Asia. The people have been called Orarians—that is, "dwellers on the shore." They inhabit a narrow strip of country around the margin of Greenland, and to the west of Baffin's bay, around all the great islands and down the coast to the gulf of St. Lawrence, on the western shore of Hudson bay, and about the bays and straits to the north; then to the west around Alaska, and still further along the arctic shores of the eastern continent. They thus extend along the winding island and mainland coast for more than 10,000 miles, inhabiting a narrow fringe of country by the sea, and obtaining their livelihood therefrom. More than 10,000 miles of coast land are occupied by a people who speak one language.

But in Newfoundland there are tribes which speak another tongue mixed with the Eskimo, while on the southwest coast there are other tribes speaking mixed tongues, and the same is true of tribes inhabiting the northern coast of Asia. If we call all these tongues Eskimo, then the principal tongue is still homogeneous and a common medium for the communication of tribes occupying, as I have said, more than 10,000 miles of the most difficult coast known to mankind. While there is intercommunication, it is infrequent because of the difficulties and perils of arctic navigation. Thus, in all that stretch of country there is but one language.

What are the conditions under which this language has been preserved in its integrity and homogeneity? Simply these: The territory occupied by the people speaking this language is cut off from the interior by an uninhabitable belt of glacial land, so that the means of communication are to be found mainly on the seaward side. The inhabitants, having been distributed over this enormous belt of coast from a primitive tribe having one language, have preserved that language through all their vicissitudes and stages of culture, while in the southeast, where the Eskimoan territory joins territory occupied by tribes having other tongues, we find mixed languages. The same facts appear on the southern coast of Alaska, in languages differentiated from the main stock by admixture with other languages. With the exception pointed out, the Eskimoan language is the purest language known on this hemisphere. So far as they have been studied, all other languages are compounded of at least two and usually of many.—Forum.

Confident.

"Well," said the new recruit, "it's a satisfaction to know that I'm in perfect health."

"You think that the examination shows no doubt of that?"

"Yes, sir. Of course I realize that human judgment may err. But leaving the opinion of the physicians aside, a man has to be in good shape to get through that ordeal without nervous prostration."—Washington Star.

Didn't Last.

"I thought you said it was a case of love at first sight?"

"I did, but she soon got her second sight and weakened on me."—Detroit Free Press.

SOLDIERS WHO WORK

VALUE OF THE ROADMAKING, BRIDGE BUILDING ENGINEERS.

Where the Path of the Army Becomes Too Rough to Travel Then the Sharpshooters Give Place to the Men With Axes, Shovels and Saws.

It is often just as important that an army should get to a certain point quickly as that it should fight well after it gets there. When an army is on the move, the soldier who knows how to do something besides keep in line and fire a gun becomes valuable. The working soldier is needed then.



A SQUAD OF BRIDGE BUILDERS.

When there are roads to be made, bridges to be built and obstructions to be cleared away, the general pushes the sharpshooter into the background and calls for the man with the ax and shovel and saw.

"Bring up the engineers" is the order when the path of the army ends abruptly on the bank of an unbridged stream. The strength of the volunteer engineer brigade of the Army of the Potomac under Generals Grant and Meade in 1865 was about 4 per cent of the total number of troops, not including the regular battalion of engineers. The engineer troops with the Army of the Cumberland in 1864 amounted to 5 per cent of the total, and those of Sherman's army in the march to the sea amounted to 7½ per cent.

And the army of Cuban invasion is not to be without its engineers. At least 5 per cent of the volunteer soldiers who go to drive out the Spaniards are to be men whose civilian training has fitted them for some part of the work of smoothing the way for the army. Early in the contest the necessity of forming a brigade of engineers was pointed out to the military authorities, and the advice has been taken.

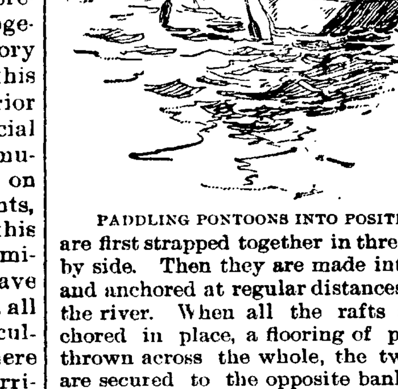
The engineer corps of the regular army when war was first declared numbered only about 500. Since then it has been increased to the size of a regiment, but even that number was not enough for the work expected. Civil engineers, electricians, carpenters, masons, boat builders and many other artisans have been selected from the ranks of the infantry companies and told off for duty in the engineer regiments. When marching across country, they will be in the van. When halts are made in the face of the enemy, it will be their duty to throw up temporary fortifications and dig entrenchments. Frequently they will have to work under fire, but those will be the times when their work will be the most valuable.

Good engineering has won many battles. Napoleon was a great engineer, and it was due to the skill of his engineers that he was able to move his forces so rapidly. It was also due to the superior engineering of the English, by which their seacoast landing was protected, that he was finally defeated. It is an ancient art which is brought to a higher state of perfection by every war.

Probably the most important work which the engineers will have to do will be the building of pontoon bridges. The regular army engineer corps which had its headquarters at Willets Point has in the past been thoroughly trained in the making and handling of pontoons. We use a sort of collapsible boat made of canvas for our pontoons. These canvas boats are not so substantial as wooden ones, but they serve the purpose and can be readily transported.

Of all the world's armies Germany's has perhaps the greatest reputation for its skill in pontoon bridge construction. It enjoys an advantage of course in having both its training and its practical exercise of the art in a pretty thickly populated country, where the material for bridge building is always at hand.

The favorite form of pontoon in Germany is the barrel bridge. The barrels



PADDLING PONTOONS INTO POSITION.

are first strapped together in threes, side by side. Then they are made into rafts and anchored at regular distances across the river. When all the rafts are anchored in place, a flooring of plank is thrown across the whole, the two ends are secured to the opposite banks, and the bridge is ready for the men, horses, wagons and artillery to cross.

CHARLES WARNER.

His Scheme.

"I have come," said the young man, "to ask you to let me have your daughter."

"Never!" shouted the millionaire.

"Thanks!" answered the other as he hurried away. "Up to this time she has refused to smile upon my suit. When I tell her that you object to me, she will be mine."—Chicago Record.

The Deacon on Moses.

"Dey tells me," said the old colored deacon, "dat Moses wuz the meekest man, but somehow I got my doubts 'bout it, kaze once de chillun er Isril been mighty thirsty en projickin eroun powerful for water w'en word would come ter Moses dat ef he'd speak ter de rocks de water would run out er 'um. So Moses open up a long conversation wid de rocks, but hit wuz all one sided. De rocks lay low en say nuttin. So I reckon Moses say ter hisself: 'Looky heah, dis heah's a mighty rocky time I havin! Mus' be de 10th er de month, en de water shut off!' En [illegible] think about it de madder he git 'twell finally he grabbed a pine saplin en hit de rock a blow dat shuck de ground, en, lo, en behol', de water come a-runnin out lak' a mill stream! Now, I don't blame him fer gettin mad. All I does say is dey warn't no meekness in dat action, fer he des 'bout busted de rock wide open, he did, en w'en de rock see he mean business hit give him de bes' it had. No, dey wuzn't nuttin 'meek' 'bout Moses — not ter my min'. Br'r Williams, please pass de hat!"—Atlanta Constitution.

THE SOLDIER'S MAIL.

BOTHERS THE POSTAL AUTHORITIES TO GET IT TO HIM.

The New Scheme For Army Postoffices Which Is Being Put Into Operation. How the Boys In Blue May Send Letters Without Stamps.

Volunteer soldiers are great letter writers and so are their friends. Hence the postal authorities have been forced to adopt a somewhat elaborate scheme for distributing the army mail at the various big camps.

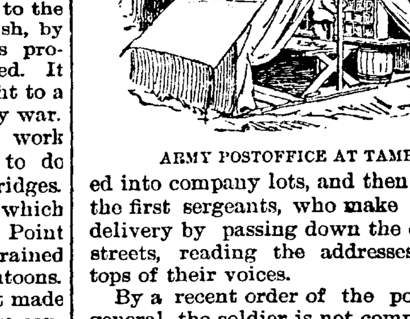
When the new volunteer gets to living in a tent, eating hard tack and doing regular picket duty, he is seized with a desire to write to the folks at home and tell them all about it. Having unlimited time at his disposal he writes. The folks write back. Mother covers pages and pages with advice about keeping his feet dry, sticking to his flannels and such things; father drops a line or two of encouragement now and then; sister sends a letter full of gossip about the young people, and brother John, aged 15 or less, tries to express with pen and paper his utter woe at having been born just a few years too late.

This is all right, but it is unusual. It is a feature about a big volunteer army which the government authorities had not anticipated and consequently had not prepared for. But the private in the ranks has just as much right, if not a little more, to demand that his letters shall be sent and delivered with the same promptness as those of the stay at home civilian. So the army postoffice has been devised.

At Camp Black, the Long Island rendezvous of the New York state troops, it is estimated that at one time 30,000 pieces of mail arrived for the soldiers every day for at least a week. At no time were more than 10,000 men in camp there, so you can form an idea of the free use the friends of the soldiers make of the mails.

The postoffice at Camp Black is in a 12 by 16 foot tent, pitched near the telephone and telegraph offices on the outskirts of the camp. The postmaster is assisted by three militiamen, who were detailed on that duty when it became evident that delay was unavoidable when a man or two from each regiment attempted at one time to gather their mail from a great heap of letters on the floor.

Under the revised arrangement the letters are roughly sorted in the Hempstead postoffice and looked over and thrown into the regimental sacks when they reach the camp. Orderlies from the regiments call for the sacks whenever it is thought probable that another mail has arrived. At the regimental headquarters the letters are again sort-



ARMY POSTOFFICE AT TAMPA.

ed into company lots, and then given to the first sergeants, who make the final delivery by passing down the company streets, reading the addresses at the tops of their voices.

By a recent order of the postmaster general the soldier is not compelled to stamp his letter. He may just mark it as such, put it in the mail bag and have the receiver pay the postage at the other end. This is convenient for the soldier, because sometimes he cannot buy stamps either from lack of opportunity or money.

The regulation in regard to the mail from forces in the field is authorized by an act of congress passed in 1879 and is as follows:

"Letters written by officers, commissioned or noncommissioned, and privates in the military, naval or marine service of the United States, to be transmitted unpaid, must be plainly marked 'Soldier's Letter,' 'Sailor's Letter' or 'Marine's Letter,' as the case may be, and signed thereunder with his name and official designation by a field or staff officer, post or detachment commander to whose command the soldier belongs, or by a surgeon or chaplain at a hospital where he may be, and in the navy and marine service by the officer in command of the vessel or surgeon on board, or officer commanding naval hospital or detachment on shore. Letters so certified will be forwarded charged with postage due at single rates only, to be collected on delivery."

The postoffice department is deluged with letters from persons who wish to obtain appointments in connection with the military postoffice service at the different camps and headquarters. By an understanding entered into between Postmaster General Smith and First Assistant Postmaster General Perry Heath, however, this service will be supervised entirely by the existing force of the postoffice department, and the active work of collecting and distributing mail matter to the forces in the field will be managed by the officers and enlisted men of the army without added expense to the government.

But if you want your letters to reach the boys at the front do not fail to indicate the company, regiment and state as well as the camp at which they are located. Especially do not forget the state, for many regiments of the same number, but from different states, are quartered in the same camps. A letter addressed to "John Doe, Private, Company D, Seventy-first New York Infantry, Lakeland, Fla.," would reach John most certainly and promptly.

S. R. McDONALD.

Through Rate Wars.

Patron (in a western railroad station)—Gimme a ticket to Gulchtown.

Ticket Clerk—Yes, sir. Seven an a half.

Patron—Seven dollars and a half to Gulchtown? Why, that's only a few stations from here."

Ticket Clerk (sharply)—Seven a half. Lively now.

Patron—Don't want it. Give me a ticket for China by way of Gulchtown.

Ticket Clerk (briskly)—Here you are, sir. Five dollars.—New York Weekly.

Battles and Diseases.

This is the story of one who participated in many naval and infantry engagements during the war. From wounds received then he suffered for years, but to-day, rejoices in renewed strength.

There is a distinctly peculiar halo that invests the being of an old soldier in the eyes of the present generation. The sight of him arouses a feeling of admiration for his brave deeds and heroic achievements.

Among those who bravely fought was Dr. L. J. Clark, who, when but a beardless boy, heard the tocsin of war sounded.

It fired his patriotic spirit to a fervency that found relaxation only in his realization of fighting in the battles.

To the call of President Lincoln for troops in the latter part of '61, young Clark promptly responded.

There was need of men in the navy, and he joined that service in the mortar fleet of Admiral Porter, which soon after began operations on the Mississippi River.

At the terrific bombardment of the Vicksburg forts, the hero of this story fell on the deck of the Juliette with a shattered arm from a charge of schrapnel.

He lay in the hospital for months, and when he had recovered sufficiently to be moved, was sent to his home at Warren, O.

Though partly incapacitated for active service, his patriotic zeal got the better of him, and when the call for more troops came, young Clark enlisted in a company formed by Capt. Joel I. Asper, at Warren.

It became Co. H. of the 7th Ohio Volunteers and was sent to the Army of the Potomac under General Grant then campaigning in Virginia against General Robert E. Lee.

In a skirmish near Richmond, he was wounded again and was sent to the hospital. He remained there for some time, but finally recovered, and went home.

Shortly after, he began the study of veterinary surgery, and, when completed, went to Chicago, where he has resided for thirty years, and is now one of the leading surgeons of that profession in the city.

His old wounds began to trouble him several years ago. He grew weak, emaciated and thoroughly debilitated. His friends began to despair of his life.

He was but a shadow of his former self, weighing only 90 pounds, a loss of nearly 50 pounds. He had the best medical attention, but it did not benefit him.

"Finally a friend gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," said Dr. Clark. "After taking the pills I was so much benefited that I purchased a half dozen boxes and took them.

"They were of more benefit than the ablest physicians' treatment. By their aid alone, I soon regained my strength.

"I weigh 180 pounds now, and except for injuries that can never be remedied, I am as well as ever.

"I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People the best remedy I know of to build up a run-down system."

To-day Dr. Clark is a picture of health. He is 59 years old, an active member of Hatch Post, G. A. R., and resides at 4935 Ashland Ave., Chicago.

Many veterans have found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People of inestimable value in counteracting the unhealthful effects of army life. All druggists sell these pills and highly recommend them.

Where They Eat Gods.

At certain seasons in some parts of India it is the duty of every devout person to eat a special sort of confectionery. Every confectioner in October, for instance, has a pole about 6 feet high at his door, and to this is nailed a great hook about a foot long and thick in proportion.

On one side of this is a brisk fire with a huge earthen pan on it. Before the pan a man may be seen sitting—for nobody stands when he can sit—with a kind of wooden ladle, and with this he briskly stirs a quantity of bubbling, black looking sugar till it becomes quite tough. He then scrapes it together and puts it on a piece of board to cool a little, and then getting up and dexterously throwing it on the large hook he begins to pull out the tough substance.

He draws it out to the length of 4 or 5 feet at a time and throws it back and elongates it again and so he manipulates it till the mass becomes as white as snow.

This composition, so treated, is manufactured in all sorts of sacred forms—figures of little idols and gods—and is eagerly bought for consumption.—Strand Magazine.

Used No Judgment.

"Here's an account of a man who has been arrested for stealing plays," said the man with the paper.

"For stealing plays!" exclaimed the man who was smoking, in astonishment.

"That's what the paper says."

"Oh, well, the trouble with him must have been that he didn't use any judgment. If he had stolen some of the plays I've seen, they wouldn't arrest him; they'd give him a vote of thanks."—Chicago Post.

An Approximation.

"Do you know what a prize you would be getting in my daughter?" asked the old gentleman of the young man who was trying to negotiate for her hand.

"Not precisely, sir, but from what I gather through the most authentic sources she will be worth close on to $1,000,000."—Detroit Free Press.

But It Must Precede It.

The last word in a quarrel is not nearly so good as the first word in a reconciliation.—Boston Transcript.

In Russia.

She—Long engagements are rather expensive affairs in Russia. The bridegroom elect is expected to send his fiancee a present every day.

He—And just think what a large truck would be required to return them!—Yonkers Statesman.

Kindred Joys.

Visitor (from the far east)—Ah, it's so delightful to have a fruit farm on the outskirts of a city. That smell of apple blossoms is particularly pleasant.

His Western Entertainer—Yaw. Dot vas a prewery.—Chicago Tribune.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Dreier Bros., druggists, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has lame back, weak kidneys, marlaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to liver and kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures constipation, headache, fainting spells, sleeplessness and melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

High Lights.

A girl's idea of bliss is finding another caramel after she thought the bag was empty.

The lion is called the king of beasts, but a man whose dinner isn't ready on time can roar louder.

A liberal education is one which leaves a young man money enough to keep him until he strikes a job.

If you abuse the town in which you make your living, it proves to listeners that you deserve to starve somewhere else.

The first baby gets its photograph taken every three months, the other babies are lucky to get theirs taken once in three years.

A man often decides that he can't afford to marry, but when he is really in love he marries and doesn't care whether he can afford it or not.—Chicago Record.

A Long Lived Race.

Deacon Rumnose—Who says beer ain't healthy? Look at the Germans.

Mrs. R.—I was not aware that they were exceptionally long lived.

Deacon R.—That's 'cause you never read the papers. Look at this: "A German rifle company is soon to celebrate its seven hundredth anniversary."—New York Weekly.

A Mean Imputation.

With some women devotion to a mean husband is merely an obstinate determination not to admit having made a mistake.—Chicago Record.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Pennsylvania Station

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time AS FOLLOWS:
* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday

From Ft. Wayne to — Leave — Arrive

Trains depart from Pennsylvania Station, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

East Bound.	West Bound
*5 30 a.m.	*3 50 a. m.
†9 05 a.m.	
*7 00 a.m.	*5 10 a.m.
†1 10 p.m.	†7 30 a.m.
*7 45 p.m.	†12 15 p.m.
*9 25 p.m. Limited	* 4 30 p.m.
†1055, from Chi.	* 5 05 p.m.
†From Crestline	8 10 p.m.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R. In effect Nov. 28th, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.	
*For Grand Rapids and north	2 40 am
†	9 00 am
†	2 55 pm
†From Richmond arrives	8 25 pm
SOUTH BOUND.	
*For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 35 am
†	5 45 am
†	12 35 pm
†From Grand Rapids arrives	7 15 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY.

WEST BOUND	Arrives	Departs
No. 1	2:35 a.m	2:45 a.m
No. 3	11:15 a.m	11:30 a.m
No. 5	4:40 p.m	4:45 p m
Local Freight	2:45 p.m	7:00 a.m

EAST BOUND	Arrives	Departs
No. 2	3:15 a m	3:25 a.m
No. 4	3:05 p m	3:10 p m
No. 6	8:10 p.m	8:30 p.m
Local Freight	4:30 p.m	7:25 a.m

WABASH

Time Table Effective June 5th From Fort Wayne.

GOING EAST.

No. 2. Fast Eastern Express, daily	6:15 a.m
No. 20 Toledo Accommodation, daily	6:55 a.m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail, daily	11:50 a.m
No. 24 Atlantic Express, ex. Sunday	5:57 p.m

GOING WEST.

No. 25 St. Louis Day Express, ex. Sun.	8:50 a.m
No. 7 Kansas City Cannon Ball, daily	12:35 M.
No. 1 Government Fast Mail, daily	6:30 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis Limited, daily	8:15 p m
No. 13 Toledo Accom. arr. Sunday only	11:00 p m

Telephone, Bell-Home No. 6.

THE FINDLEY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN RY

Time Card, in Effect Dec. 20 '97.

Lv. Fort Wayne Express	8 00 a.m.	7 55 p.m
Ar. Findlay	10 40 a.m.	10 30 p.m
Ar. Columbus via. T & O C Ry	2 30 p.m.	

Mixed train leaves Fort Wayne 8 20 a.m.
All trains run daily, except Sunday.

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.	
No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7 10 a m
No. 43 daily	4 15 p. m
No. 171 Local Freight	6 00 a m
NORTH.	
No. 40 arrives daily	11 40 a m
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)	10 25 p m
No. 170 Local Freight	4 40 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE.
No. 462 Way Freight	5 25 pm
No. 456 Cin. Express and Mail	11 05 am
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	3 50 pm
NORTHWARD.	DEPART
No. 463 Way Freight	6 40 am
No. 457 Through Express & Mail	11 45 am
No. 459 Detroit & India ..'lis Ex.	1 45pm

DIRECTORY OF FORT WAYNE BUSINESS HOUSES.

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F. H. KLEEKAMP, Attorney-at-Law. German and English spoken in office, Rooms 5 and 6 Bank Block. Home phone 123

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Go where the crowd goes! The Wayne hotel barber shop; the finest tonsorial parlor in the state. Sid Hubbard, Prop.

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Builders Lime Association—Lime, Stone, Cement, Plaster, Lathe, etc. Office, 257 Calhoun St.; Yards, 5, 6 & 7 Chesnut St. and 4, 5 & 6 R. R. St. Phone 511.

BAKERY.

The Vienna Steam Bakery, John Sauerteig, prop., manufacturer of genuine vienna & home made bread. 14 Washington Blv'd. Phone 548.

Telephone No. 601 is for Geo. H. Jacobs & Bro., Union Steam Bakery, 62 E. Main St. Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.

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MERCHANTS PREMIUM CO. Ask about it. We will send a representative to explain. —63 Clinton Street.—

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E. K. Bush, Commission Merchant, oysters, game, produce, feed, etc. Highest prices country produce. 46 Harrison Street. Telephone 158.

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FRED H. BOESTER, Carpenter, Contractor and Builder. Phone 949. Shop and office No. 164 Griffith St.

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THE EDMUNDS ELECTIC CO. Electric wiring and supplies; gas, electric and combination fixtures. Room 4, Schmitz block. Phones, Home 262, residence 947; Bell, 263

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Kohrman Bros., Fine staple and fancy groceries, 94 Broadway. Give us a trial and you will become a customer. Both Phones No. 58.

HENRY D. NIEMANN, Grocery purveyor to the people; low prices and prompt service. 148 Calhoun St. (Cor Jefferson.) Phone 408.

P. F KIEFER, Staple and fancy groceries, 140 Broadway. Good goods, low prices, prompt delivery. Poultry dressed to order.

C. A. SINGREY, Groceries, provisions, fresh garden truck, butter, eggs, etc., delivered prompt. Home phone 892. Bell 367.

DITTOE GROCERY CO.—24 W. Berry St. Fine groceries, canned goods, fine champagne, wines and liquors for family use. Phones 152.

SOUTH WAYNE STORE, G. W. McAllister Prop. Dealer in staple and fancy groceries, 500 S. Broadway. Phone 207 South.

Vegetables received daily. Glass and China Ware and staple article at lowest prices at H. F. Hilgemann & Son, 121 & 123 W. Jefferson St, Both phones No. 85.

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Telephone 749 is for Romarys, Goeglein & Co., dealers in hardware, cutlery, tools, fence wire, cross cut saws, axes, etc. 25 E. Columbia St.

GERDING & AUMAN BROS., Agents for Kernan hot air furnaces and metal ceilings and hot water heating. 115 Wallace St.

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Bring your hides, pelts, rags, iron, copper, brass, zinc, bones, etc., to The Fort Wayne Hide, Fur and Wool Co., cor. Columbia & Lafayette Sts.

MILLER BROTHERS, Highest market price paid for hides, pelts, tallow, fur, wool, tin and glassware. 94, 96 & 98 E. Superior St.

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New York Hair Bazaar. Phone 1281.

MISS E. C. RODENBECK, Dealer in Hair Goods. 124 Calhoun St., Lau Block.

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Horses called for and delivered. PERREY & SIEBOLD, Horse-Shoers. 5 Pearl St. Phone 1011.

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First-class eating house and a bake shop for sale; good reason for selling. W. D. WILLIAMS.

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Banner Laundering Co., 227 S. Calhoun St., Best Laundry work. We use soft water for all washing. Wagons call at any Address. Both Phones 165.

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY Office and works Nos. 48 and 50 Pearl St., F. L. Jones Proprietors. Best Work in the City. Telephone 160.

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The Diether Lumber Co.—Lumber, shingles, sash and doors, mouldings, stairs and inside finish of all kinds. Yard, 44 E. Superior St., factory. 100 Pearl St. Phones 111 and 78.

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Stop at the Railroad Restaurant and Lunch Room. W. R. Frederick, Prop. Regular meals, 15 cents; Lodging 25 cents. 266 Calhoun St., third restaurant north of depot.

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Freiburger & McKeon, roofing and tining and hardware of all kinds. Estimates furnished on application. 364 Calhoun, Phone 180

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WALTER LANGTRY—Veterinary Surgeon treats all diseases of horses, cattle, sheep and dogs. Office 11 Harrison St. Phone office 6; Res. 367.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 12.

Text of the Lesson, Math. xxvii, 35-50. Memory Verses, 35-37—Golden Text, I Cor. xv, 3—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1898, by D. M. Stearns.]

35. "And they crucified Him and parted His garments, casting lots, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, They parted My garments among them, and upon My vesture did they cast lots." So it came to pass as He had many times said that it would. But who can comprehend it? The Lord of glory, the Creator of all things, hanging upon a cross, with nails through hands and feet, made a curse for me, made sin for me (Gal. iii, 13; II Cor. v, 21), that I might be saved. He made the iron that formed the nails and the wood that formed the cross and the men who nailed Him there and consented to be subject to all for the time.

36. "And sitting down they watched Him there." Compare Gen. xxxvii, 25; Esther iii, 15. How desperately wicked and hard and dead is the natural heart of man no one knows but God Himself (Jer. xvii, 9, 10). Perhaps you could not look upon Christ on the cross for you—you could not bear it. But can you look upon the multitudes for whom He died, who know not of Him, and be indifferent as to whether they ever hear of Him?

37. "And set up over His head His accusation written, This is Jesus, the King of the Jews." It was written in Greek and Latin and Hebrew (Luke xxiii, 38), for it was and will yet be seen to be a truth of worldwide import. Until it becomes a reality in the eyes of all nations the world will never have the peace and prosperity that are in store for her (Jer. iii, 17; Isa. ix, 6, 7; Luke i, 32, 33). Let us be obedient to Isa. lxii, 6, 7, and remember Ps. cxxii, 6.

38. "Then were these two thieves crucified with Him, one on the right hand and another on the left." It is added in Mark xv, 28, "And the Scripture was fulfilled which saith, And He was numbered with the transgressors." In His life they had called Him glutton, winebibber, devil, and in His death they would proclaim to the world that He was naught but an evildoer and a liar, and He meekly submitted to it all.

39, 40. "Save Thyself. If Thou be the Son of God come down from the cross." Thus they reviled Him in His agony and self imposed helplessness and made sport of His saying that He would raise the temple in three days (John ii, 19-21), not knowing that they were preparing the way for Him to do that very thing. He could have saved Himself. He could have come down from the cross. But He could not save Himself and others too.

41, 42. "If He be the King of Israel, let Him now come down from the cross and we will believe Him." But they lied, for they were children of their father (John viii, 44) and of the same stock as those who rejected God as their King and demanded a king like those of other nations (I Sam. viii, 7; x, 19). How great the contrast in Nathanael, who said from the heart, "Rabbi, Thou art the Son of God; Thou art the King of Israel" (John i, 49).

43. "He trusted in God. Let Him deliver Him now if He will have Him, for He said, I am the Son of God." Thus they denied the Father and the Son and rapidly filled up the measure of their iniquity. See their word "now," they would have it done now. There is much sin even on the part of God's people in their setting Him a time and saying "now," this day or week or month or year. And because He does not humor them they find fault with Him. This is neither faith nor patience, but is more apt to be self and the devil.

44. "The thieves also which were crucified with Him cast the same in His teeth." But one afterward repented and gave Him the joy of faith in Him and went to paradise with Him that day (Luke xxiii, 41-43). On the cross is seen as nowhere else the love of God to us (I John iv, 9; iii, 16), and about the cross is seen every phase of the human heart.

45. "Now from the sixth hour there was darkness over all the land unto the ninth hour." Possibly the reference in Amos viii, 9, includes this darkness while pointing onward to something yet to be fulfilled. We know that God is light, and in Him is no darkness at all (I John i, 5), and darkness is suggestive of evil and of satan (I Thess. v, 5; Eph. v, 8; Col. i, 13; Jude vi, 13). Even the sun refused to look upon such a scene as its Creator suffering for the sins of men.

46. "And about the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, Eli, Eli, lama, sabachthani?—that is to say, My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me?" While chapters are devoted to the sayings and doings of Herod and Pilate and the chief priests and others at this time, there are but seven sayings of Christ recorded in the whole four gospels, and they seem to have been in the following order: Luke xxiii, 34, 43; John xix, 27; Math. xxvii, 16; John xix, 28, 30; Luke xxiii, 46. One suggests that they tell us of His love for sinners, receiving the penitent, caring for our need, the depth of His sufferings, His thirst for souls, the boundless word, the triumph of faith. Another has said concerning them that they are deeper than the sea, higher than the heaven, brighter than the sun, and need not the lamplight of our explanation. Concerning the one in our lesson some refuse to believe that He was forsaken and say that He only felt like it because the agony was so great. My only answer is that He was the Truth, and He always spoke the truth.

47-49. His saying was about as well understood as many of His sayings were by His own disciples. He was talking to God, His Father, and they thought He was calling for Elias. Not much worse than when speaking to His disciples of the false doctrine of the Pharisees they thought that He was speaking of bread for the body.

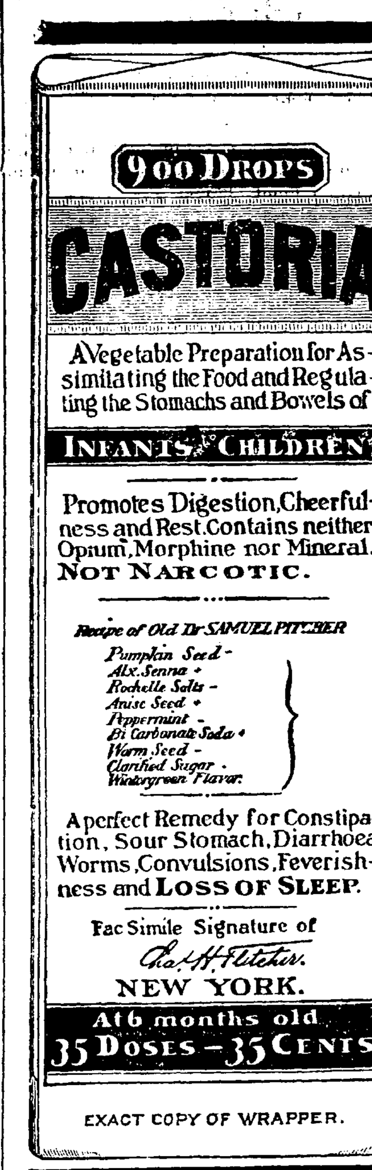
50. "Jesus, when He had cried again with a loud voice, yielded up the ghost." In verse 46, as well as here, Matthew speaks of His crying with a loud voice. This would not indicate the extreme weakness of a dying moment under such awful circumstances, but rather confirm His words elsewhere: "No one taketh My life from Me. I lay it down of Myself." Some say that He died not because of the sufferings of crucifixion, but because of a broken heart, which was made manifest when the blood and water flowed from His side. It is finished. He is dead. His body is left for Joseph and Nicodemus to lay kindly away. He committed His Spirit unto His Father, and to His Father He went and very soon welcomed the redeemed one from the cross next to His own. Where are they? What is it like? Why does no one come back to tell us more about it? Blessed are they that have not seen, yet have believed that to die is gain, to depart and be with Christ is far better.

The lightning specialist connected with the government weather bureau maintains that rods are no protection and that most precautions taken by people to keep out of the path of a possible electrical discharge are useless.

The best burglar proof safes are made of alternate layers of hard and soft metal, which are welded together. This combination will not yield to either drill or sledge hammer.

It has recently been found that the lightest known solid is the pith of the sunflower, which has a specific gravity of .028, or about one-eighth that of cork.

The number of persons born blind averages 65 in every 1,000,000.



CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature

—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher.

ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SHE WAS POPULAR.

She Had the Genius to See an Opportunity and the Wit to Seize It.

"I reckon she is the most popular girl in town," said the southern girl thoughtfully.

The northern guest turned her eyeglasses upon a thin, sensible looking young woman, whose dance programme was filling at lightning rate. She examined the belle carefully and calculatively. Then she summed up the result of her scrutiny in a terse "Why?"

The southern girl smiled. "Yes, I know she's not pretty, and she's not stylish, and her father isn't very rich, and she isn't either athletic or romantic. Under ordinary circumstances she wouldn't go at all, but all the men feel under obligation to her."

"How's that?" asked her friend.

"Well, you see, it was this way: The family came here just before New Year's and took a house in the right part of the town. Then the Carters gave a ball to introduce the girl; so every one had to call on her. You know we always keep open house down here on New Year's day. It's out of fashion up north, but we keep open house all the year round, and just open it a little wider when the new year comes along. It's lots of fun, but it is rather hard on the men. Every one serves wine and punch and juleps and such things, and I reckon there isn't a man in town who can go right through the programme, satisfy every hostess, and then find his night key when he goes home."

The northern girl looked shocked.

"You needn't look that way," the other went on. "Maybe we don't feel just the way you do about a man's drinking, but I'll tell you one thing. I never saw such hard drinking among women in my life as I saw in New York and Washington last winter. Then New Year's day is different anyway. We don't count it. Every hostess gets out her best wines and prides herself on the quantity and quality of them. But this Miss Wilson had a great head. She had brothers of her own, and so, New Year's day, when some of the men called there, they just found desperately strong coffee, and then on the buffet there were ice and selters and lemons and all sorts of things I don't know about, but the men did. Everybody could just go and mix what he needed most. The men that called first passed the word along, and there was a stream of frock coats pouring into that house all afternoon. The men went on in their mad career, calling at other places, until they began to see double and feel like walking quadruple. Then they made a break for the Wilson house and got whatever they usually take next morning.

"Some of them called there two or three times, and Miss Wilson and her mother didn't seem to mind at all. They just told them to drop in whenever they happened to be passing that way, and the number of times each man happened to be passing was just in proportion to the amount of wine he could stand without looking for comfort. Jack Bishop was the only fellow that didn't call on Miss Wilson at all. He said she was a good sort, but that his butler would be ready for him when he got home, and he didn't want the poor old chap to feel that he had outlived his usefulness. There were more men down to business the next morning than on any 2d of January since the town was started.

"See that big man just taking her card? He's her fiance. They say he don't drink anything stronger than ginger ale. Neither does she. She says drinking is a disgusting habit, but if one can't reform society one may as well help to keep it sober. The men all insist that she'll be too good a wife to be wasted on a teetotaler."—New York Sun.

Kruger and Dr. Leyd.

The Hollandsche Revue recently gave the following account of Dr. Leyd's first interview with President Kruger: "President," said Dr. Leyd, "I have something to tell you. I am afraid it may grieve you, and I do not know if it is not sometimes an obstacle to one's filling the position—I believe in no God." Silence prevailed in the room for a considerable time, the article continues, Kruger drawing quietly at his pipe and emitting thick clouds of smoke from his mouth. He appeared to be deep in thought, and eventually, looking at Dr. Leyds, said: "Young man, what I have heard grieves me. It hurts me, and I blame you most. But if you do your duty faithfully and trustworthily as an honorable man, that need be no objection."

Not Natural.

A visitor to the British museum reports that he saw a countryman standing before the bust of a woman in a collection of statuary.

The woman was represented in the act of coiling her hair, and, as the visitor came up, the countryman was saying to himself:

"No, sir, that ain't true to nature. She ain't got her mouth full of hairpins."—London Fun.

LANGUAGE OF THE ESKIMO.

Spoken by the Inhabitants of More Than Ten Thousand Miles of Coast Land.

The Eskimo language, which is spoken at the extreme north of this hemisphere, is also found in the north of Asia. The people have been called Orarians—that is, "dwellers on the shore." They inhabit a narrow strip of country around the margin of Greenland, and to the west of Baffin's bay, around all the great islands and down the coast to the gulf of St. Lawrence, on the western shore of Hudson bay, and about the bays and straits to the north; then to the west around Alaska, and still further along the arctic shores of the eastern continent. They thus extend along the winding island and mainland coast for more than 10,000 miles, inhabiting a narrow fringe of country by the sea, and obtaining their livelihood therefrom. More than 10,000 miles of coast land are occupied by a people who speak one language.

But in Newfoundland there are tribes which speak another tongue mixed with the Eskimo, while on the southwest coast there are other tribes speaking mixed tongues, and the same is true of tribes inhabiting the northern coast of Asia. If we call all these tongues Eskimo, then the principal tongue is still homogeneous and a common medium for the communication of tribes occupying, as I have said, more than 10,000 miles of the most difficult coast known to mankind. While there is intercommunication, it is infrequent because of the difficulties and perils of arctic navigation. Thus, in all that stretch of country there is but one language.

What are the conditions under which this language has been preserved in its integrity and homogeneity? Simply these: The territory occupied by the people speaking this language is cut off from the interior by an uninhabitable belt of glacial land, so that the means of communication are to be found mainly on the seaward side. The inhabitants, having been distributed over this enormous belt of coast from a primitive tribe having one language, have preserved that language through all their vicissitudes and stages of culture, while in the southeast, where the Eskimoan territory joins territory occupied by tribes having other tongues, we find mixed languages. The same facts appear on the southern coast of Alaska, in languages differentiated from the main stock by admixture with other languages. With the exception pointed out, the Eskimoan language is the purest language known on this hemisphere. So far as they have been studied, all other languages are compounded of at least two and usually of many.—Forum.

Confident.

"Well," said the new recruit, "it's a satisfaction to know that I'm in perfect health."

"You think that the examination shows no doubt of that?"

"Yes, sir. Of course I realize that human judgment may err. But leaving the opinion of the physicians aside, a man has to be in good shape to get through that ordeal without nervous prostration."—Washington Star.

Didn't Last.

"I thought you said it was a case of love at first sight?"

"I did, but she soon got her second sight and weakened on me."—Detroit Free Press.

SOLDIERS WHO WORK

VALUE OF THE ROADMAKING, BRIDGE BUILDING ENGINEERS.

Where the Path of the Army Becomes Too Rough to Travel Then the Sharpshooters Give Place to the Men With Axes, Shovels and Saws.

It is often just as important that an army should get to a certain point quickly as that it should fight well after it gets there. When an army is on the move, the soldier who knows how to do something besides keep in line and fire a gun becomes valuable. The working soldier is needed then.



A SQUAD OF BRIDGE BUILDERS.

When there are roads to be made, bridges to be built and obstructions to be cleared away, the general pushes the sharpshooter into the background and calls for the man with the ax and shovel and saw.

"Bring up the engineers" is the order when the path of the army ends abruptly on the bank of an unbridged stream. The strength of the volunteer engineer brigade of the Army of the Potomac under Generals Grant and Meade in 1865 was about 4 per cent of the total number of troops, not including the regular battalion of engineers. The engineer troops with the Army of the Cumberland in 1864 amounted to 5 per cent of the total, and those of Sherman's army in the march to the sea amounted to 7½ per cent.

And the army of Cuban invasion is not to be without its engineers. At least 5 per cent of the volunteer soldiers who go to drive out the Spaniards are to be men whose civilian training has fitted them for some part of the work of smoothing the way for the army. Early in the contest the necessity of forming a brigade of engineers was pointed out to the military authorities, and the advice has been taken.

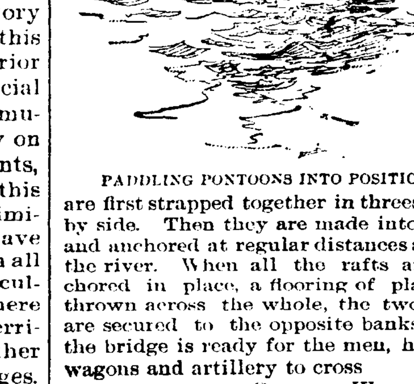
The engineer corps of the regular army when war was first declared numbered only about 500. Since then it has been increased to the size of a regiment, but even that number was not enough for the work expected. Civil engineers, electricians, carpenters, masons, boat builders and many other artisans have been selected from the ranks of the infantry companies and told off for duty in the engineer regiments. When marching across country, they will be in the van. When halts are made in the face of the enemy, it will be their duty to throw up temporary fortifications and dig entrenchments. Frequently they will have to work under fire, but those will be the times when their work will be the most valuable.

Good engineering has won many battles. Napoleon was a great engineer, and it was due to the skill of his engineers that he was able to move his forces so rapidly. It was also due to the superior engineering of the English, by which their seacoast landing was protected, that he was finally defeated. It is an ancient art which is brought to a higher state of perfection by every war.

Probably the most important work which the engineers will have to do will be the building of pontoon bridges. The regular army engineer corps which had its headquarters at Willets Point has in the past been thoroughly trained in the making and handling of pontoons. We use a sort of collapsible boat made of canvas for our pontoons. These canvas boats are not so substantial as wooden ones, but they serve the purpose and can be readily transported.

Of all the world's armies Germany's has perhaps the greatest reputation for its skill in pontoon bridge construction. It enjoys an advantage of course in having both its training and its practical exercise of the art in a pretty thickly populated country, where the material for bridge building is always at hand.

The favorite form of pontoon in Germany is the barrel bridge. The barrels



PADDLING PONTOONS INTO POSITION.

are first strapped together in threes, side by side. Then they are made into rafts and anchored at regular distances across the river. When all the rafts are anchored in place, a flooring of plank is thrown across the whole, the two ends are secured to the opposite banks, and the bridge is ready for the men, horses, wagons and artillery to cross

CHARLES WARNER.

His Scheme.

"I have come," said the young man, "to ask you to let me have your daughter."

"Never!" shouted the millionaire.

"Thanks!" answered the other as he hurried away. "Up to this time she has refused to smile upon my suit. When I tell her that you object to me, she will be mine."—Chicago Record.

The Deacon on Moses.

"Dey tells me," said the old colored deacon, "dat Moses wuz the meekest man, but somehow I got my doubts 'bout it, kaze once de chillun er Isril been mighty thirsty en projickin eroun powerful for water w'en word would come ter Moses dat ef he'd speak ter do rocks de water would run out er 'um. So Moses open up a long conversation wid de rocks, but hit wuz all one sided. De rocks lay low en say nuttin. So I reckon Moses say ter hisself: 'Looky heah, dis heah's a mighty rocky time I havin! Mus' be de 10th er de month, en de water shut off!' En de mo' he think about it de madder he git 'twell finally he grabbed a pine saplin en hit de rock a blow dat shuck de ground, en, lo, en behol', de water come a-runnin out lak' a mill stream! Now, I don't blame him fer gettin mad. All I does say is dey warn't no meekness in dat action, fer he des 'bout busted de rock wide open, he did, en w'en de rock see he mean business hit give him de bes' it had. No, dey wuzn't nuttin 'meek' 'bout Moses — not ter my min'. Br'r Williams, please pass de hat!"—Atlanta Constitution.

THE SOLDIER'S MAIL.

BOTHERS THE POSTAL AUTHORITIES TO GET IT TO HIM.

The New Scheme For Army Postoffices Which Is Being Put Into Operation. How the Boys In Blue May Send Letters Without Stamps.

Volunteer soldiers are great letter writers and so are their friends. Hence the postal authorities have been forced to adopt a somewhat elaborate scheme for distributing the army mail at the various big camps.

When the new volunteer gets to living in a tent, eating hard tack and doing regular picket duty, he is seized with a desire to write to the folks at home and tell them all about it. Having unlimited time at his disposal he writes. The folks write back. Mother covers pages and pages with advice about keeping his feet dry, sticking to his flannels and such things; father drops a line or two of encouragement now and then; sister sends a letter full of gossip about the young people, and brother John, aged 15 or less, tries to express with pen and paper his utter woe at having been born just a few years too late.

This is all right, but it is unusual. It is a feature about a big volunteer army which the government authorities had not anticipated and consequently had not prepared for. But the private in the ranks has just as much right, if not a little more, to demand that his letters shall be sent and delivered with the same promptness as those of the stay at home civilian. So the army postoffice has been devised.

At Camp Black, the Long Island rendezvous of the New York state troops, it is estimated that at one time 30,000 pieces of mail arrived for the soldiers every day for at least a week. At no time were more than 10,000 men in camp there, so you can form an idea of the free use the friends of the soldiers make of the mails.

The postoffice at Camp Black is in a 12 by 16 foot tent, pitched near the telephone and telegraph offices on the outskirts of the camp. The postmaster is assisted by three militiamen, who were detailed on that duty when it became evident that delay was unavoidable when a man or two from each regiment attempted at one time to gather their mail from a great heap of letters on the floor.

Under the revised arrangement the letters are roughly sorted in the Hempstead postoffice and looked over and thrown into the regimental sacks when they reach the camp. Orderlies from the regiments call for the sacks whenever it is thought probable that another mail has arrived. At the regimental headquarters the letters are again sort-



ARMY POSTOFFICE AT TAMPA.

ed into company lots, and then given to the first sergeants, who make the final delivery by passing down the company streets, reading the addresses at the tops of their voices.

By a recent order of the postmaster general the soldier is not compelled to stamp his letter. He may just mark it as such, put it in the mail bag and have the receiver pay the postage at the other end. This is convenient for the soldier, because sometimes he cannot buy stamps either from lack of opportunity or money.

The regulation in regard to the mail from forces in the field is authorized by an act of congress passed in 1879 and is as follows:

"Letters written by officers, commissioned or noncommissioned, and privates in the military, naval or marine service of the United States, to be transmitted unpaid, must be plainly marked 'Soldier's Letter,' 'Sailor's Letter' or 'Marine's Letter,' as the case may be, and signed thereunder with his name and official designation by a field or staff officer, post or detachment commander to whose command the soldier belongs, or by a surgeon or chaplain at a hospital where he may be, and in the navy and marine service by the officer in command of the vessel or surgeon on board, or officer commanding naval hospital or detachment on shore. Letters so certified will be forwarded charged with postage due at single rates only, to be collected on delivery."

The postoffice department is deluged with letters from persons who wish to obtain appointments in connection with the military postoffice service at the different camps and headquarters. By an understanding entered into between Postmaster General Smith and First Assistant Postmaster General Perry Heath, however, this service will be supervised entirely by the existing force of the postoffice department, and the active work of collecting and distributing mail matter to the forces in the field will be managed by the officers and enlisted men of the army without added expense to the government.

But if you want your letters to reach the boys at the front do not fail to indicate the company, regiment and state as well as the camp at which they are located. Especially do not forget the state, for many regiments of the same number, but from different states, are quartered in the same camps. A letter addressed to "John Doe, Private, Company D, Seventy-first New York Infantry, Lakeland, Fla.," would reach John most certainly and promptly.

S. R. McDONALD.

Through Rate Wars.

Patron (in a western railroad station)—Gimme a ticket to Gulchtown.

Ticket Clerk—Yes, sir. Seven an a half.

Patron—Seven dollars and a half to Gulchtown? Why, that's only a few stations from here."

Ticket Clerk (sharply)—Seven a half. Lively now.

Patron—Don't want it. Give me a ticket for China by way of Gulchtown.

Ticket Clerk (briskly)—Here you are, sir. Five dollars.—New York Weekly.

Battles and Diseases.

This is the story of one who participated in many naval and infantry engagements during the war. From wounds received then he suffered for years, but to-day, rejoices in renewed strength.

There is a distinctly peculiar halo that invests the being of an old soldier in the eyes of the present generation. The sight of him arouses a feeling of admiration for his brave deeds and heroic achievements.

Among those who bravely fought was Dr. L. J. Clark, who, when but a beardless boy, heard the tocsin of war sounded.

It fired his patriotic spirit to a fervency that found relaxation only in his realization of fighting in the battles.

To the call of President Lincoln for troops in the latter part of '61, young Clark promptly responded.

There was need of men in the navy, and he joined that service in the mortar fleet of Admiral Porter, which soon after began operations on the Mississippi River.

At the terrific bombardment of the Vicksburg forts, the hero of this story fell on the deck of the Juliette with a shattered arm from a charge of schrapnel.

He lay in the hospital for months, and when he had recovered sufficiently to be moved, was sent to his home at Warren, O.

Though partly incapacitated for active service, his patriotic zeal got the better of him, and when the call for more troops came, young Clark enlisted in a company formed by Capt. Joel I. Asper, at Warren.

It became Co. H. of the 7th Ohio Volunteers and was sent to the Army of the Potomac under General Grant then campaigning in Virginia against General Robert E. Lee.

In a skirmish near Richmond, he was wounded again and was sent to the hospital. He remained there for some time, but finally recovered, and went home.

Shortly after, he began the study of veterinary surgery, and, when completed, went to Chicago, where he has resided for thirty years, and is now one of the leading surgeons of that profession in the city.

His old wounds began to trouble him several years ago. He grew weak, emaciated and thoroughly debilitated. His friends began to despair of his life.

He was but a shadow of his former self, weighing only 90 pounds, a loss of nearly 50 pounds. He had the best medical attention, but it did not benefit him.

"Finally a friend gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," said Dr. Clark. "After taking the pills I was so much benefited that I purchased a half dozen boxes and took them.

"They were of more benefit than the ablest physicians' treatment. By their aid alone, I soon regained my strength.

"I weigh 180 pounds now, and except for injuries that can never be remedied, I am as well as ever.

"I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People the best remedy I know of to build up a run-down system."

To-day Dr. Clark is a picture of health. He is 59 years old, an active member of Hatch Post, G. A. R., and resides at 4935 Ashland Ave., Chicago.

Many veterans have found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People of inestimable value in counteracting the unhealthful effects of army life. All druggists sell these pills and highly recommend them.

Where They Eat Gods.

At certain seasons in some parts of India it is the duty of every devout person to eat a special sort of confectionery. Every confectioner in October, for instance, has a pole about 6 feet high at his door, and to this is nailed a great hook about a foot long and thick in proportion.

On one side of this is a brisk fire with a huge earthen pan on it. Before the pan a man may be seen sitting—for nobody stands when he can sit—with a kind of wooden ladle, and with this he briskly stirs a quantity of bubbling, black looking sugar till it becomes quite tough. He then scrapes it together and puts it on a piece of board to cool a little, and then getting up and dexterously throwing it on the large hook he begins to pull out the tough substance.

He draws it out to the length of 4 or 5 feet at a time and throws it back and elongates it again and so he manipulates it till the mass becomes as white as snow.

This composition, so treated, is manufactured in all sorts of sacred forms—figures of little idols and gods—and is eagerly bought for consumption.—Strand Magazine.

Used No Judgment.

"Here's an account of a man who has been arrested for stealing plays," said the man with the paper.

"For stealing plays!" exclaimed the man who was smoking, in astonishment.

"That's what the paper says."

"Oh, well, the trouble with him must have been that he didn't use any judgment. If he had stolen some of the plays I've seen, they wouldn't arrest him; they'd give him a vote of thanks."—Chicago Post.

An Approximation.

"Do you know what a prize you would be getting in my daughter?" asked the old gentleman of the young man who was trying to negotiate for her hand.

"Not precisely, sir, but from what I gather through the most authentic sources she will be worth close on to $1,000,000."—Detroit Free Press.

But It Must Precede It.

The last word in a quarrel is not nearly so good as the first word in a reconciliation.—Boston Transcript.

In Russia.

She—Long engagements are rather expensive affairs in Russia. The bridegroom elect is expected to send his fiancee a present every day.

He—And just think what a large truck would be required to return them!—Yonkers Statesman.

Kindred Joys.

Visitor (from the far east)—Ah, it's so delightful to have a fruit farm on the outskirts of a city. That smell of apple blossoms is particularly pleasant.

His Western Entertainer—Yaw. Dot vas a prewery.—Chicago Tribune.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Dreier Bros., druggists, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

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High Lights.

A girl's idea of bliss is finding another caramel after she thought the bag was empty.

The lion is called the king of beasts, but a man whose dinner isn't ready on time can roar louder.

A liberal education is one which leaves a young man money enough to keep him until he strikes a job.

If you abuse the town in which you make your living, it proves to listeners that you deserve to starve somewhere else.

The first baby gets its photograph taken every three months, the other babies are lucky to get theirs taken once in three years.

A man often decides that he can't afford to marry, but when he is really in love he marries and doesn't care whether he can afford it or not.—Chicago Record.

A Long Lived Race.

Deacon Rummose—Who says beer ain't healthy? Look at the Germans.

Mrs. R.—I was not aware that they were exceptionally long lived.

Deacon R.—That's 'cause you never read the papers. Look at this: "A German rifle company is soon to celebrate its seven hundredth anniversary."—New York Weekly.

A Mean Imputation.

With some women devotion to a mean husband is merely an obstinate determination not to admit having made a mistake.—Chicago Record.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials,

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East Bound.	West Bound
*5 30 a.m	*3 50 a. m.
†9 05 a.m	
*7 00 a.m.	*5 10 a.m.
†1 10 p.m	†7 30 a.m.
*7 45 p.m	†12 15 p.m.
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†1055. from Chi	* 5 05 p.m.
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In effect Nov. 28th, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north	2 40 am
†	9 00 am
†	2 55 pm
†From Richmond arrives	8 25 pm

SOUTH BOUND.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 35 am
†	5 45 am
†	12 35 pm
†From Grand Rapids arrives	7 15 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY.

WEST BOUND

	Arrives	Departs
No. 1	2:35 a.m	2:45 a.m
No. 3	11:15 a.m	11:30 a.m
No. 5	1:40 p.m	4:45 p m
Local Freight	2:45 p.m	7:00 a.m

EAST BOUND

	Arrives	Departs
No. 2	3:15 a m	3:25 a.m
No. 4	3:05 p m	3:10 p m
No. 6	8:10 p.m	8:30 p.m
Local Freight	4:30 p.m	7:25 a.m

WABASH

Time Table Effective June 5th From Fort Wayne.

GOING EAST.

No. 2. Fast Eastern Express, daily	6:15 a.m
No. 20 Toledo Accommodation, daily	6:55 a.m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail, daily	11:50 a.m
No. 24 Atlantic Express, ex. Sunday	5:57 p.m

GOING WEST.

No. 25 St. Louis Day Express, ex. Sun.	8:50 a.m
No. 7 Kansas City Cannon Ball, daily	12:35 M.
No. 1 Government Fast Mail, daily	6:30 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis Limited, daily	8:15 p m
No. 13 Toledo Accom. arr. Sunday only	11:00 p m

Telephone, Bell-Home No. 6.

THE FINDLEY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN RY

Time Card, in Effect Dec. 20 '97.

Lv. Fort Wayne Express	8 00 a.m.	7 55 p.m
Ar. Findlay	10 40 a.m.	10 30 p.m
Ar. Columbus via. T & O C Ry	2 30 p.m.	
Mixed train leaves Fort Wayne	8 20 a.m.	

All trains run daily, except Sunday.

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7 10 a m
No. 43 daily	4 15 p. m
No. 171 Local Freight	6 00 a m

NORTH.

No. 40 arrives daily	11 40 a m
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)	10 25 p m
No. 170 Local Freight	4 40 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE.
No. 462 Way Freight	5 25 pm
No. 456 Cin. Express and Mail	11 05 am
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	3 50 pm
NORTHWARD.	**DEPART**
No. 463 Way Freight	6 40 am
No. 457 Through Express & Mail	11.45 am
No. 459 Detroit & India 'p'lis Ex.	1 45 pm

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HANGING OF HAMAN.

Dr. Talmage Draws Lessons from the Story of Haman.

Sin Desires the Homage of Righteousness—The Punishment of Pride—Wrongs Prepared for Others Return Upon Ourselves.

In the following sermon Rev. T. De-Witt Talmage portrays the doom of arrogance and the reward of fidelity. The text is:

So they hanged Haman on the gallows that he had prepared for Mordecai.—Esther vii., 10.

There is an oriental courtier, about the most offensive man in Hebrew history, Haman by name. He plotted for the destruction of the Israelitish nation, and I wonder not that in some of the Hebrew synagogues to this day when Haman's name is mentioned the congregation clench their fists and stamp their feet and cry: "Let his name be blotted out!" Haman was prime minister in the magnificent court of Persia. Thoroughly appreciative of the honor conferred, he expects everybody that he passes to be obsequious. Coming in one day at the gate of the palace, the servants drop their heads in honor of his office; but a Hebrew, named Mordecai, gazes upon the passing dignitary without bending his head or taking off his hat. He was a good man, and would not have been negligent of the ordinary courtesies of life, but he felt no respect for Haman or the nation from which he had come. So he could not be hypocritical; and while others made oriental salaam, getting clear down before this prime minister when he passed, Mordecai, the Hebrew, relaxed not a muscle of his neck, and kept his chin clear up. Because of that affront Haman gets a decree from Ahasuerus, the dastardly king, for the massacre of all the Israelites, and that, of course, will include Mordecai.

To make a long story short, through Queen Esther this whole plot was revealed to her husband, Ahasuerus. One night Ahasuerus, who was afflicted with insomnia, in his sleepless hours calls for his secretary to read him a few passages of Persian history, and so while away the night. In the book read that night to the king an account was given of a conspiracy, from which Mordecai, the Hebrew, had saved the king's life, and for which kindness Mordecai had never received any reward. Haman, who had been fixing up a nice gallows to hang Mordecai on, was walking outside the door of the king's sleeping apartment, and was called in. The king told him that he had just had read to him the account of some one who had saved his (the king's) life, and he asked what reward ought to be given to such a one. Self-conceited Haman, supposing that he himself was to get the honor, and not imagining for a moment that the deliverer of the king's life was Mordecai, says: "Why, your majesty ought to make a triumph for him, and put a crown on him, and set him on a splendid horse, high-stepping and full-blooded, and then have one of your princes lead the horse through the streets, crying: 'Bow the knee; here comes a man who has saved the king's life!'" Then said Ahasuerus in severe tones to Haman: "I know all about your scoundrelism. Now you go out and make a triumph for Mordecai, the Hebrew, whom you hate Put the best saddle on the finest horse, and you, the prince, hold the stirrup while Mordecai gets on, and then lead his horse through the streets!"

What a spectacle! A comedy and tragedy at one and the same time. There they go! Mordecai, who had been despised, now starred and robed, in the stirrups. Haman, the chancellor, afoot, holding the prancing, rearing, champing stallion. Mordecai bends his neck at last, but it is to look down at the degraded prime minister walking beneath him. Huzza for Mordecai! Alas for Haman! But what a pity to have the gallows, recently built, entirely wasted! It is 50 cubits high, and built with care. And Haman had erected it for Mordecai, by whose stirrups he now walks as groom. Stranger and more startling than any romance, there go up the steps of the scaffolding, side by side, the hangman and Haman, the ex-chancellor. "So they hanged Haman on the gallows he had prepared for Mordecai."

Although so many years have passed since cowardly Ahasuerus reigned, and the beautiful Esther answered to his whims, and Persia perished, yet from the life and death of Haman we may draw living lessons of warning and instruction. And, first, we come to the practical suggestion that, when the heart is wrong, things very insignificant will destroy our comfort. Who would have thought that a great prime minister, admired and applauded by millions of Persians, would have been so nettled and harrassed by anything trivial? What more could the great dignitary have wanted than his chariots and attendants, and palaces and banquets? If affluence of circumstances can make a man contented and happy, surely Haman should have been contented and happy. No; Mordecai's refusal of a bow takes the glitter from the gold, and the richness from the purple, and the speed from the chariots. With a heart puffed with every inflation of vanity and revenge, it was impossible for him to be happy. The silence of Mordecai at the gate was louder than the braying of the trumpets in the palace. Thus shall it always be if the heart is not right. Circumstances the most trivial will disturb the spirit.

It is not the great calamities of life that create the most worriment. I have seen men, felled by repeated blows of misfortune, arising from the dust, never desponding. But the most of the disquiet which men suffer from is from insignificant causes; as a lion attacked by some beast of pray turns easily around slays him, yet runs roaring the forests at the alighting on his brawny neck of a few insects. You meet some great loss in business with comparative composure, but you can think of petty trickeries inflicted upon you which arouse all your capacity for wrath and remain in your heart an unbearable annoyance. If you look back upon your life, you will find that the most of the vexations and disturbances of spirit which you felt were produced by circumstances that were not worthy of notice. If you want to be happy you must not care for trifles. Do not be too minute in your inspection of the treatment you receive from others. Who cares whether Mordecai bows when you pass, or stands erect and stiff as a cedar? That woodman would not make much clearing in the forest who should stop to bind up every little bruise and scratch he received in the thicket, nor will that man accomplish much for the world or the church who is too watchful and appreciative of petty annoyances. There are multitudes of people in the world constantly harrowed because they pass their lives not in searching out those things which are attractive and deserving, but in spying out with all their powers of vision to see whether they can not find a Mordecai.

Again, I learn from the life of the man under our notice that worldly vanity and sin are very anxious to have piety bow before them. Haman was a fair emblem of entire worldliness, and Mordecai the representative of unflinching godliness. Such were the usages of society in ancient times that, had this Israelite bowed to the prime minister, it would have been an acknowledgment of respect for his character and nation. Mordecai would, therefore, have sinned against his religion had he made any obeisance or dropped his chin half an inch before Haman. When, therefore, proud Haman attempted to compel an homage which was not felt, he only did what the world ever since has tried to do, when it would force our holy religion in any way to yield to its dictates. Daniel, if he had been a man of religious compromises, would never have been thrown into the den of lions. He might have made some arrangements with King Darius whereby he could have retained part of his form of religion without making himself so completely obnoxious to the idolaters. Paul might have retained the favor of his rulers and escaped martyrdom if he had only been willing to mix up his Christian faith with a few errors. His unbending Christian character was taken as an insult.

Fagot and rack and halter in all ages have been only the different ways in which the world has demanded obeisance. It was once, away up on the top of the temple, that Satan commanded the Holy One of Nazareth to kneel before him. But it is not now so much on the top of churches as down in the aisle and the pew and the pulpit that Satan tempts the espousers of the Christian faith to kneel before him. Why was it that the Platonic philosophers of early times, as well as Toland, Spinoza and Bolingbroke, of later days, were so madly opposed to Christianity? Certainly not because it favored immortalities, or arrested civilization or dwarfed the intellect. The genuine reason, whether admitted or not, was because the religion of Christ paid no respect to their intellectual vanities. Blount and Boyle, and the host of infidels hatched out by the vile reign of Charles II., as reptiles crawl out of a marsh of slime, could not keep their patience, because, as they passed along, there were sitting in the gate of the church such men as Matthew, and Mark, and Luke, and John, who would not bend an inch in respect to their philosophies.

Satan told our first parents that they would become as gods if they would only reach up and take a taste of the fruit. They tried it and failed, but their descendants are not yet satisfied with the experiment. We have now many desiring to be as gods, reaching up after yet another apple. Reason, scornful of God's word, may foam and strut with the proud wrath of a Haman, and attempt to compel the homage of the good, but in the presence of men and angels it shall be confounded. "God shall smite thee, thou whited wall." When science began to make its brilliant discoveries there were great facts brought to light that seemed to overthrow the truth of the Bible. The archæologist with his crowbar, and the geologist with his hammer, and the chemist with his batteries, charged upon the Bible. Moses' account of the creation seemed denied by the very structure of the earth. The astronomer wheeled around his telescope until the heavenly bodies seemed to marshal themselves against the Bible as the stars in their courses fought against Sisera. Observatories and universities rejoiced at what they considered the extinction of Christianity. They gathered new courage at what they considered past victory, and pressed on their contest into the kingdom of nature, until, alas for them, they discovered too much. God's word had only been lying in ambush, that, in some ungarded moment, with a sudden bound, it might tear infidelity to pieces.

It was as when Joshua attacked the City of Ai. He selected 30,000 men, and concealed most of them; then with a few men he assailed the city, which poured out its numbers and strength upon Joshua's little band. According to previous plan, they fell back in seeming defeat, but, after all the proud inhabitants of the city had been brought out of their homes, and had joined in the pursuit of Joshua, suddenly that brave man halted in his flight, and with his spear pointing toward the city, 30,000 men bounded from the thickets as panthers spring to their prey, and the pursuers were dashed to pieces, while the hosts of Joshua pressed up to the city, and with their lighted torches tossed it into flame. Thus it was that the discoveries of science seemed to give temporary victory against God and the Bible, and for awhile the church acted as if she were on a retreat; but when all the opposers of God and truth had joined in the pursuit, and were sure of the field, Christ gave the signal to His church, and turning, they drove back their foes in shame. There was found to be no antagonism between nature and revelation. The universe and the Bible were found to be the work of the same hand, two strokes of the same pen, their authorship the same God.

Again: Learn the lesson that prida goeth before a fall. Was any man ever so far up as Haman who tumbled so far down? Yes, on a smaller scale every day the world sees the same thing. Against their very advantages men trip into destruction. When God humbles proud men it is usually at the moment of their greatest arrogancy. If there be a man in your community greatly puffed up with worldly success, you have but to stand a little while and you will see him come down. You say, I wonder that God allows that man to go riding over others' heads and making great assumptions of power. There is no wonder about it. Haman has not yet got to the top. Pride is a commander, well plumed and caparisoned, but it leads forth a dark and frowning host. We have the best of authority for saying that "Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall." The arrows from the Almighty's quiver are apt to strike a man when on the wing. Goliath shakes his great spear in defiance, but the small stone from the brook Elah makes him stagger and fall like an ox under the butcher's bludgeon. He who is down can not fall. Vessels scudding under bare poles do not feel the force of the storm, but those with all sails set capsize at the sudden descent of the tempest.

Again: This oriental tale reminds us of the fact that wrongs we prepare for others return upon ourselves. The gallows that Haman built for Mordecai became the prime minister's strangulation. Robespierre, who sent so many to the guillotine, has his own head chopped off by the horrid instument. The evil you practice on others will recoil upon your own pate. Slanders come home. Oppressions come home. Cruelties come home.

You will yet be a lacky walking beside the very charger on which you expected to ride others down. When Charles the First, who had destroyed Strafford, was about to be beheaded, he said: "I basely ratified an unjust sentence, and the similar injustice I am now to undergo is a sensible retribution for the punishment I inflicted on an innocent man." Lord Jeffries, after incarcerating many innocent and good people in London tower, was himself imprisoned in the same place, where the shades of those whom he had maltreated seemed to haunt him, so that he kept crying to his attendants: "Keep them off, gentlemen, for God's sake, keep them off!" The chickens had come home to roost. The body of Bradshaw, the English judge, who had been ruthless and cruel in his decisions, was taken from his splendid tomb in Westminster abbey, and at Tyburn hung on a gallows from morning until night in the presence of jeering multitudes. Haman's gallows came a little late, but it came. Opportunities fly in a straight line, and just touch as they pass from eternity to eternity, but the wrongs we do others fly in a circle, and however the circle may widen out, they are sure to come back to the point from which they started. There are guns that kick!

Furthermore, let the story of Haman teach us how quickly turns the wheel of fortune. One day, excepting the king, Haman was the mightest man in Persia; but the next day a lackey. So we go up, and so we come down. You seldom find any man 20 years in the same circumstances. Of those who in political life 20 years ago were the most prominent, how few remain in conspicuity. Political parties make certain men do their hard work, and then, after using them as hacks, turn them out on the commons to die. Every four years there is a complete revolution, and about 5,000 men who ought certainly to be the next president are shamefully disappointed; while some, who this day are obscure and poverty-stricken, will ride upon the shoulders of the people, and take their turn at admiration and the spoils of office. Oh, how quickly the wheel turns! Ballot boxes are the steps on which men come down as often as they go up. Of those who were long ago successful in the accumulation of property how few have not met with reverses? while many of those who were then straitened in circumstances now hold the bonds and the bank keys of the nation. Of all fickle things in the world, fortune in the most fickle. Every day she changes her mind, and woe to the man who puts any confidence in what she promises or proposes! She cheers when you go up, and she laughs when you come down. Oh, trust not a moment your heart's affections to this changeful world! Anchor your soul in God. From Christ's companionship gather your satisfaction. Then, come sorrow or gladness, success or defeat, riches or poverty, honor or disgrace, health or sickness, life or death, time or eternity, all are yours, and ye are Christ's and Christ is God's.

Were I called to sketch misery in its worst form, I would not go up to the dark alley of the poor, but up the highway over which prancing Bucephali strike the sparks with their hoofs and between statuary and parks of stalking deer. Wretchedness is more bitter when swallowed from gemmed goblets than from earthen pitcher or pewter mug. If there are young people here who are looking for this position and that circumstance, thinking that worldly success will bring peace of the soul, let them shatter the delusion. It is not what we get, it is what we are. Daniel among the lions is happier than King Darius on his throne. And when life is closing, brilliancy of worldly surroundings will be no solace. Death is blind, and sees no difference between a king and his clown, between the Nazarene and the Athenian, between a bookless hut and a national library. The favorites of life can not, with their giddy laugh, echoing from heart to heart, entirely drown the voice of a tremendous conscience which says: "I am immortal. The stars shall die, but I am immortal. One wave of eternity shall drown time in its depth, but I am immortal. The earth shall have a shroud of flame and the heavens flee at the glance of the Lord, but I am immortal. From all the heights and depths of my nature rings down, and rings up, and rings out the word 'immortal.'" A good conscience and assurance of life eternal through the Lord Jesus Christ are the only securities.

The soul's happiness is too large a craft to sail up the stream of worldly pleasure. As ship-carpenters say, it draws too much water. This earth is a bubble, and it will burst. This life is a vision, and it will soon pass away. Time! It is only a ripple, and it breaketh against the throne of judgment. Our days! They fly swifter than a shuttle, weaving for us a robe of triumph or a garment of shame. Begin your life with religion and for its greatest trial you will be ready. Every day will be a triumph, and death will be only a king's servant calling you to a royal banquet.

In olden time the man who was to receive the honors of knighthood was required to spend the previous night fully armed, and with shield and lance to walk up and down among the tombs of the dead. Through all the hours of that night, his steady step was heard, and when the morning dawned, amid grand parade and the sound of cornets, the honors of knighthood were bestowed. Thus it shall be with the good man's soul in the night before Heaven. Fully armed with shield and sword and helmet, he shall watch and wait until the darkness fly and the morning break, and amid the sound of celestial harpings the soul shall take the honors of Heaven amind the innumerable throng with robes snowy white streaming over seas of sapphire.

Mordecai will only have to wait for his day of triumph. It took all the preceding trials to make a proper background for his after successes. The scaffold built for him makes all the more imposing and picturesque the horse into whose long white mane he twisted his fingers at the mounting. You want at least two misfortunes, hard as flint, to strike fire. Heavy and long-continued snows in the winter are signs of good crops next summer. So, many have yielded wonderful harvests of benevolence and energy because they were for a long time snowed under. We must have a good many hard falls before we learn to walk straight. It is on the black anvil of trouble that men hammer out their fortunes. Sorrows take up men on their shouldes and enthrone them. Tonics are nearly always bitter. Men, like fruit trees, are barren unless trimmed with sharp knives. They are like wheat, all the better for the flailing. It required the prison darkness and chill to make John Bunyan dream. It took Delaware ice and cold feet at Valley Forge, and the whizz of bullets, to make a Washington. Paul, when he climbed up on the beach at Melita, shivering in his wet clothes, was more of a Christian than when the ship struck the breakers. Prescott, the historian, saw better without his eyes than he could ever have seen with them. Mordecai, despised at the gate, is only predecessor of Mordecai grandly mounted.

Judgment.

The Christian need never fear the judgment. If you have believed in Jesus Christ, to you all judgment is passed. Christ went to judgment for the Christian. Our sins went to judgment before us in Him.—Rev. Dr. Boughton, Methodist, Cincinnati, O.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

CANADA'S OPIUM BUSINESS.

Its Manufacture Proves One of the Most Profitable Industries of British Columbia.

The manufacture of opium is one of the most profitable industries of British Columbia, as it employs some 400 or 500 men in making charcoal, which is used exclusively for cooking purposes, in addition to the cooks and other employes. The Canadian license for the manufacture of opium is $500 a year. The government, in addition to providing employment for a large number of people, and besides bringing into the country a great amount of money from the United States, derives a neat little revenue each year, all at the expense of the United States.

The development and manufacture of opium is an interesting study. The Chinese are the greatest consumers in the world. Next to that race come the Burmese and the inhabitants of the Strait of Malacca, the latter consuming opium to the value of £1,000,000 annually. The cultivation of the poppy, from which the juice is extracted and subsequently reduced by boiling until it becomes a liquid resembling molasses, when it is termed refined opium, is carried on in many parts of Asia, Persia, Turkey and some parts of China. The chief district is along the Ganges river, India, and embraces an area 600 miles long by 200 miles in width, and is divided into two districts, Bahar and Benares. The cities of Patna and Gazepore are the principal depots or shipping points, where the factories for making crude opium are situated. The producers are required to sell their product to the Indian government, which in turn supplies the great Chinese importing houses. Before the fields of India were developed opium came from Turkey and Persia, and was used for medicinal purposes for the reason that it contained more than ten per cent. of morphia, a quantity that is too rich for smoking. Opium used for the latter purpose contains about six per cent.

The method by which opium is manufactured is interesting to observe, although a sickening odor pervades the atmosphere and will cause a novice to become deathly ill. The balls of crude opium are slit open, moistened with water and boiled to a paste. This paste is dried, remoistened and again boiled, after which it is strained. It goes through this process several times, each time being carefully strained and all foreign substance removed until it has a rich brown color.

The drug is boiled in large, hemispherical brass pans about twenty inches in diameter. The other utensils consist of a bamboo filter, sprinklers, strainers and pots. When it is properly boiled down, it is sealed up in brass tins containing six ounces each. The factories in China can manufacture a better quality of opium for $2.50 less a pound than the factories on the Pacific coast. A good opium cook in China is paid $10 a month, and at Victoria $40 a month. A day's work consists of refining 2½ balls of crude opium. Each ball making 5 5-teal cans of prepared opium. For each additional ball refined it is customary to pay the cook 50 cents.

The evil habit of opium smoking has obtained such power over the Chinese and some classes of white people in the United States that it is a physical impossibility to wholly stop the importation and use of the drug.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

CIGARETTE SMOKING.

Why It Is Specially Injurious to the Young—Interferes with Growth.

Selma Severson, M. D. ("Pediatrics"), queries: "What is there about tobacco smoke so injurious to the young?" After referring to the composition of tobacco smoke, the suggestion is offered that the products of such are more readily taken into the lungs when smoking cigars and cigarettes than when a pipe is used, as the stem of a pipe, if porous and clean, absorbs the nicotine. Upon the heart there is a functional derangement producing irregularity of action, due to the poisonous effect of the nicotine upon the nerves controlling its action; thus we have palpitation, dyspnea, and cardialgia. Upon the nervous system, nicotine has a decided effect, the pupils often becoming dilated with consequent obscurity of vision, specks before the eyes, and sometimes deep-seated pain. Upon the exhausted brain it has a soothing effect, while upon the fully nourished brain it acts as an irritant. Through the sympathetic nervous system the secretions are disturbed, also the regulation of involuntary muscular contraction, as shown by spasm of the stomach and the vomiting produced on the first attempt at smoking. There is also an oversecretion of the salivary glands, with frequent irregular secretion of the gastric juice, the result being a loss of appetite, if not dyspepsia. These disturbances being functional, the tissues quickly regain their normal condition when tobacco is discontinued. It also acts as a mechanical irritant to the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes, and if a bronchitis be present it maintains an irritable state of the membrane and keeps up the cough. Thus by lessening the bodily vigor the person is unable to withstand disease, and if he inherits weak lungs, may easily become a prey to tuberculosis. From the foregoing, the author suggests that upon the young, tobacco has a decidedly injurious effect, so much energy being wasted through all the years when so much is needed for growth and repair, the whole organism being in a state of disorder.—Journal of Inebriety.

More Than We Mine.

It is estimated that $900,000,000 are spent for liquor annually in the United States. The entire mineral product of 1896, including gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, zinc, quicksilver and aluminum, was about $255,000,000. That is to say, more than three and a half times as much is spent for drink as the value of all the metals from our mines. The amount spent for liquor is more than four times the value of all the bituminous and anthracite coal produced annually.—Christian Work.

The French Vintage.

The average yield of wine in France in 1897 was 180 gallons per acre, which is about one-third less than in 1896, but less than the product of that year. The value of last year's vintage is estimated at $132,000,000, about $10,500,000 of which is for the high brands. The total acreage planted decreased during the past 12 months nearly 100,000 acres. It is now some 600,000 less than it was ten years ago.

The exposition that opens at Omaha, June 1, has taken out a liquor license.

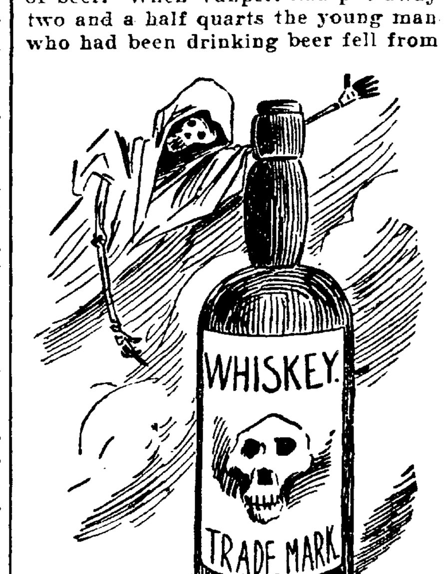
DRANK ON WAGER AND DIED

Foolhardy New Jersey Man Pours Two Quarts and a Half of Whisky Into His Stomach.

John Barney Vanpelt drank two quarts and a half of the deadly Jersey decoction known as apple whisky and died speedily. There are men along Park row who have drunk more than 10,000 quarts of whisky in their lives and bid fair to live the century out, but they have refrained from Jersey apple whisky, and they never tried to break records, as Vanpelt did.

In the barroom of the Matawan house at Matawan, N. J., last week, young Vanpelt was drinking with a party of friends. The conversation turned to deeds of prowess with the bottle and the tankard, and Vanpelt announced that he could drink the same quantity of whisky as anybody in the house could drink beer. A bet was made, and another young man took the beer end.

Drink after drink vanished down Vanpelt's throat, he making a point of drinking a big glass of the liquor every time his opponent stowed away a glass of beer. When Vanpelt had put away two and a half quarts the young man who had been drinking beer fell from



his chair in a stupor and Vanpelt was declared the winner. He did not show immediately the effects of his debauch, and accepted an invitation to drink a glass of beer. At the end of ten minutes he fell to the floor, unconscious.

Relatives of Vanpelt picked him up and carried him to his home in East Matawan. His father, Jacob Vanpelt, was told of the young man's condition, but he said that John often drank too much, and would pull through all right. John was put to bed and left alone.

The next day some of the men who had been in the saloon the night before called at the Vanpelt home to see how John was. The elder Vanpelt went to the young man's room and found him dead. He had not moved from the position his body had assumed when he was placed in the bed the night before. A physician made an examination, and said that death was due to alcoholism. The county physician was informed, and an investigation of the circumstances will be made by the authorities.—N. Y. Journal.

LIQUOR DEALERS' MORTALITY

Reliable Figures of an English Doctor Show That It Is Nearly Double That of Other Occupations.

Dr. John Tatham has just presented a report to the registrar general of England on the mortality of men engaged in different occupations, the figures relating to the years 1890-92 inclusive. The age, occupation and registered cause of death of every male person over 15 years of age who died during these three years have been taken from the death registers, and the collective information thus obtained is given duly tabulated in a blue book.

On the mortality of those engaged in the liquor trade Dr. Tatham has this to say: "The death rate of all classes directly concerned in that business still continues to be enormous, and the figures amply corroborate this statement. The standard mortality figures for occupied males is 953. That for brewers is 1,427, and that for publicans, 1,948. Publicans, or saloonkeepers," adds Dr. Tatham, "die seven times as fast as do occupied males from alcoholism, six and a half times as fast from diseases of the liver, and more than double as fast from diseases of the urinary system, from rheumatic fever, from diabetes, and from suicide." Indeed, the death rate of publicans from every cause but accident is fearfully in excess of the average. No other occupation is so deadly as that of the publican, whose very servants die twice as rapidly as they would if they were engaged in any other occupation but that of selling strong drink.

JOTTINGS OF TEMPERANCE.

There is no consistency in praying God to save your boy and then voting to license the saloon to kill your son.—Patriot-Phalanx.

A German chemist, on analyzing some milk, found that it contained alcohol. The cows had been fed on the waste at a distillery.

Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, of Cleveland, O., has opened a crusade against the gambling tolerated by the officials of that city.

The temperance cause is making great progress in Scotland. Paisley has stuck to the reduction of license movement until only two licensed taverns are left in the city.

Who is the greater, the man who yields to passion, or the man who conquers his passion and follows his calm judgment? There is one standard for the individual and the nation.—United Presbyterian.

It is estimated by reliable statistics that each of America's 250,000 saloons have an average of 40 customers—10,000,000 people—steady drinkers, who spend an average of $100 a year for drink; it amounts to a total of $1,000,000,000 a year.

Drunkenness is not the only cause of crime, but it is crime; and if any encourage drunkenness for the sake of the profit derived from the sale of drink, they are guilty of a form of moral assassination as criminal as any that has been practiced by the bravos of any country or of any age.—Christian Work.

Temperance Education in France.

The French minister of public instruction issued last year a decree imposing on all schools, whether for boys or girls, the necessity of giving lessons on the evils of intemperance. Le Signal says the policy of this decree has been actively forwarded by the University of Toulouse, which is at the head of education throughout a district which contains over 10,000 teachers. It has divided this district into 40 sections, and summoned all the teachers in each to hear an address on temperance teaching. A university prize will be annually awarded to the schoolmaster most successful in his temperance lessons. Last year one schoolmaster at Toulouse, M. Jilbaut, enrolled as pledged abstainers 1,008 young folks between the ages of 12 and 16.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

IN THE VALLEY.

To-day, when the sun was lighting my house on the pineclad hill,
The breast of a bird was ruffled as it perched on my window sill;
And a leaf was chased by the kitten on the breeze-swept garden walk,
And the dainty head
Of a dahlia red
Was stirred on its slender stalk.

Oh, happy the bird at the rose tree, unheeding the threat'ning storm!
And happy the blithe leaf chaser, rejoicing in sunshine warm!
They take no thought for the morrow—they know no cares to-day,
And the thousand things
That the future brings
Are a blank to such as they.

But I, by the household ingle, can interpret the looming clouds,
For the wind "soo-hoos" through the keyhole, and a shadow of roof enshrouds,
And I know I must quit my mountain and go down to the vale below,
For my house is chill
On the windy hill,
When the autumn tempests blow.

My mind is forever drawing an instructive parallel
'Twixt temporal things that perish and eternal things that dwell;
When billows and waves surround me, and waters my soul o'erflow,
I descend in hope
From the mountain slope
To the sheltering vale below.

I go down the Valley of Silence, where the wordly are never met,
Where I know there is "balm and healing" for eyes that with tears are wet;
And I find, in its sweet seclusion, gentle solace for all my care,
For that valley pure,
With its shelter sure,
Is the beautiful Vale of Prayer.
—Nannie Power O'Donoghue, in Chicago Times-Herald.

SINCERITY.

Self-Delusion Very Easy and Subtle in Its Approach—A Faithful Heart the Only Safeguard.

A man cannot depend on himself in emergencies without the habit of sincerity. We can be as easily duped by ourselves as by any designing villain. Self-delusion is not only easy, it is also very subtle in its approach. Personal advantage or our safety can either, with plausibility, make attractive wrong actions and dangerous precedents. The greatest safety here, short of the saving grace of God, is a habit of sincerity. It is difficult to break away from such a habit. It rises up to hold us to what is seemingly but an impulse, and our consciences will be sensitive to every departure from the way we have hitherto walked in.

Sincerity is also a safeguard when, through ignorance or impetuousness, we fall into sin. Peter sinned grievously and fell very far. He came where he might well discredit his own strength and where the doubts of his brethren were fully justified. Jesus came in the morning at the lake. He searched deep into Peter's heart, and this before all the brethren. At last the search revealed a sincere, faithful heart. On that basis Peter was rebuilt for the kingdom of God. As long as this was left there was hope for him. God can do very much for a man who is sincere.

So it appears that a man owes to himself the duty of being sincere. In no other way can he be sure of himself. In no other way can a man preserve his moral integrity and be as strong in one line as in another. If we allow ourselves consciously to be insincere we are putting our best in jeopardy. If unconsciously we are insincere, the danger is only less great in that we may be shown our insincerity and have the privilege of repenting.—Christian Index.

HONEY FROM THE ROCK.

Words of Wisdom for Believer and Unbeliever—God's Own Truth in Sweet Morsels.

Pride is the bloom of perdition.

Killing time is maiming character.

Noted bravery—doing good for evil.

Unbelief's morning star never rises.

A good name is made, not bestowed.

Carmel faith leads to Carmel victory.

Merry chickens let others do the fighting.

The way of life is narrow, but well paved.

Forgiveness is the key that opens Heaven.

An aimless life insures a homeless evening.

Helping a child is putting money at long interest.

The true prophet is seldom a prophet to his own people.

Those who know when to speak, know when to be silent.

Compared to eternity, this life is as the last gasp of the dying.

Whatever comes from the heart has a voice that speaks to the heart.

Unbelief is like the Quassia cup—it embitters even the water of life.

Promise is the note and performance is the gold coin which redeems it.

Some men make their intentions of being better an excuse for not being so.

If it is "a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord," it is surely a bad thing not to do it.

Tribulation and sorrow are the only bleaching agents that will whiten the robes of God's people.

Lot only "pitched his tent toward Sodom," but he was found living right downtown when destruction came.—Rams' Horn.

Unfaithfulness to Conscience.

Our discontents and anxieties have their origin in moral evil. The lines of suffering on almost every human countenance have been deepened, if not traced there, by unfaithfulness to conscience, by departures from duty. To do wrong is the surest way to bring suffering; no wrong deed ever failed to bring it. Those sins which are followed by no palpable pain are yet terribly avenged even in this life. They abridge our capacity for happiness, impair our relish for innocent pleasure, and increase our sensibility to suffering. No enemy can do us equal harm with what we do ourselves whenever or however we violate any religious or moral obligation.—W. E. Channing.

Doing One's Best.

No work is of small consequence to the workman. A tin cup may be bought for a penny, but if it is made in a slovenly manner 1,000,000 pennies will not repay the workman for what he expended on it. No man can by carelessness mar anything in its making without marring his own character also. He that would do his best for his character must do his best in everything he undertakes.—S. S. Times.

Thoughts.

"The heart of man is evil above all things and desperately wicked." Evil thoughts may be driven from the mind, but if the place is not filled with good thoughts the old tenants are sure to return much stronger than ever.—Rev. Florence Buck, Unitarian, Cleveland, O.

PETER'S SWORD.

An Old Incident with a Modern Application—Right-Hearted Zeal Prone to Wrong-Headed Direction.

Judas' part in the arrest of Jesus in the garden should not wholly divert attention from Peter's part. Next after Judas Peter was responsible for it, though it was the last thing that he desired. How he, with his usual rashness, precipitated the very catastrophe he deprecated is a point that needs to be better understood, for the caution it gives to a large and estimable class of people—people of generous impulses, whose eagerness to help a good cause prompts them to strike in hotly before they thoroughly understand the situation.

It is John's narrative that shows how it was Peter's rash zeal which effectively though unintentionally secured the success of the treachery of Judas. All the evangelists narrate Peter's onslaught with the sword upon Judas' band, but John only details the circumstances through which the result came to be the opposite of the intention. His narrative omits the garden prayer, in which Jesus had girded Himself for voluntary surrender to His enemies. John prefers to relate how Jesus proceeded to accomplish the thing for strength to do which He had thrice offered the prayer: "Thy will be done"—words so often misused to denote passive resignation to God rather than resolute cooperation with Him.

Nothing would have been easier, had He so chosen, than for Jesus in the shades of the garden to elude his captors carrying lanterns. But He, "knowing all the things that were coming upon Him," advances to meet them, and asks: "Whom seek ye?" They answer: "Jesus of Nazareth." Upon his rejoinder: "I am He," a panic seizes them. "They went backward and fell to the ground"—the most natural thing under the circumstances. A band of rude men were suddenly confronted in a dark and lonely spot by one of whose wonder-working powers they had heard strange tales—a man who could quell tempests and raise the dead. They had been sent to seize Him, but what did He mean by so boldly advancing upon them? Was He not about to exert His magical power upon them? Such a thought it must have been that paralyzed them. Again the door of escape invited Jesus. But He was bent on that surrender through which alone He saw that His mission in the world could be fulfilled, and that will of God accomplished which He had prayed for strength to do.

And so He calmly endeavored to reassure them. He repeats the question: "Whom seek ye?" and the answer: "I am He." He adds: "If ye seek me, permit these to depart"—i. e., His disciples—thus plainly intimating His willingness to yield Himself. Whether this apparent compliance was of itself enough to dispel their fear of magical power is past knowing. But just then a side breeze sprang up that blew all doubts away. It was in that critical moment of their hesitation that the balance was turned by Peter striking in with his sword. The appeal to passion superseded their fears. "So the band seized Jesus and bound Him"—again the most natural thing that could happen. That sword-stroke was conclusive proof that Jesus' disciples in this crisis placed no reliance on His putting forth any magical power. Why, then, should Judas' posse not view the case as Peter viewed it—as a case to be settled by carnal, not spiritual, weapons?

The lesson thus plainly given between the lines at the beginning of Christian history is one that the modern reformer is often in need of. Right-hearted zeal against intemperance or plutocracy is prone to a wrong-headed direction. The fanaticism of a good but unenlightened man often plays into the hand of the enemy, as when preachers attack skepticism with railings at science and criticism, or denounce the theater without discriminating between good and bad, or assail the excesses of capital with inflammatory rhetoric. Then, as Peter's foolish sword-stroke helped toward the binding of the Son of Man, so does the zeal which is not according to knowledge tend only to perpetuate the bondage which it is for wiser men to break.—James M. Whiton, in N. Y. Outlook.

ON CONTROLLING OF MOODS.

We Have No Right to Make Other People Miserable with Our Infelicities.

Few of us realize, until we come to reflect upon it, that we have no right to inflict our moods upon other people. If things have happened contrary to our liking, and we are out of sorts, that is no reason why we should make other people miserable with our infelicities; for it is even harder for them to resist the chilling effects of our moroseness and ill-temper than it is for us to repress these dispositions in ourselves. Some people keep their thoughts to themselves, so that they are disagreeably close-mouthed and uncommunicative, yet inflict their petty disappointments and grievances upon the entire circle of their friends through their gloomy countenances and general cheerlessness. Of course it would be expecting too much to ask that a person should manifest sparkling good nature under the shock of some bereavement or after the loss of a fortune. We are not so unreasonable. But most of the things which lead people to chill the family circle and act as kill joys are by no means so tragic. They are so trivial that they are hardly worth mentioning. There is a text in the Proverbs about the merit of the man who rules his own spirit. That text is generally applied to the resistance of great temptations. That is proper. But we are not to forget that the capacity to rule one's spirit is shown in power to repress the manifestations of one's moods and in the conquest of fretfulness and gloom. We are shy of the genuine quality of the self-control that is only elicited by a tragedy.—Boston Watchman.

Watching the Beginnings.

To be a good Christian one needs to be a good watchman. The watchman's talent is a talent for discerning beginnings—the scarcely visible beginnings of danger. Any dullard will know when the house is in a blaze; you want a watchman who will detect the faint odor of smoke half an hour before the blaze might burst forth. So any dullard in the Christian life will be able to tell when he has fallen into a willful falsehood. What is needed is watchfulness to discern the silent working of the leaven of hypocrisy at the beginning. He that enters Christ's service does not undertake to keep from going to sleep; he undertakes to be on the watch while keeping wide awake.—S. S. Times.

A Fixed Habit of Life.

Godliness is not a mere emotion which comes with the occasion and exhausts itself in the effort. It is a fixed habit of daily life.—United Presbyterian.

Things Left Undone.

Not only the things we do, but also the things we leave undone, are to have a place in the judgment of the last day.—United Presbyterian.

PROFITABLE DUCKS.

THEY GENERALLY COMMAND HIGHER PRICES THAN CHICKENS.

Superior Points of White Pekins—Utility of Incubators in Hatching Ducks—Necessity For Green Food—Water For Drink and For Swimming.

Of all the varieties of ducks that we commonly consider profitable, writes E. O. Roessle in The Country Gentleman, the Imperial Pekin is by far the best. They are very hardy, grow fast and at 10 weeks of age should weigh five pounds. There is no secret about the process of raising them thus rapidly to such a satisfactory weight. In comparison with chickens, it will be seen how much faster they grow and consequently how much less it costs to mature them. A chicken, forced to the utmost, should weigh 1½ pounds dressed as a broiler at 12 weeks. On the other hand, a duckling forced will weigh five pounds in ten weeks. The chicken will bring in a fancy market probably 75 cents to $1 in March or April. The duckling in the same months and in the same market will bring from $1.50 to $2. In an ordinary market the chicken will bring 50 cents and the duckling at least $1. In the July market the chicken will bring 30 cents and the duckling still $1 or at the lowest 90 cents. Without going into a comparison of feed, it is self evident that it costs more to feed a chicken 12 weeks to marketable size than it does to feed a duckling ten weeks to its marketable size of five pounds, which is over three times the weight of the chicken. Even if it costs the same we produce 1½ pounds of weight on the chicken as against five pounds of weight on the duckling and in two weeks' less time.

Ducks are very prolific layers when they begin laying, which is about the first part of January. For example, a flock in full lay, say in February, should



WHITE PEKIN DUCK.

lay about 20 or 22 eggs daily for every 25 ducks. After they have been laying three weeks, their eggs show a very high percentage of fertility, and it is not an unusual thing to test a machine at 85 and 90 per cent.

In an incubator—and the artificial method has almost entirely usurped the natural—ducks' eggs require more airing than hens' eggs, for the reason that their shells are thicker, and hence it is a little more difficult to develop the air cell. In other respects they are treated exactly like all hens' eggs. They may be tested on the third or fourth day, and it is surprising how strong the germ will then appear. They take 28 days to hatch, but usually begin to pip on the twenty-fifth day, and by the twenty-eighth all are out. They hatch lively and seldom stick or die in the shell. The result is that much more satisfactory hatches are obtained than from hens' eggs. I consider it quite as imperative with ducks as with chickens to leave them at least 36 hours in the bottom of the machine after all are hatched.

Brooding ducks artificially is much easier than brooding chickens. The heat in the brooder should be started at about 90 degrees, but the second day may be reduced to 80 degrees. Ducklings, unlike chickens, do not crowd in the hover, preferring to lie well separated. Where it is necessary to have fringe in front of the hover for chickens the ducklings do without it. During April, when the weather is usually milder and the brooder house is warm throughout, they will soon prefer to rest at night outside of the hover.

If they are overfed, they will receive a setback in their growth which may stunt them for a week. If by accident, therefore, they are overfed, it is best to skip a feed or two until they become hungry again When the ducklings are 4 weeks old, four feeds a day are quite sufficient. When 6 weeks old, three feeds will be enough, but the cornmeal should be increased a little and the bran diminished. When 8 weeks old and intended for market solely, they should be fed three parts cornmeal and one part bran. After the sixth week the beef scraps may be increased, and this increase continued slightly until they have attained full weight.

Water is more important for ducklings than feed. In fact, it is a good plan to give them water first before feeding. Teach them to find the water fountain as soon as they are placed in the brooder. If they appear stupid, take a few, one at a time, and dip their bills in the water. They will soon learn the road, and the first taught will teach the rest. Water to drink must be kept before them day and night. They will drink and waste great quantities. They must have water close at hand when feeding, as it is absolutely necessary for their digestion. For young growing market ducklings water to swim in is more of an injury than a benefit. The food which is given them to convert into flesh must not be hardened into muscle by exercise in the water.

Green food is the natural food of the duck. If you have not sown rye in the fall, so that your ducks can obtain the fresh young growth early in the spring, you must substitute something in place of it, and I know of nothing better than young tender cabbage. After they are 3 weeks old they will soon strip a whole head if thrown in to them in their yards.

No one who has not raised ducklings can form any idea how fast they will grow. They seem to double their size every week.

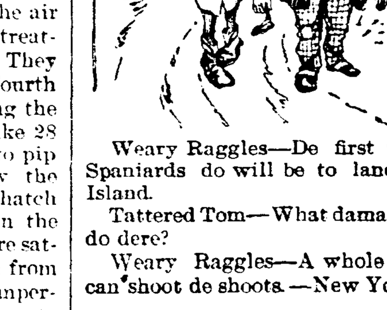
A Last Resort.

"There is only one thing on earth that can make me economize."

"What is that?"

"Not having any money to spend."—Chicago Record.

Another Chance.



Weary Raggles—De first t'ing dose Spaniards do will be to land at Coney Island.

Tattered Tom—What damage can dey do dere?

Weary Raggles—A whole lot. Dey can't shoot de shoots.—New York World.

Ambition.

We start out to conquer fortune—
Yes, and fame—but time reveals
That we learn to be contented
If we get our clothes and meals.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898.

1897 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certainly things can get no worse, on the contrary we have every hope and reason to believe that they will improve during the coming year. A great many goods are low, but conditions warrant an advance all along the line. Sugars have advanced half a cent a pound, and the medium grades of teas have been affected on account of the present duty.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound--This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home and in this way our customer gets a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb	Green Rio, very best, 10c lb
Mail Pouch in packages, 9c lb	Good Rio, green, 8c lb
Lever ring in Packages, 12c lb	Old Government Java, 25c lb
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb; roasted, 31c lb	Roasted Java, 31c lb

Sugars Remain the Same on all Grades.

Yellow C, 4c lb	Standard Granulated, 5½c lb
Extra Yellow C, 4½c lb	Best Cut Loaf, 5½c lb.
Standard Coffee A, 5½c lb	Best Powdered, 5½c lb

Teas--Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No change in prices, they have advanced on a few grades, but our prices are no higher. The sales in Teas increase each year. This in consequence of keeping good Teas at a regular uniform price. Also in consideration of the fact that we purchase in large lots direct from the importer; in this way we save to our customer the profits of the jobber and wholesale dealers, which is at least 10 to 15c per pound. This saving we give to our customers.

Young Hyson, best, 50c	Gunpowder, good, 30c
Young Hyson, good, 30c	Gunpowder, best, 50c
Young Hyson, fair, 20c	Imperial, good, 30c
Oolong Black Tea, 25c	Imperial, best, 50c
Oolong best Tea, 50c	Japan, very best, 50c
Tea in 1-lb packages, 15c	Japan, good, 30c

Canned Goods--Homo Pack and California

Tomatoes are away up, much higher than last year.

Best Home Packed Tomatoes, 10c can	California Gages, 12c can
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches, 7c can	California Peaches, 15c can
Illinois Sweet Corn, 7c can	California Egg Plums, 12c can
Egyptian brand, New York Corn, 9c can	California Apricots, 12c can
Gallon Apples, 20c can	Early June Peas, 9c can

Dried Fruits--Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 8c lb	Evaporated Apples 10c lb
California Raisins, extra, 10c lb	Domestic Apples, 7c lb
California Nectarines 8c lb	No. 1 Raspberries, 18c lb
California Prunes, 5c and 8c lb	Best Blackberries, 10c lb
California Peaches, 9c lb	Zantee Currants, 7c lb

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c	New Orleans Molasses, gallon, 15c
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c	Best New Orleans, gallon, 35c
Golden Drip, per gallon 25c	No. 1 Sorghum, gallon 30c

Fish!	Fish!
Family White Fish, quarter bbl., $1.60	Mackerel, kitt, $1.40
Family White Fish, kitt 15c	Holland Herring 80c
No. 1 White Fish, half bbl. $6.00	Scotch Herring, $1.15
No. 1 White Fish, kitt, 90c	Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, 6c lb

Oils--Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon	Machine Oil, bright 25c gallon
Neatsfoot Oil, 60c gallon	Linseed Oil boiled, 50c gallon
Fish Oil, 60c gallon.	Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon.
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon.	Lard Oil, No. 1, 50c gallon.

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pure stick, 8c lb.	Bon Bons, fruit, 20c lb.
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb.	Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb.
French Mottoes, 12c lb.	Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb.
Gum Drops, 5c lb	This is the lowest price for candy in a number of years.
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb.	

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good, 25c	Plug, Battle Ax, 27c lb
Fine Cut, extra, 40c	Plug, Horse Shoe, 45c lb
Fine Cut, best, 75c	Plug, J. T., best, 38c lb
The Boys' Delight Cigars, 15c box	Smoking Tobacco, pound, 17c
Artistic Cigars, 25c box	Sweet Conqueror, pound, 18c.
Royal Cuban Cigars, $1.25 box	Mail Pouch, pound, 32c.

Liquors and Wines for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon	California Angelica, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon	California Muscatal, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 80c gallon	Wines in bottles, 30c
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon	Whiskies, new, $1 and $1.25 gallon
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c	Whiskies, old, $1.40, $1.75 and $2.50 gallon

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each	Linoleum, good, 42½c square yard
Window Shades, extra, 20c each	Linoleum, best, 70c square yard
Window Shades, best, 25c each	Floor Oil Cloth, good, 20c square yard.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 32c	Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c square yard
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 55c	Ingrain Carpets, good, 28c yard
Brussels Carpets, best, yard 65c	Ingrain Carpets, best, 4[illegible]c yard.
	Extra Supers, per yard, 60c

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades. We beat all others. You can save at least 20 cents on the dollar at the Fruit House.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1898.

ABOUT THE ARMY COOK.

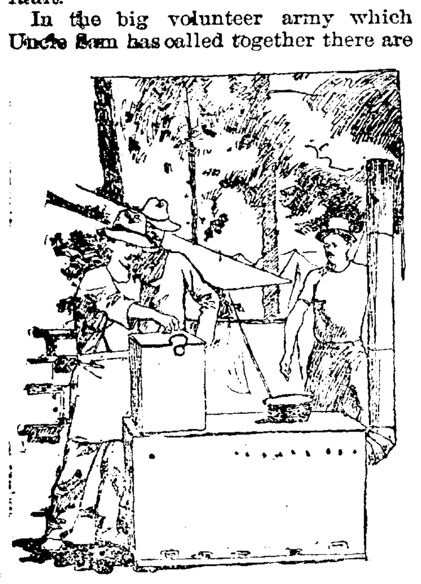
How the Genius of the Mess Tent Does His Work.

HE CAN MAKE OR MAR A COMPANY.

Why the City Volunteers Will Not Fare So Well as the Boys From the Country. Some Unfamiliar Dishes Noted In Uncle Sam's Cookbook.

The army cook does not figure on the roll of honor, he is seldom "mentioned in dispatches for gallantry in action," and he is never "promoted for meritorious conduct," yet he often helps win a battle. By the same token he may contribute to a defeat. It is the well fed soldier who fights best, and if the soldier is not well fed his mess cook is at fault.

In the big volunteer army which Uncle Sam has called together there are



A REGIMENTAL CHEF AT WORK.

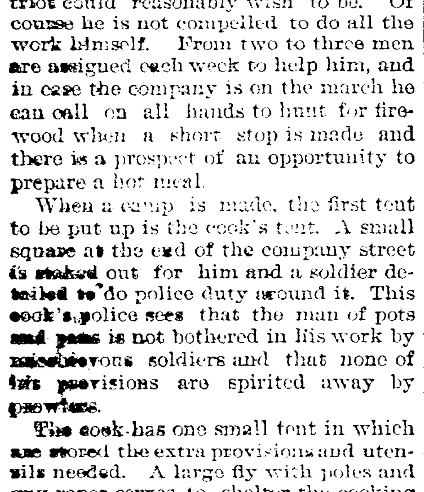
all sorts of cooks, good, bad and indifferent. Recent developments prove that the city regiments have the poorest cooks and the country regiments the best. This is because the former are made up as regiments and then divided into companies, while the country regiments are made up by collecting companies from various towns and villages. When the boys from the city were mustered in, it was largely a matter of luck if in every company could be found a competent man for cook. If not, an incompetent one was pressed into service.

The boys from the towns and villages, however, took good care that a first class cook went along with them. In some cases he was a local caterer or restaurateur, and generally each of the men of the company agreed to chip in 50 cents or so a month to make it worth his while. I know of at least three companies from as many different states which have secured first class cooks in this way. No matter what conditions those companies encounter they will be sure that such rations as the commissary department can forward to them will be properly prepared. As a result there will be less grumbling, fewer men on the sick list and fuller ranks when the boys come home.

Each company cook enlists as such. He is not expected to do any other duty. In fact, if he succeeds in preparing three meals a day for from 75 to 85 men, he will be kept as busy as any patriot could reasonably wish to be. Of course he is not compelled to do all the work himself. From two to three men are assigned each week to help him, and in case the company is on the march he can call on all hands to hunt for firewood when a short stop is made and there is a prospect of an opportunity to prepare a hot meal.

When a camp is made, the first tent to be put up is the cook's tent. A small square at the end of the company street is staked out for him and a soldier detailed to do police duty around it. This cook's police sees that the man of pots and pans is not bothered in his work by mischievous soldiers and that none of his provisions are spirited away by prowlers.

The cook has one small tent in which are stored the extra provisions and utensils needed. A large fly with poles and guy ropes serves to shelter the cooking apparatus and to form the company's kitchen. Under it the stove is placed. The latter is an oblong metal affair, made on purpose for the army and having griddle holes for the pots and pans. A ditch is scraped in the earth and on it the stove is placed, leaving room underneath for the fire of glowing wood



DRAWING RATIONS.

embers. The cook is an artist at making a fire in this trench and in keeping it at an even heat. Various folding chairs, tables improvised of camp chests and other things, serve to make the necessary apparatus for use in the kitchen. A dozen big kettles, boilers and pans are the utensils needed.

Dinner, at noon, is the principal meal of the day in camp life, and for an hour before the kitchen presents a busy scene. One assistant, with sleeves rolled up above the elbows, sits on a chest peeling potatoes, a bushel or more being necessary for the meal. Near him the other assistant bends over a great quarter of beef, carving out a supply for the meal. The cook watches his men while he attends the stove and begins preparations for the coming repast. A huge boiler on one side of the stove holds four gallons of fragrant coffee, another boiler is filled with water to receive the potatoes, while in a bright kettle on another part of the stove the cook drops vegetables, rice and other wholesome parts of soup and waits for the assistant to finish carving the meat that it may be added.

Soon the dinner is well under way, and the cook and his assistants are busy men. In addition to the hot parts of the meal there are to be taken from the chests and served great loaves of bread or hard tack. The bread problem is a serious one on a march or in camp and away from the cities, and while the cook often has to prepare the corn bread or other cereal himself it is brought into camp already prepared whenever possible. A company of 100 men or more will eat a great quantity of the staff of life in a week, and hundreds of loaves are necessary.

There are other parts of the soldiers' meal to be fixed if the company is near civilization and provisions are plentiful. Baked beans often appear on the bill of fare, dried fruit, rice, hominy and other easily carried eatables, and to prepare all these on one small stove and with only two assistants is an art that only an army cook understands.

To such an extent does cleanliness enter into the preparation of the soldiers' meal that the greatest precautions are taken to exclude dirt. Carefully the pots and pans are scrubbed brightly, the big knives and utensils are polished and the refuse of the cook tent is carried far off and dumped to prevent the contagion that might arise from decaying slops. The officers are vigilant in keeping watch on the cook and his assistants, as the health of the camp may depend on their careful cleanliness.

There are three kinds of camp life—permanent, temporary and marching. Only in marching is the energy and patience of the army cook tried to the utmost. Temporary camp—where it is expected that there will be a move in a few days—is better than marching camp life. Permanent camp—where it is expected that an army will remain for more than several weeks—affords great opportunities to the cook to practice making choice dishes. In permanent camp he has the assistance of several kinds of sheet iron folding army stoves.



PEELING POTATOES FOR THE COOK.

If he prefers the oven on wheels, which now forms a part of a United States army train, he may have one, but most cooks prefer to make an oven in the ground, if possible in the side of a hill.

The cooks of the regular army are up in all such knacks as these and know how to take advantage of every favorable condition for turning out good meals under difficult circumstances.

Lieutenant Henry J. Reilly, U. S. A., in a recent article on army cooking contributed to The Army and Navy Journal says:

"If the cooks know their business, the rations are well cooked and palatable. The men are contented, the sick report has but few names on it, and their duty is easily and readily done. If there are no good cooks in the company, underdone pork, soggy beans, covered with greasy water for soup, and miserable coffee cause discontent, a large sick report, duty poorly done, with much grumbling, and, finally, a small company, which the men are anxious to leave, and to which they never return if they can help it."

So important is the subject of preparing food for the soldiers that a manual for army cooks was recently issued under the direction of the commissary general of subsistence and published by the secretary of war for use in the United States army.

This manual for army cooks contains 300 pages of recipes and instructions for the guidance of the cook in his daily wrestle with adverse conditions.

Some of these recipes are for the construction of dishes of which the ordinary housewife has never dreamed. One of these is called "cannon balls," and this is the way the manual says it should be prepared, the ingredients being six pounds of flour, 1½ pounds of suet, three pints of molasses and one pint of water:

"Chop up suet, mix with the flour, mix the molasses with water, put flour into a bowl and pour the molasses gradually upon it, mixing it with the flour. Make into balls of any size and boil from one hour and upward, according to size."

This charge is calculated to be sufficient to stop a dinner attack by 22 men. Good cannon balls keep for 12 months, and have been known to be effective at a range of 15 months from the date of molding. CAPTAIN T. B. FRANCIS.

A BORN WARRIOR.

Old Cale's Idea of a Virginian Major's Prowess.

Old Cale lives on Beaubien street and is never happier than when telling plantation experiences before the war. He manages in one way and another to get all the news of these stirring times, and when he was told the other day that a certain Virginia gentleman had received a commission from the president Cale went into an ecstasy.

"I knowed it, sah," he shouted as he clapped his knotted hands. "I knowed it. Anybody dat ebor seed de majah on a fox hunt knowed dat de gov'ment would 'sist dat he lead de cab'lry in Cuba. Ebon aftah de wah, sah, when de majah didn't hab no tho'bred hoss an wasn' cat'ainin like he did afo' de wah, he hunted de fox jes' de same as eber. Yes, sah. 'Bout fo' in de mawnin de majah would blow dat ole tin dinnah ho'n to call de houn's an de boys. 'Fo' de Lawd, he use' to wake half de people in Va'ginny. Den, when ole Bing gib tongue and de majah knowed one dem dar grinnin red foxes was makin a straight run, he let out a yell dat make dat dinnah ho'n soun' like a tin whis'le, an he jes' humps heself in de saddle an he goes.

"Yes, sah, an you oughta' see de majah take a fence wid dat ole roan he hab aftah de wah. First he gib a wahwhoop to get heh 'tention. Den he makes a dig wif dem spu's dat would punch holes in a i'onclad. Dat roan couldn' make no high jumps, but she would chawge. Dey would be a crash an de aih would be full of splintehs an de fence wah took. De majah would ride plum fro' dem Spaniel breas'wo'ks, he would. Dey can't git 'long widout him, nohow, an I knowed it."—Detroit Free Press.

A Real Prize.

"If I had such a wife as Mrs. Negley I think I could be supremely happy."

"Why, I don't consider her especially good looking, and it is easy to see that she isn't very clever."

"I know, but when her husband starts to tell a funny story she doesn't assume the look of a martyr or try to change the subject."—Chicago News.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Our Spring Styles Modeled After "Varnishing Day" Gowns.

NEW IDEAS STRAIGHT FROM PARIS.

Costumes of Pale, Delicate Stuffs, With Gloves, Hats and Parasols Selected With a View to Artistic Harmony—Old Styles That Are Being Revived.

[Copyright, 1898, by American Press Association.]

In Paris they have the "varnishing day." This is at the annual opening of the picture exhibition, and it serves a twofold purpose. First, it shows all the new pictures, and, second, here all the leaders of the grande monde gather to show their new gowns and their spring garments. Here is the fashion of the season set, for it would be rank heresy to wear any other style than those worn here this day.

I do not mean to say that everybody will exactly copy all the garments, but all the salient points will be adopted, all the new ideas will be seized at once by everybody, and in a few days they will be seen everywhere.

The ladies who lead the fashion in Paris are few now, for many of them were burned in that cruel fire, but the few left will hold to their privilege still closer. No one but the lady and her dressmaker is ever in the secret of what is to be worn by each on this memorable occasion, and crowds of women throng the galleries all day, so that the pictures on the walls have scant notice, while the living, moving pictures are closely scanned.

We have no such function as "vernissage," more's the pity. With our fashionable women the horse show, dog show and coaching parties afford the necessary assemblages, and there the new garments may be displayed. In the autumn the chrysanthemum show brings together many, with their handsome fall coats and gowns. In Paris, too, there are the races at which one may see astonishing cos-



COSTUMES FOR JUNE.

tumes, and we have little of that opportunity for display, as women of the best class do not care so much for promiscuous gatherings, and a good thing it is, too, for women are too impressionable and enthusiastic to go to races.

I never saw but two, and they will never fade from my mind. One was between Indians on foot and relays of horses. The Lorenzo won. The other was in the early days of California and between two colts, one a Pinto and the other a cinnamon colored rack of bones. The Pinto ran about half a mile and then refused to go another step. The cinnamon colored one ran until he came to a load of hay drawn to one side of the road, and there he stopped and began to eat and there he staid in spite of everything.

But all that is not about the pretty dresses that we have fallen heir to. The season has been so backward that no one has seemed to take much interest in the lovely light gowns and materials offered, though some wise ladies have their summer frocks made and laid away and hidden from all prying eyes. But the costumes worn at the varnishing day have been deftly copied, and I will tell you all about some of them.

One was a thin soft silk in weave between liberty and taffeta and slightly changeable. The colors were pale faint blue and delicate pink, so that the whole was in some lights a tender lilac. And this was all woven in some way so that it appeared striped. The skirt had a sprung flounce 10 inches deep of plain silk of the same shade. The waist was a simple French bodice with a self belt bound with two narrow velvet ribbons a shade darker. There was a sort of yoke with two sprung ruffles of the plain silk with rows of the velvet ribbon around it clear up to the collar.

There were white gloves and a leghorn hat with three long fluffy white ostrich plumes, with other plumes sewed to them, so that the flues of the colored ones mingled with the white, giving them a changeable effect. A small rosette of the silk was set in the back of the hat where the brim curled upward. The parasol was of white chiffon so shirred and ruffled that it looked like a dish of soapsuds.

There was a dainty gown of printed organdie over a skirt of faint blue taffeta. The organdie was printed to represent white and pink poppies, "life size" with their frosty green leaves. There was a Spanish flounce to the skirt with two lace ruffles at the bottom of that. The bodice was in blouse front and gathered back, with a belt of poppy green ribbon. This fastened at the side in front in a bow of the green, and in the center of that was a large double rosette to represent a poppy of ribbon of that color. The high stock was of green ribbon with a double poppy colored rosette at the back of the neck. The whole front of the blouse was of alternate plaitings of the organdie and white lace.

A hat of very yellow fancy straw was trimmed with a lavish plaiting and puffing of cream colored silk muslin. The parasol was of white and spinach green striped taffeta, quite plain on the top save for a binding of velvet ribbon in the green around the edge. The inside of the parasol was puffed full of pale straw colored crepe lisse. This is quite a new wrinkle and a very pretty one it is. Pearl gloves were provided. Pearl gray, flesh color, pale lemon and straw and white are the favorite colors for dressy gloves for such occasions.

Black suits were worn in a number of instances, one noticeable one being of deep black chantilly flounces over black satin. The blouse was made of the same wide lace, and the only touch of color was where a few rolls of cherry red velvet were laid along under the lace to define the lines and at the neck. The hat worn with this was all of black lace with several great bunches of luscious dark red cherries. Cherries, currants, apricots and blackberries, ripe and unripe, with their foliage are among the choice things we find for midsummer and fall for the decoration of hats.

Another black costume was much admired. The gown was in princess form and made of rich moire poplin. Around the edge of the skirt was a quilling of black ribbon with a corded edge, the cord being in cornflower blue. The waist was trimmed with a facing of cornflower blue velvet at a V opening, and this was filled with a close shirring of straw colored crepe de chine. There was a short and very ornamental cape, the lower part being of cornflower colored taffeta laid in accordion plaits. The bottom was edged with a double quilling of ribbon like that on the skirt. Over the shoulders was a vandyke cape of black grosgrain bordered with quilling and worked in large scroll design with silk soutache. The collar was very high and had quilling to match at the top and bows of black ribbon in front and back.

There is no denying that we are accepting as new some ancient styles revamped to suit the present day. We may say that the most of them are apt illustrations of the survival of the fittest. I saw today a very swell costume of fine russet covert, the skirt being made on the circular plan, but finished plainly. There was a loose shawl pointed drapery in front, stitched several times. The jacket was also neatly stitched on all seams. The cuffs were made stiff by rows of stitching, and so were the revers and collar. We have all of us seen such things before, but just now they look new, since we have not seen them for so long. There was arranged a sort of jacket vest to this, which hung open with the jacket to show the fancy blouse of lettuce green surah with its trimming of iridescent spangles.

Another new old style of gown was made of plaid poplin. The lower part of the skirt was plain, but the upper was laid in three bias sprung folds. The waist was arranged in the same way, the folds lying bertha fashion over a waist of white embroidery over black. The colors in the plaid were black, white and pink.

The pretty and becoming white vests to dark basques are among the new devices of fashion. The most of this style of basque has the smart little postilion in the back trimmed to match the front.

Braid is just as fashionable as it was upon all goods thick enough to bear it. I saw one dress where the basque with the front of the skirt and eight inches deep around the hips was one mass of bronze soutache sewed on in queerly shaped design. I think it was intended to represent a moire effect. The basque was open in front and formed tabs, and these were braided in [illegible]. Another pretty cloth suit in slate gray cloth had a very pretty design worked in narrow black soutache down the front breadths and around the hips; also on the neat little cape to match.

There are all manner of vests and chemisettes and they may seem insignificant, but without them no costume is complete. There are some of the most startling colors, such as scarlet, cherry, magenta, emerald and all the yellows. But there are also colors of milder tone, such as rose, mauve and lilac, light [illegible] of very tender greens. White chemisettes are much in popular. Full ties of vanilla lace, tulle or other extremely light weave are worn with them, and the devices for employing this in ornamental ways are legion. Everything is right as long as it looks pretty.

Every week sees something new in organdies, piques and zephyrs. Piques are shown in all sorts of colors as plain goods and in hundreds of pretty figuring. They are strong and look well for a whole season. Some of the organdies having coin spots are very pretty. The size of the spots ranges from a dime to a trade dollar. There are pretty new foulard silks with printed borders intended for making ruffles or other trimming. These silks are washable. MATE LEROY.

After Years.

St. Gaudens, the celebrated sculptor, was dining at Mr. Laurence Hutton's not long ago when he noticed a cameo lying on the piano. He picked it up and examined it.

"This seems to be a likeness," he remarked. "Know who did it?"

"It's of my father," Mr. Hutton explained. "It was done by some obscure little Frenchman. I've forgotten his name. Shows some talent, don't you think so?"

"Well, do you know," St. Gaudens said surprisedly, "the world says he developed that talent you think you notice, and it calls him famous. Allow me to present 'the obscure little Frenchman.' I did that cameo more than 20 years ago."—New York Press.

His Terrible Mistake.

"What's happened to the Sunday editor?" was the inquiry that went the rounds of the local room.

"Fired," explained the city editor.

"What was the matter?"

"He permitted a picture of Captain Evans to get into the paper last Sunday without 'Fighting Bob' being attached to the title in brackets."

Of course there are sins of omission that cannot possibly be forgiven, but so far as the observation of exchange editors goes this is the only case of the kind on record.—Chicago Post.

Had All They Needed.

"Order arms!" cried the captain to the raw rural recruits. "Order arms!"

Several guns fell with a thud, mashing the toes of the men nearest them, but one big fellow on the left paid no attention whatever to the command.

"Order arms!" yelled the captain.

"Look here, John," said the disobedient fellow to the captain. "Have you turned plum fool? What in the devil do you want to order arms fer when we've already got more'n we kin tote."—Atlanta Constitution.

His Usefulness Ended.

"I have letters from 50 veterans of my old command," said the colonel, "signifying their willingness to fight under my leadership once more."

"You'll form a company then in case of war?"

"No," said the colonel sadly. "I fear my fighting days are over. My eyesight is failing me. Why, only last week I tried to shoot a man who wasn't 20 steps away, and I missed him entirely—didn't even scratch him—and I wore spectacles too."—Atlanta Constitution.

IN PRINT AT LAST.



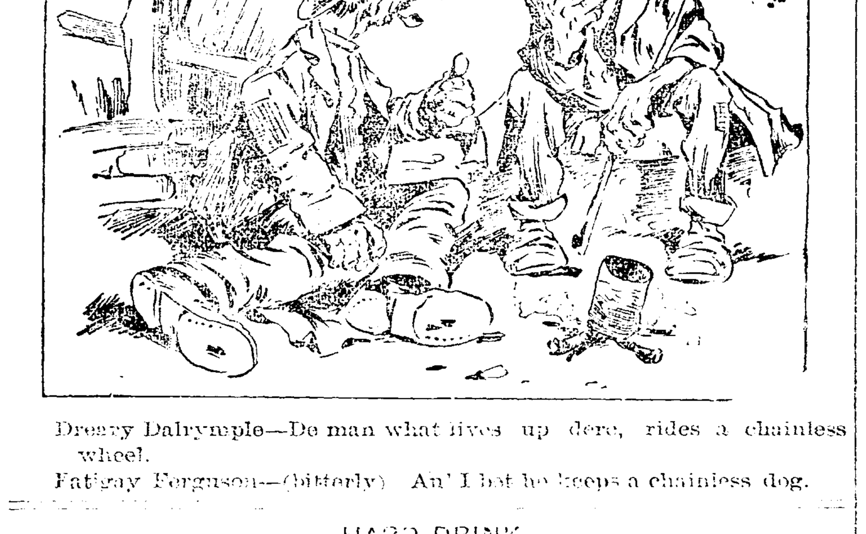
Sarah—Well, Joshua Brown has had his wish at last, and here's his name in print.
Timothy—What's he done?
Sarah—Died.

A SURPRISE.



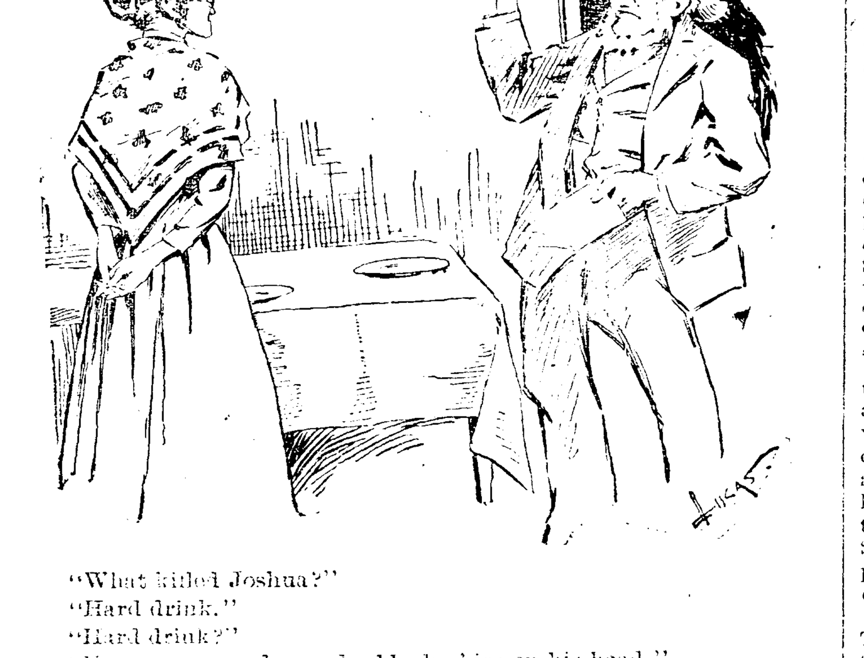
Artist—How do you like it?
Visitor—Oh, so so, but he's a mean looking cuss. Who is it?
Artist—Oh—ah—excuse me, but it's your portrait, order as a surprise.

AN UP-TO-DATE MAN.

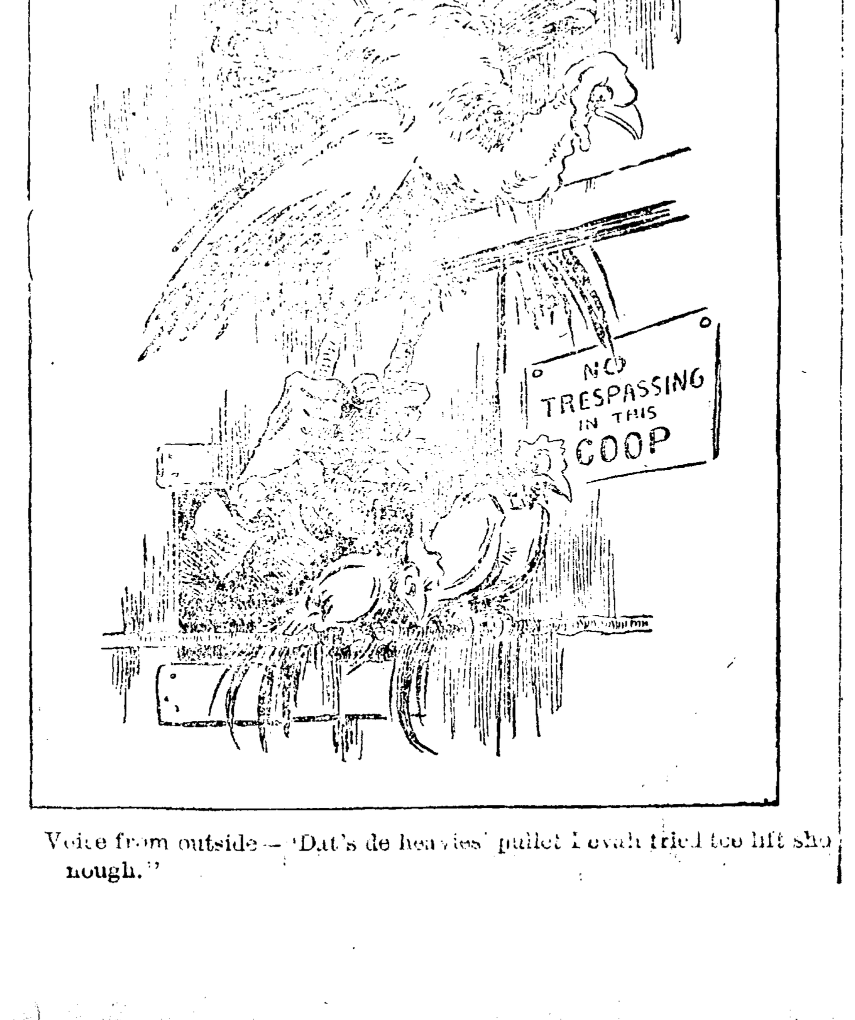


Dreary Dalrymple—De man what lives up dere, rides a chainless wheel.
Fatigay Ferguson—(bitterly) An' I bet he keeps a chainless dog.

HARD DRINK.



"What killed Joshua?"
"Hard drink."
"Hard drink?"
"Yaas, someone dropped a block o' ice on his head."



Voice from outside—'Dat's de heavies' pullet I evah tried teo lift sho nough."

THE CANARY ISLES.

IT WOULD BE AN EASY MATTER TO GOBBLE THEM UP.

In Spite of Recently Mounted Modern Guns the Fortunate Islands Would Have to Surrender to One of Our Big Cruisers. The Chief Ports.

The Canary islands, being Spanish possessions, naturally interest us just now. We may own them some fine day in the not distant future.

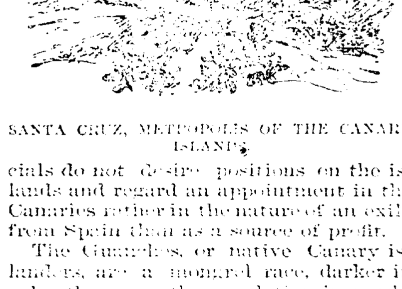
This little group, lying around loose in the Atlantic less than 100 miles west of Africa, comprises the oldest of Spain's colonial possessions. The islands are absolutely antique as far as history goes. Away back in the time of Herodotus they were referred to as "the Fortunate isles," and the old Venetian geographers designated them as the beginning of the traditional continent of Atlantis.

They are beautiful, summery islands, far to fine to be monopolized longer by such a third rate, back number nation as Spain. In American hands the Canaries would be made a popular winter resort, an important coaling station and a junketing place for congressional committees.

The Canary group comprises the islands of Tenerife, Grand, Canary, Palma, Lanzarote, Fuerteventura, Gomera and Ferro, with an area of 2,800 square miles, a little less than that of the state of Connecticut, having a population of 291,000.

Politically considered, the islands, for administration purposes, form a province of Spain, have a representative in the cortes and therefore share in the government. Their affairs are, however, administered by a captain general appointed by the crown.

There are two reasons why the Canaries have always been quiet. The first is the native population has nothing whatever to say in local affairs and is kept by the dominant element in ignorance so dense as to consider the existing state of affairs a natural order which it is vain to attempt to change. The Guanches, or Canary natives, are also outnumbered by the Spanish element in such a degree that rebellion would be hopeless, and as no arms or munitions of any kind are permitted to the islanders their status is hardly better than that of horses or cattle. The other reason is there is little to enrich a Spanish official, and consequently Spanish offi-



SANTA CRUZ, METROPOLIS OF THE CANARY ISLANDS.

cials do not desire positions on the islands and regard an appointment in the Canaries rather in the nature of an exile from Spain than as a source of profit.

The Guanches, or native Canary islanders, are a mongrel race, darker in color than even the population in southern Spain, where Moorish blood predominates. They are the descendants of Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Moors and negroes, all of whom at one time owned or occupied the islands. They are a simple rural folk, devoted entirely to such agriculture as the soil and climate of the islands admit, and as industrious as might be supposed under a tropical sun.

When the islands were first discovered by Europeans, the Guanches were warlike, and more than once repell[ed] Spanish and Portuguese expeditions sent to accomplish their subjugation. The power of firearms, however, finally overcame the arrows and spears of the islanders, and one by one the different islands of the group were subjected to the control of the whites. For a long time they were a source of contention between Spain and Portugal, being claimed first by one, then by the other, and not until the present century was the Spanish authority definitely maintained.

It would be an easy matter to overthrow this authority in spite of its long tenure. One of our armored cruisers could do the business in a day. Santa Cruz, the principal port of the islands, had until recently the most ancient kind of defenses. Recently, however, the Spanish have strengthened the garrison there and at other ports and have mounted a few modern guns, but nothing effective enough to stand against Yankee gunnery has been established.

The greater part of the business of the Canaries is transacted at Santa Cruz, and under civilized rule the islands would become available for their agricultural resources, but in the Canaries, as elsewhere, Spanish misgovernment has done everything possible to compass the degradation of the people. It is the Spanish policy which retains in use the palanquin of the east, and the carro, or ox sledge, and the donkey.

Santa Cruz is located on the island of Tenerife, whose famous peak is known to navigators as one of the most imposing landmarks in the world. The mountain rises 12,182 feet above the sea, the peak having the form of a sugar loaf. Considering the fact that the island is itself a mountain, springing almost perpendicularly from the ocean, the bottom of which is six miles below, Tenerife is the loftiest peak in the world.

Another important Canary town is Las Palmas, the seaport of Grand Canary. It fronts east and lies at the base of a high sea wall, whose straight sides betray their deep foundation. The terraced roofs suggest to the observer that the houses had originally been constructed with an upper story, which had been blown off by a hurricane.

HOWARD SPENCE SINCLAIR.

Resigned to His Fate.

A French officer, conducting an exploring expedition recently up one of the rivers which flow into the Kongo, tells the following pathetic story of a negro slave:

One night while we were in camp there came from the jungle a youthful voice crying out to our boatman in the Yakoma tongue: "Hello, Sangos! Do you know on the Ubangui the Yakoma chief Dembassi of the village of Dimassa?"

"Yes, we know him."

"Is he still living?"

"He was living when we left Ubangui."

"He is my father. When you see him on your return, salute him for me. Tell him that his son, now become a man, has not much to complain of in his situation, but that he longs for his native country, his father's village and his friends. Tell them that I am a slave of the Sango chief and that he treats me well."

"How came you here?" asked the boatman.

"My father, debtor to a Bougbou, sold me to his creditor eight times 12 moons ago. From market to market I have passed through many hands, to finish here 50 moons ago. You will give my message to my people, will you not?"—Youth's Companion.

GEN. MERRITT'S FIANCEE.

Beautiful Young Chicago Heiress Who Is to Be a Soldier's Bride.

Miss Laura Williams, who is to become the wife of General Wesley Merritt when he returns from the Philippines, is an attractive young Chicago heiress. Her father is one of the wealthiest men in that city, and she is worth a million or so in her own right. Although General Merritt is 62 and Miss Williams but 20 it is said to be a genuine love affair of several years' standing.

Miss Williams is a tall and pretty blond, very fond of outdoor exercise and is popular in society. She has received much attention here and abroad, especially in London, where she was the guest of Robert T. Lincoln when he was the representative of this country at the court of St. James. She was presented at the queen's drawing room with Miss Lincoln.

She is the granddaughter of the late Judge Caton, one of the pioneer jurists of Illinois, and is an heir to a large fortune he left. General Merritt's first



MISS LAURA WILLIAMS.

wife died in St. Paul in 1893, while he was stationed there. He is very popular in the west, having commanded the department of Missouri, as successor of General Miles.

The Williams home is an elegant mansion at 1836 Calumet avenue, surrounded by dense shrubbery. It overlooks the lake, and General Merritt is known to have been a frequent visitor there during his residence in Chicago while commander of the department of the Missouri.

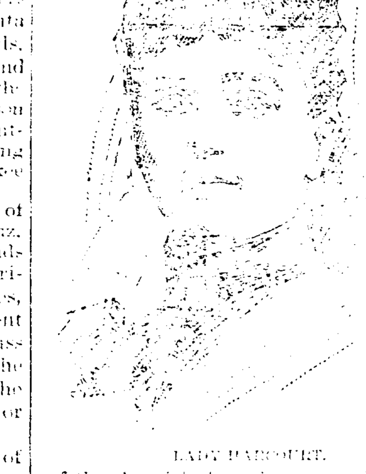
Norman Williams has for a number of years been one of the well known figures in Chicago's legal and financial circles. He is a member of the law firm of Williams, Holt & Wheeler. Before and during the World's fair he took a deep interest in the exposition and held a number of positions in which his energy found full play. He was chairman of a number of important committees, and his efforts added in no small measure to the success of the fair.

STILL AN AMERICAN.

Loyal Sentiments of the Wife of the Greatest English Statesman.

One of the most significant features of the change in sentiment between the two great English speaking nations is the attitude which the British aristocracy has recently manifested toward the United States. It was not so surprising that the common people of England should side with us in our quarrel with Spain. The surprise came when members of the British nobility expressed their enthusiasm for our cause.

It may be that the international marriages of the past years have brought about this welcome state of affairs. Perhaps the American wives of British peers have acted as a leaven on the whole British body. Many of these American born women are in high social positions. One of these is Lady Vernon-Harcourt, whose husband is the leader of the Liberals and probably the most powerful of British statesmen. How Lady Harcourt feels on the subject



LADY HARCOURT.

of the Spanish-American war is shown by the following letter recently received in America from her:

From my birth I was taught to love my own country and to believe in its great future. [illegible] I [illegible] that [illegible] have [illegible] with [illegible] possible, then, that I should not [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] under [illegible] which ought to become in the [illegible] the progress, freedom and peace of the world. Very truly yours,

E. C. VERNON-HARCOURT.

Lady Harcourt's was one of the first of those international marriages which have opened the court of St. James to American women. She is the daughter of the late John Lothrop Motley, at one time minister to England, but more famous as the historian of the Netherlands. Lady Harcourt is a woman of brilliant mental attainments and has the reputation of being the most charming hostess in England. She has never forgotten her American birth and it is around her table that many Americans get their first glimpse of English society.

Too Full For Utterance.

"When I proposed, she could not say a word in reply," said Spikes to his friend Spokes.

"Her heart was too full for utterance, I suppose?"

"No, it was her mouth which was too full. I proposed at the dinner table."—Stray Stories.

Powerful Aids.

"I see several convicted bank robbers have offered to enlist if the president will pardon them."

"Well, they ought to be useful in helping to break into Havana."—Philadelphia North American.

Snap Shots.

Customer—Is it easy to take pictures with that camera?

Smart Clerk—Yes, it's a regular snap.—Princeton Tiger.

Foreigners as British Consuls.

With reference to a letter on this subject signed "Civis Britannicus" in our last issue, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor writes to us that when traveling in French Indo-China he had occasion to apply at Saigon for consular assistance. Our consul, he found, was an American, and the assistant who was sent with him to get justice done at the hands of the French authorities was actually a French subject, a Pondicherry Eurasian.—London Times.

The Miser.

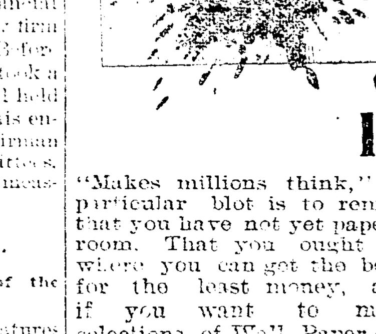


Many a man with his whole soul immersed in business and money-getting is like the miser whose spring door shut to and locked him in forever. Men work and slave and worry and get sick and broken down, forgetting all the time that health is worth more than gold, and that a happy, cheerful home is rather to be chosen than great riches, until they hear the trap-door of disease spring to and shut them off from all the bright hopes they labored for.

A sick man cannot be happy; he cannot accomplish the work he has to do in this world; he loses the very money he is striving for; his ambition defeats itself. Any man who discovers that his strength and energy are giving way has an unfailing means of regaining his physical health and stamina in the simple yet all-potent restorative power of that wonderful "Golden Medical Discovery" originated by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the world-famous specialist in diseases of the nutritive organism.

Among the thousands who have consulted him by mail the case of Mr. Newton B. Blake, of Tinkersville, Tippah Co., Miss., as shown in the following letter indicates the remarkable efficacy of his treatment: "In December 1895 my health began to fail. I tried many different kinds of medicines and the more I took the worse the disease grew. Finally in April when I was busy with the farm work my health got so bad that I could not hold out to work one hour. My breath became short and I was weak and nervous, and oftentimes would spit blood. I was unable to work. I tried one of the doctors in the vicinity but failed to obtain relief. I seemed to grow worse. My father received a book from Dr. Pierce in which I read of a case similar to mine, and decided to write to Dr. Pierce. He recommended me to take his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' After taking six bottles of this remedy I can recommend it as one of the best medicines to build up the system. I am now enjoying good health."

Torpid liver and constipation are surely and speedily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They never gripe. They regulate, tone up and invigorate the liver, stomach and bowels. No substitute urged by mercenary dealers is as good.



"Makes millions think," and this particular blot is to remind you that you have not yet papered that room. That you ought to buy where you can get the best goods for the least money, and that if you want to make your selections of Wall Paper out of an immense line, plenty of all kinds, from the very cheapest to the very best to choose from, where you are sure to find goods to please you to suit your taste, just the kind you have been LOOKING for; if you want to go where they are glad to show you the goods whether you want to buy or not; where you are always sure of courteous treatment, fair dealing, prompt service and lowest prices; where they trim your paper without charge and take it back at same price you paid for it, any paper you have left over, in short, if you wish to buy your Wall Paper where they will treat you as you would WISH to be treated, hoping thereby to merit and receive your patronage, you will go straight to

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The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit [illegible] four months.
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CAPITAL $200,000.
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Pays 4 per cent. interest per annum on time deposits.
Safe deposit boxes for rent at $5 per annum.

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for such a condition as this is the best medicine to take. Doctors prescribe it a great deal. It is the kind of spring-medicine to take. There are several kinds—all good—try this one. Sole agents,

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KEEP STEP WITH PROGRESS.

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A Good Set Teeth $5.

Best Set Teeth $8.

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Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you.

Loans placed same day application is made.

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DISFIGURED FOR LIFE

Our little girl's humor commenced with a tiny sore on one nostril, but it kept on spreading till we thought she would never get it cured. We tried everything we could get, but it kept getting larger all the time, till both nostrils, the upper lip, a part of the lower lip, and up one side to the eye, were a solid sore. We thought there was no cure, and that she would be disfigured for life. Finally we tried CUTICURA REMEDIES. We used CUTICURA RESOLVENT and nearly a box of CUTICURA (ointment), and in a short time she was entirely well, with neither trace of the humor.

Mrs. WM. CHICHESTER, Plainville, Ct.

IS SANTIAGO TAKEN?

Cape Haytien Hears That the Cuban City Has Fallen.

HAVANA REPORTS ANOTHER BOMBARDMENT

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, June 11.—11:35 A. M. There is no direct news from Cuba this morning, but the rumor is again current that Santiago de Cuba has fallen.

OLD GLORY FLOATS ON SPANISH FLAGSTAFF.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 11.—News was received here today to the effect that a force of American marines has landed on the shores of Gantanamo Bay and that the stars and stripes are now floating from a Spanish flagstaff.

THE INVASION OF CUBA HAS BEGUN.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

OFF GUANTANAMO, Cuba, Friday, June 10, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 11.—7 a. m.—The invasion of Cuba by the American forces began today Six hundred marines have pitched their tents about the smoking ruins of the outer fortifications of Guantanamo and the stars and stripes for the first time float from a Spanish flagstaff in Cuba.

To Captain Clark and the battleship Oregon belong the honor of accomplishing the first successful landing in the war. Forty marines from the battleship went ashore this morning and occupied the left entrance of the bay until the troop ship Panther arrived with six hundred marines.

These under the command of Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Huntington arrived at 3 o'clock and within half an hour they had burned the buildings of the Spanish camp and had set fire to the miserable little village which crouched on the beach under the hill top of Gunatanamo.

The whole operation of silencing the guns and landing the forces was as easy as planning a Sunday school picnic. The Marblehead, backed by the Vixen and Dolphin, opened fire on the earthworks yesterday.

The shores to the right of the entrance were lined with guns and rifle pits, but the Spaniards stampeded after firing a few shots.

The city of Guantanamo lies four miles up the bay and a little Spanish gunboat came down to help the shore batteries. But she stayed just long enough to turn around. Numerous shots were fired by the Spaniards but not one landed and no Americans were injured.

The main fort lies within the city limits and is still to be reduced, but it is not in a difficult position and the American officers say it can be taken in fifteen minutes when desired.

The Marblehead, Dolphin, Vixen and two colliers have been off the entrance of the harbor for several days and yesterday morning they sailed into the channel. A mile further up they opened fire, sending fifty shots into the fortifications on the left. The hills on the right of the entrance were deserted. There are no defences on the right side of the harbor.

No attempt to land was made until the Oregon steamed in early this morning. Captain Clark immediately sent forty marines ashore and twenty from the Marblehead followed. They found evidence of a very hasty departure by the Spaniards. Watches, hammocks and ammunition were scattered about the earthworks and a spanish flag was found in one of the rifle pits.

The little detachment of marines held the place until the Panther arrived, when they were recalled and the work of disembarkation began.

The first boat load had scarcely landed when the village burst into flames.

Company B under Lieutenant Hall was the first ashore, and without the loss of a moment, the column started up the steep, rocky hillside to the earthworks. For an hour a brown column of marines filed up the narrow path, eventually taking up a position at the top of the hill.

As soon as the American flag was swung out to the breeze from the flagstaff of the captured Spanish camp the Oregon steamed away to rejoin the fleet off Santiago.

The marines will hold the position until the arrival of the expected troops, in the meantime scouting in the vicinity, with the Marblehead, Vixen and Dolphin lying by to protect them.

Rear Admiral Sampson now has a harbor and a base of supplies on the south side of the island and troops can be landed at will.

The troopship Panther reached the fleet off Santiago early today.

On her way over the Yosemite fired a dozen shells into the port of Daiquiri (Bayquire) but received no responses.

Gwantanamo is but forty miles east of Santiago de Cuba and is a splendid location for a base of supplies for the blockading fleet.

It is understood that the island of Cuba is entirely cut off from cable communication with the outside world. Reports here say that the cable ship Adria cut the cable at Santiago on Monday and that the same day the St. Louis cut the cable running from Guantanamo to the Mole St. Nicolas, Hayti. She was interrupted in the work by shells from the shore but the Marblehead sent several shells at the soldiers and scattered them.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO RENEWED.

MADRID, June 11.—Noon. — An official dispatch received here from Havana dated yesterday, Friday, June 10, says:

"This morning eight of Admiral Sampson's ships recommenced the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba. At the same time a number of boats, towed by a steamer, approached and attempted to make a landing.

"The cannonade lasted three hours. The Spaniards, skillfully posted, repulsed the attempted landing and the Americans drew off.

"No damage was caused by the shells from the ships which kept distant, evidently afraid to venture within range of the guns of the forts."

THE SPANISH WARSHIP SCARE DISCREDITED.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 11.—The reported presence of Spanish warships outside of the Virginia capes is discredited. The cause of the scare last night is not definitely known as yet.

LATE DISPATCHES COME FROM SAMPSON.

WASHINGTON, June 11. — There were rumors at the navy department today that cablegrams had been received from Sampson via Port Antonio, Jamaica. The foundation for these was probably the arrival of the St. Louis off the coast of Jamaica, leading to the natural presumption that she had brought dispatches from the commander-in-chief of the blockading squadron. The department official would make no statement about these dispatches; and in fact would not admit that any had been received, but there is reason for the assumption that in any case they related to nothing more important than notice from Sampson that certain ships had been designated to supplement the convoy for the troop ships, and also an announcement from the commander of the St. Louis that he had captured a prize. As time is believed to be an important point just now in the movement of troops, it is suggested here that something might be saved in this direction if the transports start from Tampa bay with the small convoy already available and arrange to meet the additional and more powerful convoy from Sampson's fleet somewhere in the neighborhood of the Windward channel. If any danger at all exists for the transports in the shape of lurking Spanish gunboats, it is not believed that there is reason for apprehension in the waters west of Cape Maysi, the eastern extremity of Cuba, and if this course were adopted, full thirty-six hours may be saved in the time required for the transports to reach Santiago.

The bulletin relative to Hobson's feat this morning at the navy department shows from its date that mail advices have been received by the department from Admiral Sampson, but the officials have nothing further to communicate than that contained in the bulletin.

Miss Bertha McNeil has returned to her home in Benton county. She has been the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. James Hite, of north side. Mr. Hite is the popular Lake Erie brakeman.

HAWAII IS TACKLED.

House Pounding Away at Annexation Question.

Representative Hitt Says They Should be Taken In.

Would Amount Merely to Acceptance of Gift.

The War Revenue Bill Passes the Senate and Only Waits Official Signature to Become Law.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The session of the house today was devoted to debate upon the Hawaiian resolutions. Proceedings began with mutual withdrawal by Mr. Grosvenor, republican, of Ohio, and Mr. Swanson, democrat, of Virginia, of uncomplimentary and "injurious language" used by them relative to each other in the heat of debate Thursday night when the revenue conference report was under consideration. The senate amendments to the bill organizing the naval hospital corps were concurred in and Mr. Hitt, republican, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, then was recognized to begin the Hawaiian debate advocating annexation.

He reviewed the provisions of the Newlands resolution as being practically identical with those of the treaty before the senate and with the one which was negotiated five years since.

Thus, he said, the question was an old one. Annexation met with the approval of the Hawaiian republic and there was nothing of constraint suggested by the resolutions. The only question to be considered was whether it would be wise for this government to take what was offered.

Referring to the stratetic importance of the islands he said they constituted a small territory but, nevertheless, nineteen great powers kept constantly there their representatives to watch their interests because of their preculiar location.

Mr. Hitt quoted many naval authorities in assertions that possession of the islands was of great importance and pointed out that no fleet could come from Asiatic waters to operate against the western coast without touching at Hawaii for supplies and recoaling.

The control of the island would be practically an effectual barrier to attack upon our western interests.

SENATE PASSES WAR REVENUE BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The conference report on the war revenue bill was agreed to by the senate shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon after a discussion lasting four hours.

The report was agreed to by the decisive vote of 43 to 22.

Every republican voted for the measure, and their votes were supplemented by those of eight democrats, one silver republican and one independent.

As soon as the engrossed bill can be signed by the presiding officers of the two branches of congress it will be sent to the president for approval.

LABOR DAY

Will Be Celebrated by the Trades Council This Year.

An Effort Will be Made to Secure Samuel Gompers as the Principal Orator of the Day.

The Trades and Labor council at its regular meeting last evening decided to celebrate Labor day again this year. A committee reported that Mayor Scherer had promised the council the use of Swinney park for the celebration, but inasmuch as the exact nature of the celebration had not been determined the council did not decide to celebrate in the city's pretty park.

A motion prevailed instructing the secretary to secure, if possible, the services of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation, as the principal orator of the day. Should it be impossible to secure Mr. Gompers the secretary will try and induce W. D. Mahon, of Detroit, or W. C. Pomeroy, of Chicago, to come here and make an address.

There was some sentiment in favor of a grand civic and industrial parade and a committee was instructed to visit business men and learn whether they would participate.

Grievances presented by the musicians and the laundry workers were discussed and referred to the proper committees.

The stonecutters gave notice of their withdrawal from the council and the resignation was accepted.

BURNED HIS FACE.

Little John Brabandt Meets With a Severe Accident.

Last evening Johnny Brabandt, who lives with his parents on John street, was playing with a toy cannon, which he had loaded with powder. At one of the explosions the boy's face was in too close proximity to the cannon and he was struck in the face with the powder. He was badly burned about the face, lips and eyes and Dr. A. J. Kesler, who attends him, fears that the lad will be powder-marked. The lad, while quite severely burned, is not confined to his bed.

WILL FIGHT IT OUT.

Spain Has No Thought of Overtures for Peace.

THE POWERS WILL AGAIN SEEK TO MEDIATE

MADRID, June 11.—2 P. M.—The campaign inaugurated by some of the foreign newspapers in favor of peace between Spain and the United States is not approved here. According to the opinion of several generals Spain is capable of continuing the war in Cuba for two years, even under the most unfavorable circumstances. Therefore, they add, it is useless to talk of peace unless it implies a return to the status quo ante bellum.

The government, it is added, has not received any suggestions of peace from the powers, and in political circles it is declared that if such a suggestion were received the government would politely decline to entertain it on the ground that Spain has decided to pursue the war to the bitter end.

THE POWERS AGAIN CONSIDER MEDIATION.

BERLIN, June 11.—The Kronz Zeitung today says it can confirm the reports that a confidential interchange of opinion is taking place between several of the powers in regard to mediation between Spain and the United States.

SAY YELLOW FEVER RAGES AT SANTIAGO.

MADRID, June 11.—Dispatches received here from Cuba announce that yellow fever is ravaging Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet, the province of Santiago de Cuba being, it is claimed, the hotbed of the disease.

SAMPSON'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF HOBSON.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The navy department today posted the following bulletin giving a detailed official report from Admiral Sampson upon the heroism of Lieutenant Hobson and his men in sinking the Merrimac in the Santiago channel:

"United States Flagship New York, off Santiago, June 3, 1898.—Permit me to call your attention to Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson. As stated in a special telegram, before coming here I decided to make the harbor entrance secure against the possibility of egress by Spanish ships by obstructing the narrow part of the entrance by sinking a collier at that point. Upon calling upon Mr. Hobson for his professional opinion as to a true method of sinking the ship he manifested the most lively interest in the problem. After several days of consideration he presented a solution which he considered would insure the immediate sinking of the ship when she reached the desired point in the channel.

"This plan we prepared for execution when we reached Santiago. The plan contemplated a crew of only seven men and Mr. Hobson, who begged that it might be entrusted to him.

"The anchor chains were arranged on deck for both the anchors, forward and aft, the plan including the anchoring of the ship almost immediately.

"As soon as I reached Santiago and I had the collier to work upon, the details were completed and diligently prosecuted, hoping to complete them in one day as the moon and tide served best the first night after our arrival. Notwithstanding every effort the hour of 4 o'clock in the morning arrived, and the preparation was scarcely completed. After a careful inspection of the final preparations I was forced to relinquish the plan for that morning, as dawn was breaking. Mr. Hobson begged to try it at all hazards.

"This morning proved more propitious as a prompt start could be made. Nothing could have been more gallantly executed. We waited impatiently after the firing by the Spaniards had ceased. When they did not appear from the harbor at 6 o'clock I feared that they had all perished. A steam launch, which had been sent in charge of Naval Cadet Powell to rescue the men, appeared at this time coming out under a persistent fire of the batteries but brought none of the crew. A careful inspection of the harbor from this ship showed that the vessel Merrimac had been sunk in the channel.

"This afternoon the chief of staff of Admiral Cervera came out under a flag of truce with a letter from the admiral extolling the bravery of the crew in an unusual manner.

"I cannot, myself, too earnestly express my appreciation of the conduct of Mr. Hobson and his gallant crew. I venture to say that a more brave and daring thing has not been done since Cushing blew up the Albemarle.

"Referring to the inspiring letter which you addressed to the officers at the beginning of the war I am sure you will offer a suitable professional reward to Mr. Hobson and his companions.

"I must add that Commander J. M. Miller relinquished his command with the very greatest reluctance, believing he would retain his command under all circumstances.

"He was, however, finally convinced that the attempt of another person to carry out the multitude of details which had been in preparation by Mr. Hobson might endanger its proper execution. I therefore took the liberty to relieve him for this reason only.

"There were hundreds of volunteers who were anxious to participate. There were 150 from the Iowa, nearly as many from this ship and large numbers from all the other ships, officers and men alike.

"W. T. SAMPSON."

HOW PORTO RICO MAY BE CAPTURED.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 5.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—C. D. Ajevado, who was for twelve years a resident of San Juan, Porto Rico, is thoroughly in favor of the United States taking possession of Porto Rico at once. He said to a representative of the Associated Press today:

"A United States expedition can land where it pleases in Porto Rico, except in the neighborhood of San Juan. The best harbor in Porto Rico is Guanica, west of Ponce and south of San Juan, from which latter place it is distant eighteen hours' carriage ride. The roads between Guanica and San Juan, as indeed everywhere in Porto Rico, are excellent, and troops with supplies could be moved about the island readily, but I would not advice exposing men to the tropical sun on long marches.

"This, in spite of the fact that the climate of Porto Rico is the healthiest in the world.

"The rainy season does not begin until August, and is of short duration. Yellow fever is almost unknown.

"Our men, however, are not used to the hot weather and would wilt under it. San Juan is where the troops should be landed. The American fleet should finish the work that Admiral Sampson started last month and batter down Morro and Fort San Carlos. The forts are not at all impregnable; we can destroy them at some expense, but, judging from the previous bombardment, without loss of life. Then the troops can be landed to defeat the Spanish soldiers and take possession of the city. The occupation of San Juan would end the war in Porto Rico, for the Spaniards could not make a stand anywhere else. I cannot underestimate the strengths of the forts. New batteries have been constructed, new and modern guns mounted and the force of 8,000 Spanish regular soldiers has been doubled. The 3,000 volunteers are valueless. There are garrisons at Ponce, Mayaguez and other towns, but the great mass of troops is at San Juan.

"After the fleet has silenced the forts the harbor may be countermined and cleared of obstructions, transports taken in and troops landed.

"As the inhabitants of Porto Rico are thoroughly disaffected, American troops would not be required to subdue the country; the people generally would welcome our soldiers. Porto Rico has not been ravaged by war. Horses, cattle and food supplies are abundant, and although there is no railroad system the first class carriage roads render communication with all parts of the island easy.

"It would be a pity to destroy San Juan, which is a fine town, with nicely paved streets wider than those of Old Havana.

"Steps were recently taken to bring in good water by an aqueduct system.

"Our soldiers could obtain good water in all parts of the island and there is no swamp land as in Cuba. The cheapest, quickest and most humane way of conquering Porto Rico is by the use of the big guns of our fleet. A land siege of San Juan would be slow and expensive, both in the matter of men and money."

Mrs. Ed. Bash and two sons, of Huntington, visited friends in Fort Wayne yesterday.

GRANT'S NEW GAME.

The General Uncovers a Fresh Battle Maneuvre.

Tries it in Sham Fight at Camp Thomas.

It is All Right and Will be Tried on the Dons.

The Chickamauga Troops Getting More Hard Work—Health of the Camp Is Strikingly Good.

CHICKAMAUGA — Chattanooga National Military Park—Tenn., June 11 — The event of today at Chickamauga was the execution of General Fred Grant's battle problem. In this problem were a number of new and difficult maneuvres and it was watched with great interest by thousands of officers and men. The new maneuvres were all carried out according to General Grant's excellently conceived plan and the fact was demonstrated that many of them would be very useful in actual conflict.

The battle began at 7 o'clock and concluded before noon. There were two columns in the formation. The first, consisting of the First Vermont, Third Tennessee, and Eighth New York regiments, was commanded by Colonel Clark, of Vermont, and was formed along the Viniard road.

The second column, consisting of the Fourteenth New York, Second Nebraska and First Missouri, under command of Colonel Charles J. Bills, of Nebraska, formed on the Thedford road and up the first till the two columns met, when the struggle was begun in earnest. When this was finished General Grant threw the two columns together to ward off a supposed attack from some direction which he was supposed to have knowledge in advance.

General Grant was highly pleased with the way in which the manouvres were executed as were also General Brooke and all the other officers present. Governor Hastings and Staff of Pennsylvania went to the park at an early hour and have been spending the day witnessing the sham battle, inspecting the Pennsylvania troops and driving over the field. They will remain several days.

A number of recruiting officers left for home states this morning.

Under the late recruiting order the full complement for a company of infantry is 106 men; for a troop of cavalry 100 men; for a battery of light artillery 173 men for a battery of heavy artillery 200 men.

KILLED HIMSELF.

Fred Borneman Suicided at Cincinnati.

He Was Despondent and Tired of Life—The Remains Will be Interred in the Queen City.

A telegram received by Charles Borneman yesterday announced the suicide of his adopted son, Fred Borneman, at his boarding house in Cincinnati. The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune has the following about the case:

"R. H. Wood, an agent employed by the Eureka Art Company, called at the Morgue yesterday forenoon and identified the remains of the man who committed suicide at the Kock lodging house as those of F. B. Borneman. Wood stated that Borneman's relatives lived at Fort Wayne, Ind., and that he came here from Louisville last August. Wood stated that Borneman said he was tired of living, that he was in debt, and could not walk about the streets without being dunned."

The family will allow the body to be interred in Cincinnati.

Fred Borneman was well known about town and for some time was manager of the Sportsmen's Emporium, which was owned by his sister, Mrs. Max G. Lade. He has been absent from the city two or three years.

DEATHS OF THE WEEK.

The following is a list of the deaths reported by the undertakers of the city for the week ending June 11:

Mary Murphy, 63 years old, general debility.

Ida M Pond, 9 months old, cholera infantum.

Daniel Nestle, 80 years old, paralysis.

Child of David Dick, still born.

Lucy Brown, 26 years old, pneumonia.

Charles Wienoke, 36 years old, consumption.

Child of Louis Rohrbach, still born.

Otomar Lonz, 1 years old, brain fever.

At the yearly meeting of the Students' Art league held last evening, the following officers were elected: President, Miss Winch; vice president, Mrs. M. S. Mahurin; secretary, Miss Kate Chapin; treasurer, Miss Bertha Jackson Miss Agnes Hamilton, Miss Lulu Barrows and Miss May Griffiths were appointed to serve on the program committee.

The council committee of the whole met last night and again discussed the proposed annexation. It was finally decided to ask for further time and then called a meeting to hear [illegible]

FIGHT FOR MANILA.

Big Battle in Progress Today Between Rebels and Spanish.

DEWEY PROMISES TO PREVENT MASSACRE.

NEW YORK, June 11.—A special cable dispatch from Hong Kong says that a battle for the possession of Manila is in progress today between the Spanish forces and those of Aguinaldo.

Admiral Dewey has promised to prevent a massacre should the insurgents capture the city. The Spanish governor has been notified that unless he withdraws the price put upon the head of the insurgent leader Aguinaldo he will get no quarter. Otherwise the rules of civilized warfare will be strictly adhered to.

As a result of this price being placed on his head three attempts have been made to take Aguinaldo's life.

THE MONTEREY AT CORRONADA ISLAND.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The arrival of the Monterey at Corronada island, two days out from Mare island as reported in the press dispatches from San Francisco, came as a surprise to the navy department, showing that the stop was not included in the monitors itinerary.

The loss of eighty-three tons of coal being washed overboard is said by the officials to be inconsequential and not a sufficient reason for the stop.

The collier Brutus, which is accompanying the monitor, has on board 4,700 tons of coal, enough to tow the Monterey around the world, so that it must have been because of some slight accident aboard ship that the Monterey went into Corronada. The great circle that the captain of the Monterey has selected as the line upon which he will proceed to the Philippines, if started afresh from the present location of the ship, would bring the Monterey very close to the Caroline islands.

It may be that she will stop in there to coal in some sheltered harbor if it is found desirable to do so. It is said, however, by persons familiar with the present disposition of the administration, that the plans do not contemplate the seizure of these islands by the Monterey, nor of the island of Gahuan, the principal one of the Ladrone group, by the Charleston.

The latter ship may, as was indicated in these dispatches when she sailed from Mare Island, touch in at the Ladrone islands en route just as the Monterey may do in the case of the Carolines, but it is not the present intention to formally occupy any of these islands.

Of course, it is realized that the development of our foreign policy may in the end lead to some such acquisition as a necessary port of coal and coaling stations on the long route from San Francisco to Manila.

TEMERARIO MUST LEAVE ASUNCION.

BUENOS AYRES, June 11.—The government of Paraguay, acting upon the representations of the United States consul at Montevideo, has notified the commander of the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario, now at Asuncion, that he must disarm that vessel if he desires to remain in port. The Spanish commander refused to do so and thereupon he was informed that the Termerario must leave Asuncion as soon as the repairs of her machinery are completed, which must be quickly done.

SICK SOLDIERS ARE REMOVED FROM TAMPA.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 11.—Sixty-five sick soldiers arrived here last night from Tampa and were taken to the general army hospital at Fort McPherson. Nearly all are regulars, only a few volunteers being included in the list. Many sick are said to be suffering from fever. There are now about 140 patients in this hospital and all are being well taken care of.

AMERICA IN FAVOR IN PARLIANENT.

LONDON, June 11 —Last evening's proceedings in parliament contained repeated illustrations of the high favor in which America is held here just now.

Every allusion of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Curzon or Mr. Chamberlain to the suggested alliance or [illegible]

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the liberal leader, said:

"No one is more anxious or more eager for closer and more permanent relations with the United States than myself. Ever since I have had anything to do with public life, my foremost object has been the cultivation of good relations with the United States.

"There have been mischievous attempts to represent that there are differences between the two political parties on this subject. There is no such difference. (Cheers.)

"There is no member of the liberal party any more than of the unionist party, who does not place friendship, alliance, if you choose to use the word, in the sense of cordial friendship with the United States, in the very fore front of English foreign policy."

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, at the end of a long defense of his policy as secretary of state for the colonies, made an eloquent reiteration of his desire for "closer cordial and intimate relations with the United States," adding:

"And the more close, the more intimate and the more definite they are the better I shall be satisfied." At one point of his speech Mr. Chamberlain was repeatedly interrupted by the Irish and the Daily Chronicle says it thinks he will rue the "bitter" words with which he finally answered them.

Mr. Chamberlain's words were:

"The Irish will have something to say to it, but I am thankful to say the Americans won't listen. I know more of America than Mr. Morley, and I say the Irish vote won't stand between us and America when there is real cause for unity."

HEAVY FIRE LOSS.

One of Detroit's Finest Commercial Blocks Destroyed.

DETROIT, Mich., June 11.—Fire early today destroyed the Case-Power building on Congress street west, with all its contents, and imminently threatened and in some cases damaged some of the finest business structures in this city.

The total damage will be upwards of $200,000. It is not believed the insurance will exceed the amount of the loss.

Six firemen were severely burned and cut by glass. They are:

Lieut. M. J. Sheehan, of engine company 6, and Henry Fishe, Joseph Pockaday, Thos. Kennedy, James T. Kenyon and Edward Simmons, firemen.

All will recover. The fire was discovered at 3 o'clock, having originated on the fourth floor in the drying room of the Davidson Pipe and Novelty company, around some ovens used for enameling purposes.

It spread with extraordinary rapidity and by 5 o'clock the structure was in ruins. The interior structure of the seven-story building was almost entirely of wood and furnished easy food for the flames. The buildings across the alley in the rear and on the opposite side of Congress street were for a time endangered, but by rapid work were saved, except that the spire of old St. Paul's Episcopal church, at Congress and Shelby streets, was partially burned, and the front of the Wayne County Savings bank building slightly damaged.

LOCAL LINES.

Miss Edna Harris, of Celina, Ohio, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Houser, of 72 Madison street.

Little Bessie Hite, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hite, of the north side, has gone to Muncie to spend a few days. Mr. Hite is a Lake Erie brakeman.

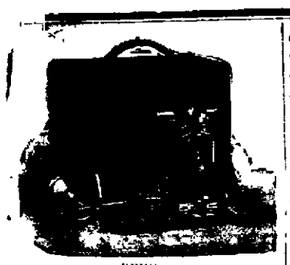
Next Monday evening Ben Hur Court, No. 15, Tribe of Ben Hur, will meet as usual in their hall on court street. Five candidates will be given the initiatory work of the order. After this work is over the ladies will serve ice cream and cake. Every member is requested to to be present.

New Cases of Yellow Fever.

JACKSON, Mich., June 11.—The state board of health has been advised that there are two new cases of yellow fever at McHenry within the past twenty-four hours. No deaths have yet been reported to the board.

Summer Embroidery Classes.

Free lessons for both school girls and advanced pupils. Classes forming now. 1 Lesson free with every 25c purchase of materials. We have all the new things in pillow tops, doilies, lunch cloths, etc. Lesson days Mondays and Saturdays. Location as before, in Miss Lowry's [illegible]



PREMOS PRODUCE PERFECT PICTURES

$5 to $50.

M. L. JONES,

48 CALHOUN STREET, (Second floor.) FORT WAYNE, IND.

Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies of all makes.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator,
GEORGE V. KELL.
For Representatives,
ROBERT B. SHIELEY,
GEORGE W. LOOTIT,
GEORGE B. LAWRENCE.
For Judge of Superior Court,
C. M. DAWSON.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
E. V. ERRICK.
For Clerk of the Circuit Court,
FRANK J. BELOT.
For Auditor,
WILLIAM MEYER, JR.
For Treasurer,
J. H. ROHAN.
For Recorder,
C. M. GILLETTE.
For Sheriff,
ALBERT E. MELCHING.
For Coroner,
DR. W. W. BARNETT.
For Surveyor,
JOHN A. BUSCHMAN.
For Commissioner—First District,
SAMUEL F. BAKER.
For Commissioner—Third District,
C. E. ORFF.
For Joint Senator Allen and Adams,
WILLIAM C. RYAN.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP TICKET.

For Justices of the Peace,
H. F. FRANCE.
M. TANCEY.
L. P. MUSER.
H. F. BUTLERSMAN.
For Constable,
MICHAEL KENNELLY.
CHRISTOPHER KELLY.
ANDREW J. FORD.
FRED ROEBKE.

TONIGHT.

Brewers' Union No. 62—Regular meeting.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27; Rathbone Sisters; Queen Esther, No. 324, D. of R.

Masonic Temple—Attractions for this week:
Jolly Pathfinders in "A Devil's Gold Mine."

Robison Park—Vaudeville 2:30 and 8:30 p. m., daily.

THE insurgents in the Philippines have been more aggressive than those in Cuba. Now that the presence of the American fleet has a restraining influence upon the Spanish at Manila, the insurgents have been making great advances. It appears that but for Admiral Dewey's objection the rebels would advance upon Manila itself Dewey wants to keep that work for the American troops The admiral has consistently maintained the reputation of American humanity as well as of American bravery He desires to see the capital of the Philippines occupied in a way that will be merciful to the defenders and to the residents It is evident that there are as many problems as there are islands in the Philippines and that American assimilation will be a work of several chapters. But the lessons which Admiral Dewey is giving of the way Americans fight and the way they stop when they get through should give the Philippine islander some idea of civilization.

WHILE the number of recruits anxious to serve in the volunteer army is far in excess of the number called for, enlistments in the regular service continue slow. In April these enlistments aggregated only about 6,000. The month of May did a little better, furnishing 8,507 men, but unless the present rate of enlistment is quickly increased, the addition of 35,000 men to the regulars, contemplated by the new law, will not be secured before autumn. There is undoubtedly a strong prejudice in this country against the regular service, mainly based upon misapprehension, but the chief reason why those who wish to fight prefer going in the volunteer branch is because at the conclusion of the fighting they will be able to doff Uncle Sam's uniform. Soldiering in time of peace never has been and never will be popular among Yankees.

An Assault on Consumption.

[Chicago Journal.]

Dr. J. B. Murphy's description of a new consumption cure gives the world an account of one of the most interesting developments of the whole long war against disease. The Murphy method is one of those inventions that seem so simple, one wonders why they were not thought of long ago.

The object is to rest the lung so nature can heal it. Healing takes place by a deposit of healthy tissue around the infected point, damming it up, fencing it off, encysting it as a bullet is often encysted, so that it can not spread. But for this process to take place the organ must have no other work to do. Breathing must be stopped on the affected side.

We inhale air by "suction," that is, atmospheric pressure forces the lung to expand when muscular action expands the chest walls and the lung. Exhalation follows a simple squeezing. Introduce a corresponding pressure between the chest wall and the lung, and the lung collapses. This has frequently happened in cases of puncture of the chest cavity.

To rest the lungs, Dr. Murphy collapses it To collapse it he punctures the cavity with a needle and injects nitrogen instead of air When healing is complete he withdraws the nitrogen and the organ resumes its functions The other lung, meanwhile, has taken care of respiration

In general terms, this is the Murphy process, and that it has passed the theoretical stage would seem to be proved by the doctor's claim that in five cases of advanced tuberculosis treated by it, cure was effected in from four to eight weeks. An X ray photograph taken in April of a patient treated in December showed that tuberculosis had entirely disappeared.

So many highly scientific methods of treating consumption have disappointed the hopes of their inventors and of mankind, that the public is inclined to receive new announcements with caution. Yet each discovery or new application of an old discovery, brings fresh hope, and marks, if not success, at least progress

Consumption is the tyrant from whose dread rule there has seemed to be no possibility of successful rebellion. And yet the emancipator may come at last. When he does he will deserve the tribute we offer liberating warriors. Meanwhile, all honor to the men who fight this silent, persistent war, and carry the banners of science farther into the territory of the foe at every assault.

BOUND AND MURDERED.

Body of a Man With Arms Pinioned Found Floating in New York.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The body of a man with his arms pinioned to his sides by a carefully tied and knotted rope was found floating in the East river at the foot of East Sixty Second street today. There are bruises on the head and the man may have been stunned by a blow then thrown into the river.

The rope around the body was the kind used as a leading line on a tug boat. It was wound around the body from the shoulders down below the thighs. The left arm had worked loose, but the right was still pinioned.

The police believe the murdered man is James S. A. Britz, jr., who lived at the corner of Popular and Johnson streets, Windsor Terrace, Brooklyn. Britz was reported missing on June 9th as having last been seen at noon on June 1st. He was in the milk business with his father, James S. A. Britz. When he disappeared he had $600 in cash with him, which he had collected from customers. He was twenty-three years of age. His description tallies with that of the man found in the river today.

THE COURTS.

The Meyers Divorce Case Occupies the Attention of Judge Roby.

The superior court has been crowded since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon with people listening to the evidence in the divorce case of Frederick Meyers vs. Caroline Meyers. Some of the testimony is very racy and charges and counter-charges of infidelity are flying thick and fast. P. B. Colerick is plaintiff's attorney and Elmer Leonard appears for Mrs. Meyers.

After the evidence was in, that is, all the court cared to hear, Judge Roby refused to grant the divorce on the ground that neither was entitled to redress by a legal separation.

NOTES.

The viewers in the matter of the McCulloch road, in Wayne township, report in favor of establishing the thoroughfare.

Rudolphus Goldstein has been granted a physician's license.

Gottleib Geller has qualified as administrator of the estate of Frederick Lindenberg, deceased.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Guy Hudsputh and Esther Woods.
Thomas Morris and Elizabeth France.

A ROYAL FORGER.

Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg Realized $2,000,000 With Her Pen.

LONDON, June 11.—A special dispatch from Vienna says the creditors of Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg, wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg, who is accused of forging the signature of Crown Princess Stephanie to the extent of $2,000,000, are bringing action against her in an attempt to recover the money.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle telegraphed to his paper on May 10, as follows: "Princess Louise, of Saxe, Coburg, was conveyed to a private asylum last night. The princess, who is a daughter of King Leopold, of Belgium, had clandestinely passed the last few weeks with Lieutenant Von Mattechich-Keglinch, her lover, at the castle near Agram Croatia. In the meantime her debts grew to millions of florins and bills bearing the alleged forged signature of the Arch-Dutchess Stephanie came into circulation."

Children's Day at Christ's Lutheran Church

The following children's day program will be rendered by the children of Christ's Lutheran Sabbath school, corner Jefferson and Webster streets, Sunday evening. The church will be tastefully decorated with parrots, canaries and flowers:

Greetings	Grace Thain
Recitation	Celia Shroyer
Exercise	By five little girls
Duet	Martha and Anna Shaffer
Recitation	Ethel Lechler
Recitation	Clyde Stout
Recitation	Mattie Rauch
Recitation	Charley Wise
Solo	Lulu Meyer
Recitation	Otto Seibert
Recitation	Anna Shaffer
Child—evening prayer	
	Martha Shaffer and Lulu Meyer
Recitation	Irene Seibert
Song	By the children
Recitation	Myron Johnson
Recitation	Lola Stout
Recitation	Kate Rauch
Solo	Lydia Stout
Recitation	Rose Thain
Recitation	Georgia Ruhl

YOUR VOICES RAISE

In Songs of Praise to Him Who Dwells on High.

You Are Invited to Join in the Services in Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow—Pastors' Announcements.

Prairie Grove Chapel—Sunday school at 2 p. m Preaching and communion at 3 p m

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—Men's meeting at 3 p. m., to be addressed by Ivers Leonard. Bible study at 4 p. m.

Children's day at the First Presbyterian church will be observed by special services at 10:45 a. m. No evening service.

Rev M. E Beall will preach at the Third Presbyterian church Sabbath morning at 10:45. Probably no evening service. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 7:15 p. m.

Bethany church, Nebraska, corner Boone and Fry streets; Geo. E. Davies, pastor.—Sunday school, 9 a. m: morning worship, 10:30; evening services, 7:45, subject, "Speechlessness and Its Cure."

Simpson M. E. church—Sunday school, 9:30; sermon, 10:30, at the close of which all children presented will be baptised, Junior league, 2:30; senior league, 6:45; children's day exercises, 7:15.

Regular services at the Westminster Presbyterian church Sunday. Morning services at 10:30; evening service at 8; Christian Endeavor, 7. Evening service will be a song and gospel service.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. A A. Hundley, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning sermon at 10:45, subject, "Infant Baptism." Children's Day service in the evening.

Bethel church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—German preaching at 10:30 a. m.; English preaching at 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. Alliance at 7:00 p m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. J. F. Bockman, pastor.

"The Duty and Blessing of Cheerfulness" will be the topic at the Grace Reformed church tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Morning service at 10:30; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; young people's meeting at 7:30 p. m. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; quarterly meeting services conducted by Rev. W. Z. Roberts. Preaching tonight at 8. Sabbath at 10:30 and 7:45. Y. P. C. U. at 7. p. m.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner Fourth and Cass streets—Special sermon to the children at 10:30 by the pastor, Rev. Sherman Powell, followed by a baptismal service; Sunday school at 9:30; Epworth league at 7; Children's day festival at 8 p. m.

At the West Jefferson Street of Christ services will be held tomorrow at 10:45 a. m., and at 8 p. m. The subject for the evening sermon will be: "The Men of the Merrimac; or, Heroism Worthy of Recognition." The service will be short. Good music will be furnished. P. J. Rice, minister.

Children's day at Plymouth church—At 10:45 a. m., sermon, "What Does Christ Do for the Child?" Sunday school present in a body; children may be presented for baptism; children's exercises, class songs, recitations, etc., at 7:30 p. m, with address by Supt. Paul Mossman; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. J. S. Ainslie, minister.

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison, C. C. Cissell, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30. Sermon at 10:30. Subject: "No Room in the Inn." General class at 11:45. Children presented by parents will be baptised. Junior League, 3:00 p. m.; Epworth League devotional meeting 7:00 p. m. Children day exercises at 8:00, conducted by the Sunday school. Special program.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor—Class meeting at 9:30; preaching at 10:30 by the pastor; junior league meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3 o'clock; a special service for young ladies, conducted by the Y. W. C. A., and Rev. P. J. Rice, of the West Jefferson street Church of Christ, will deliver the address and Miss Taylor will have charge of the service; Epworth league meeting at 7:15 and preaching at 7:45 by the pastor.

Services at the Baptist tabernacle tomorrow as usual. The pastor, Rev L L Henson, will preach morning and evening.

South Congregational church, Rev. E E Frame, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. A beautiful children's days exercise will be given 10:45 a. m. Subject at 8 p. m, "Infant Baptism." Emerson quartet.

Trinity English Lutheran church Sunday school at 9:30; morning service 10:30; Lutheran League at 7:00 No other evening service. The pastor will preach the high school baccalaureate at the morning service Teachers and friends of the class are cordially invited.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m., morning service at 10:30 a m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m., subject "Evening Melodies." Every Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:30; teacher's meeting at 8:15 p. m.

Children's day program at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church will be as follows:

Sermon 10:30 a m—Subject "Lesson From the Birds."	
7:00 p m. Epworth League	
8:00 p. m. Song—852 Hymnal	
Prayer.	
Scripture lesson	
Solo	Dr Schrader
Music	Selected
Song	Infant class
Recitation	George Thorward
Solo	Leonard Murdy
Address	Manford Wright
Violin solo	Miss Lillian Schrader
Duet	Mrs. Shellrude and Julia Parr
Address—Illustrated in Methodism	Six Historical Periods
Recitation—Medley	Patriotic Frances Maxwell, Ruona Parr, Manonah Brazelton, Harris Hartman
Hymn 1089	
Benediction	

Tomorrow will be Children's day festival at Trinity M E. church. The pastor, Rev. Sherman Powell, will deliver a special sermon to the children at 10:30, following which there will be a baptismal service at which a large number of children will be presented for baptism. At 8 o'clock a concert service entitled, "Pictures of Heroic Methodism," will be given by the school. Six beautiful pictures will be exhibited, motion song, recitations, songs, etc. The church will be beautifully decorated. A special collection for the children's educational fund will be taken. No admission and all cordially invited.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Close—Wheat—June, 95c; July, 86¢; Sept., 73⅞¢; Dec., 82⅞¢.

Corn—June, 32½¢; July, 33c; Sept., 33¼¢.

Oats—June, 25¢; July, 24⅛@⅛¢; Sept., 21⅞¢.

Pork—June, $9.67; July, $9.67; Sept., $9.85.

Lard—June, $5.70@5.72; July, $5.70@5.72; Sept., $5.80@4.82.

Ribs—June, $5.55; July, $5.35; Sept., $5.45.

Barley—Cash, No. 3, 33@37¢.

Rye—Cash, 45¢; July, 45¢; Sept., 42½¢.

Flax—Cash, $1.16; N. W., $1.16½; June, $1.17; Sept., $1.10½.

Timothy—June, $2.70.

Sheriff Melching has received information from Chicago of the capture of a man with a horse and buggy. The description of the animal and vehicle leads the sheriff to believe that he has located the horse and buggy stolen from C. W. Fulton some weeks ago.

Cure a Headache in 15 Minutes

By using Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache. All druggists.

WITH THAT BAT

Tom Campbell Won Another Game From the Wolverines.

The Big Catcher Smashed Out a Home Run in the Ninth Inning—Winners of Other Games—Notes.

Big Tom Campbell's bat won another game for Fort Wayne yesterday It was the big catcher who lined out enough hits Thursday to corrall a game and he duplicated the performance yesterday in the ninth inning. In the first inning the Grand Rapids team had scored two and O'Meara put the ball over the fence for a home run. Not another run was made until the ninth, when the Wolverines scored one on a misplay by Spencer. In Fort Wayne's half Brodie flied out and Hickey made a single. O'Meara followed with a three-bagger and then Burnett struck out. Two men were out when Mr Campbell came to bat He waited until a nice one came over the plate and then made a vicious swing The ball sailed over the fence and the bases were cleared. The game was won Score:

FORT WAYNE

	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Hickey, cf		1	2	5	0	0
O'Meara, lb			2		4	0
Burnett, lf		0	1	2	0	0
Campbell, c		1	2	5	1	0
Kilum, 2b		0	1	11	1	0
Spencer, ss		0	1	1	2	1
Babb, 3b		0	0	1	1	0
Belden, rf		0	0	0	0	0
Brodie, 1		0	0	1	2	0
Totals		3	9	27	11	1

GRAND RAPIDS

	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Bradley, cf		0	0	2	0	0
McKeever, lb			0	8	0	1
Torrey, c		0	1	11	1	0
Dunstell, 1		0	1	0	0	0
Hartzell, rf		0	1	2	0	0
Cote, c		0	0	7	2	0
Valdois, ss		0	0	1	2	0
Weber, 2b		0	0	1	4	0
Kostal, p		0	0	0	4	0
Totals		0	3	27	13	1

*Two men out when winning run was made

BY INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grand Rapids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—3
Fort Wayne	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—3

Stolen bases—Torrey, Dunstell, Valdois, Hartzell, 2; Belden, Kilum. Sacrifice hits—Mc. Keever, Babb. Two base hits—Hartzell, Cote, Babb. Three base hits—O'Meara. Home runs—O'Meara, Campbell. Double plays—O'Meara to Kilum, Babb to Kilum. Struck out—By Kostal, 3; by Brodie, 1. First base on balls—Off Kostal, 1; off Brodie 1. Wild pitch—Kostal. Left on bases—Fort Wayne, 10; Grand Rapids, 8. Umpire—Colgan. Time of game 1:50.

YOUNGSTOWN, 7; SPRINGFIELD, 6.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 11.—Musser played second for Springfield, and may sign with them. Mazena left for home on account of the illness of his father at Nashville, Tenn. The score:

Youngstown..1 1 3 0 1 1 0 0 0—7
Springfield....0 1 0 1 0 4 0 0 0—6

Base Hits—Youngstown, 8; Springfield, 7. Errors—Youngstown, 2; Springfield, 6. Batteries, Martin and Patterson; Wells and Graffius.

MANSFIELD, 5; TOLEDO, 3.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, June 11.—Muffs of easy flies in the ninth inning alone prevented Kellam from shutting out Toledo. The score:

Mansfield....0 1 0 0 0 5 0 0 0—6
Toledo.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Base hits—Mansfield, 11; Toledo, 8. Errors—Mansfield, 4; Toledo, 3. Batteries—Kellam and Belt; Emig and Arthur.

NEW CASTLE, 5; DAYTON, 1.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., June 11.—The game put up by the New Castles was a beautiful one and Geese's work in the box was fine. The score:

New Castle...0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—5
Dayton.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Base hits—New Castle, 9; Dayton, 5. Errors—New Castle, 1. Batteries—New Castle, Geese and Barkley; Dayton, Bates and Donahue. Umpire—Warner.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 7; New York, 6.
Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 4.
Baltimore, 10; Louisville, 7.
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 1.
Washington, 5; Pittsburg, 6.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 0; Kansas City, 9.
Columbus at Omaha—Rain.
Indianapolis at Minneapolis—Rain.

HURRAH FOR "OLD ANSE."

NEW YORK, June 11.—Adrian C. Anson has been engaged as manager of the New York base ball club and took charge of the team today.

A SIX CLUB LEAGUE.

T. J. Hickey, president of the Western association, makes the following statement concerning the future of the organization:

"The Burlington club has been disbanded and Cedar Rapids dropped from the circuit. At a meeting held yesterday a six-club league was organized and each put up a $300 guarantee to finish the season. Each city is anxious to continue.

"We also made a new schedule, which goes into effect June 17. The weak clubs will be strengthened out of the Cedar Rapids club. Burlington's $500 guarantee was ordered paid into the treasury and $120 of the same is to go to Rock Island, whose club was there when they disbanded."

NOTES.

Youngstown hangs on like grim death and wins every time the Hoosiers chalk up a victory.

Brodie is pitching first-class ball for the Fort Waynes and there is no reason why the team shouldn't win if they hit the ball.

Youngstown News: "Babb moves about the diamond like a frightened Chinese, but through sheer luck or phenomenal skill he usually turns up at the critical stages like the man who 'seen his duty and done it.'"

Philadelphia has the young woman pitcher of the season. Her name is Miss Lizzie Arlington and she can throw a ball to beat three of a kind. She has all the tricks of the average professional male twirler and with a good team behind her has won games from several strong semi-professional clubs. The fun of it is the young woman is not in the business for her health, and city and amateur leagues generally are in line to procure her services because of the added attraction and the consequent swelling of receipts at the gate.

How foolish a team would be to try and play the game without a regular first baseman. There isn't a team in any league that doesn't have a regular first baseman, and "Dummy" Kihm is the best of the lot. In the Inter-State the first basemen are Ganzell, Reiman, Russell, Katz, Meyers, Whistler, Torreyson and Kihm, and the only one of the lot who pretends to be a catcher is Meyers.

Grand Rapids Press: "Cote hit to O'Meara in the fourth O'Meara knocked the ball down and let it lie on the ground in front of him without making an attempt to throw his man out. No error was charged in the score. Tommy Campbell was a target for the roasters yesterday, but he was not slow in calling back to his tormentors.—"Dummy" Kihm's deafness is of the same kind that affects Cote; it makes him a quick thinking, close observing, active ball player."

President Powers of the Inter-State league has addressed a circular letter to players, referring to the disastrous season and the fact that minor leagues have failed by reason of poor patronage, and suggesting that with a reduction in salaries of players it is probable that the Inter-State will be able to finish the season and meet every obligation. The reduction decided upon, as stated in the circular, is as follows: Players receiving $125 per month to $100; $110 to $90, $100 to $80, $95 to $80, $90 to $75, $85 to $75, $75 to $70, $70 to $60, $65 to $60. The players in a majority of the clubs will accept the reduction in consideration of steady employment.

Attorney John Aiken and Gus Nierman were prosecuting an invasion of the St. Joe waters above Robison park yesterday and their sworn statements aver that they took forty pounds of live fish from the stream with rod and line. The place where the catch was made is about half a mile above the pavilion. The fishing in the waters of the St. Joe in the park neighborhood is reported to be first-class.

Mrs. Frank Pearce, Mrs. Van Valkenberg and Miss Wood, of Chicago, chaperoned a party of young girls to the park last evening.

Helping the Doctors

To Educate the People Hundreds of Prominent Men and Women Throughout the Country Assisting the Medical Profession

In Their Efforts to Teach the Public the Only True Method of Treating Diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs.

Among the many thousands of treatments and remedies introduced to the public during the past ten years, the new method of curing diseases of the air passages stands as the FIRST and ONLY one ever indorsed by the regular medical profession. This alone should be conclusive evidence of its value to educated and scientific men; but when you add to this the startling fact that hundreds of the most prominent men and women in religious, literary and social circles throughout the country have banded themselves together solely for the purpose of encouraging the use of this new remedy and treatment, and that this society now numbers over 22,000 persons, then the general public should begin to understand the vast importance of this new discovery which cures Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds and Consumption without the aid of stomach medicines or the use of sprays, douches and atomizers, curing them by nature's own remedy, given in the only vehicle (the air) which nature permits to enter the bronchial tubes and lungs.

"HYOMEI" CURES BY INHALATION

"Hyomei" Outfit, $1.00. Extra bottles, 50c. "Hyomei" Balm (a wonderful healer), 25c. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Send for the Story of "Hyomei." Mailed free.

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$1.00 Cedar Point Sandusky Ohio.

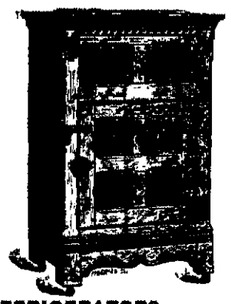
SUNDAY, JUNE 12th.

—VIA—

THE FINDLAY.

Train leaves 6:5 a. m., arrives at Sandusky 10 a. m. Returns leaving 6 p m

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For sale by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun St.

A Cure for Heartburn.

The burning sensation in the stomach, the pains and suffering which I experienced for five long years, brought on by continued constipation and biliousness, are almost indescribable I tried every known remedy without effect. Finally I tried Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets, following the directions carefully. After taking a few doses I began to improve. I have not used more than three boxes and feel as well as I ever felt. My restoration to perfect health I attribute solely to the use of Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets, and I only wish I could persuade others to do so as I did and be cured—Logan M. Nalls, Amsterdam, Va. For sale by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun street. may24-eod1m

J. C. PELTIER,

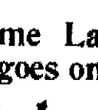


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THE EDGE OF A DOLLAR

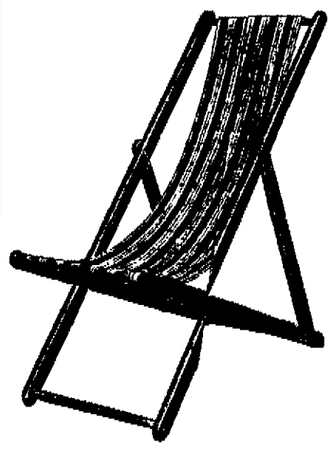
doesn't look so big as the face of it. —the woman who buys just for house-cleaning loses sight of economy—she looks at her money edgewise. The woman who values her money as well as her strength uses

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and has something to show for her labor beside a worn face and a pair of rough hands. Largest package—safest economy.

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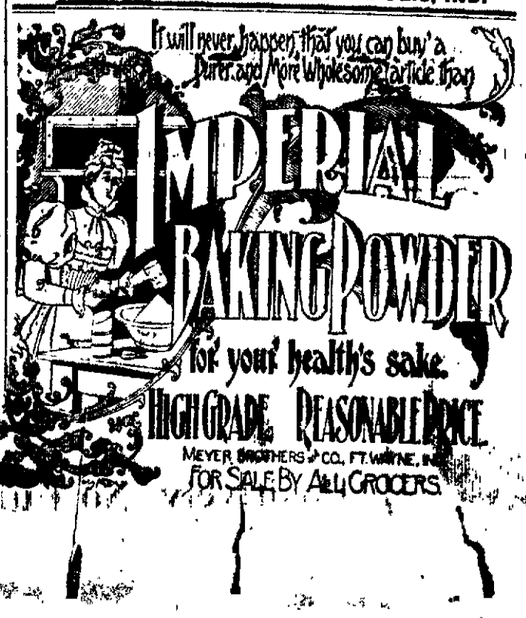
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GOT ANOTHER TRICK.

This time it's Trousers--About 500 pairs of $5 and $6 Trousers--Worsted, Cheviots, Cassimeres--perfect wearable garments in fabric, cut and fit--You can let your choice run loose in the lot at

$4.00.

The test of a bargain is not what you are told through the papers--but what you see and know. COME IN!

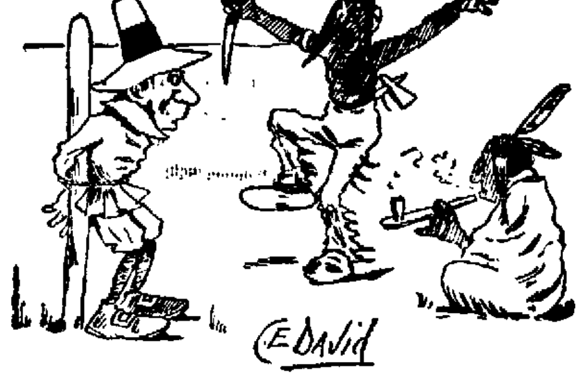
LEHMAN'S Clothing House,

34 and 36 Calhoun St.

"Pure and Sure"

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

Only *rounded* spoonfuls are required.



"CUTTING REMARKS."

Dr. B. A. Stockdale

SPECIALIST.

Permanently located at No. 33 Washington Street.

Specialties:

Diseases of Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach. Catarrh, Nervous Debility and Chronic Diseases.

Men who are suffering from nervous or physical debility, a positive guarantee to cure.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE.

HOURS:

9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday's 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale,

33 W. Washington St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Not in Office Weds. and Thurs.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,

Practical Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters.

NO. 10 CALHOUN STREET.

For Sale.

The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x100 feet. Price $23,000 Inquire or write to W. E. CLAPHAM, Pres., 22-23 Pixley-Long Bldg. 27tf

DALLAS, TEXAS, $13.50,

Account meeting of Nobles of Mystic Shrine. Wabash will sell round trip tickets June 11th and 12th for $13.50. Did you ever hear of as low a rate? Telephone No. 6. 8t4

Neat and nobby are the patterns, and a perfect fit guaranteed, in our spring suits. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main street 11tf

We offer honest bargains in all grades of Wall Paper. Inspect our elaborate stock, which cannot fail to please.

HEINE & ISRAEL, 123 Broadway. 7-tf

Here is a Corker.

10 bars Globe Soap, 25c.
9 bars Santa Clause Soap, 25c.
Window Screens, 30x36, 25c.
Window Screens, 15x31, 10c.

A. R. HILLS, No. 9 East Main. 6t6

DALLAS, TEXAS, $13.50.

Account meeting of Nobles of Mystic Shrine. Wabash will sell round trip tickets June 11th and 12th for $13.50. Did you ever hear of as low a rate? Telephone No. 6. 8t1

STANDARD UNFURLED

Nickel Plate and Hoffman Employes Have Flag Raisings.

Two Most Impressive Patriotic Events the City Ever Witnessed--Affairs of the Shop and Rail.

One of the greatest of the many patriotic ceremonies this city has witnessed since the departure of our soldier boys for the south is now in progress in the western part of the city. It is the dedication of the flag staff and the raising upon it for the first time of a flag recently purchased by the employes of the Nickel Plate.

This flag staff is undoubtedly the finest one ever erected in Allen county. It is constructed from a tall hickory and a cedar tree, stripped of bark and painted pure white, and in hight it represents the age of this government, being exactly 122 feet from the ground to the top of the gilded ball. It occupies a conspicuous place on the west bank of the St. Mary's river, near the spot where the old canal aquaduct was located. This pole is in two sections, being connected midway by means of cross trees, iron band and bolts in the manner in which tall masts of sailing vessels are spliced. Every wooden particle of this magnificent staff is a product of Hoosier soil and one portion has a historic interest. Upon the top is a small cross piece, in nautical parlance a "truck," in each end of which is the halyard pulleys. This is a piece of an apple tree which was planted by William Henry Harrison about the year 1801, when he was the governor of Indiana territory. It was given to James Rogers, superintendent of bridges on the Nickel Plate, by a man who hewed it from the tree some twenty-five years ago.

The flag is the magnificent banner which adorned the front of the Odd Fellow building, corner of Wayne and Calhoun streets, on Memorial day. It is of the regulation standard in size and make-up, being 19½ by 36 feet and having forty-five stars.

Preparations for the event had been in progress for several weeks and the city newspapers at various times had something to say about it. Consequently, when the speaker, several railway men, the City band and a party of newspaper men, who were conveyed to the scene by special train, arrived there, they found a great throng awaiting them. Everything was in readiness and at a signal, the beautiful banner started upwards in response to the vigorous pulls at the halyards by James Rogers and party, who had been selected to perform that duty. Cheers from a thousand throats and the screech of eight or ten locomotives announced the arrival of the flag at its lofty station. When the din subsided Hon. R. C. Bell mounted the handsomely decorated and canopied flat car, which served as a speakers' stand, and delivered an address which abounded with patriotic thought, expressed in Mr. Bell's inimitable and vigorous manner.

THE HOFFMAN EMPLOYES' FLAG.

The flag raising at the Hoffman Brothers mills at 7 o'clock last evening was an impressive affair in which fully 1,000 people participated The preliminaries had been carefully attended to and promptly at the appointed hour the flag started on the ascent amidst the inspiring strains of "Hail Columbia," rendered by the Wayne Tent band When the banner reached its place at the top of the tall staff the Orpheus quartet sang "America." Then came the address of W. E Clapham and another song by the quartet, followed by a brief address by A. J. You. Both speakers spoke of the beauty, impressiveness and beneficent effects of such occasions. "They are indicative of the patriotism and love of country entertained by the citizens and an approval of the action of the brave boys who are in the field ready to sacrifice their lives, if needs be, in the maintenance of the nation's honor." J. Clarence Moore, foreman at Hoffman Brothers, acted as master of ceremonies and much credit is due him for the able manner in which the affair was conducted.

MR. WOOD'S LATEST INVENTION.

For several months Mr. J. J. Wood, general superintendent of the electric works, has had in mind the building of a dynamo which shall have all the good qualities of the excellent machines heretofore put out by the corporation and at the same time be lighter, thus effecting a considerable saving in cost of construction. He has succeeded in solving the problem and in a few days will have the first machine ready for service. This dynamo will weigh only 8,500 pounds, yet it will possess all the good qualities and be able to perform the duties of the 14,600 pound dynamos now in use. By the adoption of the new mode of construction there is a saving in metal of over three tons and that, too, without weakening the machine nor in any way detracting from its power to perform the work assigned it.

THE ELECTRIC EMPLOYES OUTING.

Already active preparations for the annual picnic at Robison park of the employes of the Electric corporation have commenced. At a meeting last evening the various committees were named, of which the following gentlemen are the chairmen

E. A. Barnes, committee on arrangements.

C. C. Miller, on transportation.

Joseph Ganzer, on program.

A. L. Hadley, oul and and water sports.

The picnic will be held on Saturday, July 23.

General and Local Gossip.

Oliver Thompson, storekeeper at the east yards, is very ill.

Fireman Frank Maloney, of the Nickel Plate, is taking a few days' recreation.

Switchman Ward, of the Lake Shore, has recovered from his illness and is working again.

The Wabash this morning took eighteen members of the Vorwatz Turnverein to Danville, Ill.

L. Gronau, J. Reidel and A. Burchard, of the Pittsburg planing mills, are off duty today for various reasons.

Matt Baches, a foreman of one of the departments of the railway shops at Wellsville, Ohio, is visiting brothers and sisters in this city.

Brakeman W. C. Reffelt, of the Nickel Plate, is taking a lay off in order to entertain his sister, who came down from Chicago to visit him yesterday.

Next Monday the Anthony Wayne works, which has only operated a small force for the past week, will resume full time with a full complement of workmen

Nickel Plate Conductor R. A. Meyers, who has been attending the joint meeting of the railway organizations at Lima, Ohio, resumed his train duties yesterday

Harry Burbank, assistant ticket receiver of the Pennsylvania company at this point, and his wife and daughter were guests of the Eastern Star at Rome City yesterday

Frank Sweringen, assistant general foreman of the Pittsburg car shops, has been confined to his home by sickness for the past week. He is reported slightly improved today.

Freight agents of the Pennsylvania lines have received advices to stop all shipments of hay and straw to Baltimore, either for export or local delivery, until further orders.

J. Fred Frech, of the firm of Frech & Albrecht, Toledo, Ohio, is spending a few days in the city. He is a former resident of Fort Wayne and knows most of the old residents.

The stretch of barren soil lying between the electric works spur and the main tracks of the Pennsylvania is soon to be a beautiful lawn. Workmen are now engaged in sodding it.

Pat Buckley, of the Bass blacksmith shop, is preparing for a matrimonial event in which he will figure as the groom. It is understood the bride-elect is a resident of Chicago.

Charles H. Knothe, foreman of the machine room at the electric works, had as his guest yesterday Mr. Fromuth, of Englewood, who has charge of an electric light plant in that city.

Yesterday the Electric corporation sent a 1,200-light dynamo to Milan, Mo., and today a 500 lighter, with switchboard and instruments, was loaded on cars to be shipped to Somerset, Pa.

William Hensel, machinist at the Bass works, drove over to Garrett, Ind., today to visit his daughter. He was accompanied by his grand children, who were visiting here several weeks.

During the illness of T. J. Kucker, private secretary to Mr. Law, that position is being filled by Henry C. Rippe, Mr. Learmonth's stenographer. Mr. Rippe is today with Mr. Law at Chicago.

Dick Puff, clerk at the Bass blacksmith shop, has gone to Danville, Ill., to remain until Tuesday. He will participate in the athletic contests given there by the Turnverein societies of the state

Thomas Morris, a boilermaker, employed at the Wabash shops, and Miss Frances were married at the Cathedral this morning The bride and groom will forego the wedding trip until later in the season

Frank Closs of the electric works, and Fred Stetter, of the organ factory, went down to Defiance, Ohio, today, to remain over Sunday. They will be accompanied home by their wives, who have been visiting in that city for the past week

There are now fourteen engines in the hands of the machinists at the Pittsburg shops, undergoing repairs During the week, ending today, Nos. 1[illegible] and 1[illegible] were repaired and turned out of the shop and their places in the stalls taken by Nos. 277 and 180

Next Tuesday and Thursday the Grand Rapids and Indiana road will run 50 cent excursions to Rome City, the train leaving here at 6:30 o'clock This is an experiment and if it proves a paying one the excursions will be continued twice a week during the entire season.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana will soon place a summer time card in effect. The new card will make provision for the transportation of shoppers who wish to visit Fort Wayne and to return home in the evening A through train called the "Northland" will also be put on between Cincinnati and Petoskey.

The Pittsburg shops lost five good employes this morning, when George Schond, the machinist, and J. Murphy, J. P. Owen, George Shafer and W. Baches, boilermakers, enlisted in Captain Ranke's battery, the Twenty-eight. There are two or three others in the shops anxious to enlist, but are being held back by domestic ties.

The S. F. Bowser company suffered another loss by fire at an early hour this morning. The flames started in the attic of the office building, probably from an electric spark, as it is there the electric wires enter the house, and destroyed about $200 worth of advertising matter. The building was not damaged to any great extent.

The Western Gas Construction company is building the largest set of water gas generators ever constructed in the world. When completed this plant will be sent to Oakland, Cal. The construction company is over-crowded with work and is employing the largest shop force it ever had. Orders are on hand for $400,000 worth of work, including a plant for London, Eng.

Foreman I. Wise, of the Pittsburg tank shop, left for Mansfield, Ohio, this afternoon, to see his brother, Frank Wise, who is lying in a critical condition at his home in that city. A few weeks ago, Frank Wise was crushed between a threshing machine and the top of a door while in the act of driving into a warehouse. He is still in a bad way and little hopes for his recovery are entertained.

Nickel Plate engines 15 and 21 have been transferred from the Third to the Fourth district and will, hereafter, be used in hauling passenger trains between Stony Island and the Van Buren street depot at Chicago. They take the place of lighter engines which are not able to handle the heavy trains now in service on the road Engines 58 and 62 have also been retired from the freight service on the Third district and will soon be hauling gravel trains. The taking out of the freight service of these four engines has necessitated a re-assignment of four engine crews. Engineer L Balzer and Fireman H Hale get engine 31; Engineer D. McFee and Fireman F. T. Albright get engine 2[illegible]; Engineer J Bottger and Fireman F Crawford get engine 20, and Engineer W. Haenel and Fireman E. Bedson get engine 19 All of these are in the freight service on the Third district.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE A well improved seven and three quarters acre tract of land near the city. Box 11. 11t2

FOR SALE At a bargain a piano box buggy also a phaeton at Charles Rippe's livery barn No 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A good gentleman's bicycle at a bargain, will trade for lady's bicycle or other article. Call 4 and 6 [illegible] 10t2

FOR SALE Residence of nine rooms, 47 foot frontage, paved street, south side; I must sell at once, terms will suit you; no reasonable offer will be refused. Address "A," carrier 1, city. 19tf

FOR SALE—Cheap, 14 acres 4 miles from city on Maysville gravel road; also one 6-year old buggy horse. Inquire at Postoffice Drug Store, corner Clinton and Berry. Dr. H. W. Newsonger. 20-tf

FOR SALE—One complete oak bedroom suit, tapestry covered parlor suit, oak folding bed, cook stove, Brussels carpets, one bicycle, gas heating stove, China banquet lamp, etc.; all or any part for sale cheap. Inquire at room 3 Arcade, second floor. 18tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—I have two large stock farms; three [illegible] acre farms; three 80 acre farms; several 40 acre farms, and quite a number of small pieces of land, including 4 acres on West Main street, that are suitable for gardening. Also houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city. R. C. Niswonger & Co., 36 E Berry St., Postoffice drug store, City. 10tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and Residence 26 Madison Street.

Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470

Office hours 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

WANTED.

WANTED A good laundry girl at [illegible] hotel 9t[illegible]

WANTED A girl for general housework at 102 Wells street 10t2

WANTED A night and also second cook at the Wellington cafe 3tf

WANTED Sewing girl at once, Pixley & Long block Room 49

WANTED—A girl for general housework Apply at 153 West Washington street. 7tf

WANTED Waitress $2.50 per week, good appearance and character. The Bliss Bluffton, Ind

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind 19t6-sat 1t

WANTED—Small loans made to salaried people ladies and others on satisfactory security. Easy terms of repayment 23 Bass Block, fourth floor. Take elevator. 11-1m

WANTED Agents, $7.00 daily selling specialty soaps, giving customers double value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Lever Soap Co, Cincinnati, Ohio 11t4

WANTED Employment Office Good places waiting for girls good wages $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 week Cooks for private houses wanted Mr Fitzgerald, 39 West Washington street ma14-1m

WANTED Men and women to learn dentistry and barber trade eight weeks complete. Red Cross society wants 100 graduates; $60.00 monthly Catalogue free Moler college, Chicago. 9t5

WANTED—Agents Men with experience, top renewal contracts we pay for accident, sickness and death. Liberal terms, write today. North American Benefit Association, Evansville Indiana.

WANTED—Agents, $5.00 daily, pay weekly, introducing enamelled asbestos cooking utensils. Easiest selling goods known during fruit canning season. Terms and territory free. Central Supply Co., 114 East Water St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents. Murat Halstead's great war book, "Our Country in War." All about armies, navies, coast defenses Maine disaster, Cuba, war with Spain, and relations with foreign nations; nearly 600 pages. All written since Maine disaster, magnificently colored illustrations; agents making $10 to $20 per day; no experience necessary; most liberal terms guaranteed; 20 days credit, price low, freight paid; handsome outfit free; send 9 two-cent stamps to pay postage. Educational Union, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago. m5-1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—True Blue's hall over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 10tf

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room with bath room privileges. Call at 86 East Lewis St.

FOR RENT—House of 8 rooms on South Calhoun St., modern improvements. Inquire, 81 West Williams St. 6tf

FOR RENT—A house of six rooms, good barn, 78 Montgomery street. Inquire at 66 West Creighton avenue. 11tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR RENT—Seven room house, No. 6 Fulton, also six room house on Greely street Call at 139 Superior street. 31-tf

FOR RENT—Suite of five rooms with conveniences for light housekeeping; centrally located; 24 East Washington St. 10t2

FOR RENT—My residence, containing nine rooms, on the corner of Fairview place and Wells street; rent $15. Inquire, Frank Purcell, 83 Calhoun St. 3tf

FOR RENT—No. 19 West Jefferson, only one-half block from Calhoun street; a small family can sub-let rooms to nearly equal the rent. H. M. Williams. 1tf

FOR RENT—A nice furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Board can be procured next door. Apply at 149 W. Washington St. 3-tf

FOR RENT—Eight room house, corner Calhoun and Taber streets; bath room, furnace, artificial and natural gas, electric lights; $16 per month. Inquire at P. E. Cox, cor. Berry and Harrison Sts. 20-tf

FOR RENT—Eight-room house at 525 South Calhoun street; bath room complete; heated by hot water; gas and electric chandeliers in all rooms; cement cellar, with slate laundry tubs, driveway from Calhoun street to barn. Will lease to good party. Inquire at 37 West Berry street, corner Harrison. 2t4

Globe DISSOLUTION SALE!

On August 15th Mr. E. M. Hurst Will Retire From Our Firm and in Consequence We Will Offer Our

ENTIRE STOCK OF ABOUT

$50,000 Finest Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods

IN FORT WAYNE

AT ABSOLUTELY ACTUAL COST!

OUR WHOLE STOCK MUST GO BY AUGUST 15.

AT ACTUAL COST.

MEN'S PRINCE ALBERT SUITS.

Men's satin lined cutaway suits.
Men's black and colored clay cutaway suits.
Men's fancy worsted cutaway suits.
Men's fancy worsted sack Suits.
Men's black clay worsted sack suits.
Men's cassimere and cheviot business suits.
Men's odd pants, odd coats.
Men's summer coats and vests in serges and alpacas.
Men's crash and duck suits, including the celebrated Alfred Benjamin & Co.'s make.
Men's spring top coats.
Men's winter overcoats and ulsters.

AT ACTUAL COST.

Men's silk underwear.
" Merino and cashmere underwear.
" French balbriggan underwear.
" domestic underwear from 18c up.
" Manhattan negligee shirts.
" Madras and flannel negligee shirts.
" cotton working shirts from 17c up.
" wool and cotton sweaters and golf hose.
" Manhattan white shirts.
" white laundried shirts.
" white unlaundried shirts from 23c up.

Men's collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, hosiery, suspenders, gloves, neckwear, belts, night shirts, umbrellas, etc.,

ALL GO AT ACTUAL COST!

AT ACTUAL COST.

Men's silk hats.
Youman stiff hats.
Young's stiff hats.
Young's soft hats.
Men's lower grade soft hats.
Men's lower grade stiff hats,
Straw hats.
Crash and linen hats.
Crash and linen caps.
Cassimere, flannel and Scotch caps.

E. & W. Collars and Cuffs and Knox Hats Excluded in this sale.

AT ACTUAL COST BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

Suits, Wash Suits, Overcoats, Top Coats, Odd Pants, Wool and Cotton Sweaters, And Golf Hose, White, Negligee and Working Shirts, Underwear, Waists, Hosiery, Suspenders, Neckwear, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Hats, Caps, Straw Hats, Crash Hats and Caps, Etc.

GLOBE M. Hurst

To Avoid The Heavy Saturday Rush, Come During the Week.

Store Open Evenings Until July 4th.

Positively No Furniture Coupons Issued During This Sale.

GLOBE M. Hurst

The New York Store. Established 1860

CARPETS DOWN

25c A Yard.

Our entire line of Royal Wilton, Velvet Carpets, we have reduced the price from $1.50 to $1.25 per yard. At this price, made, laid and lined.

This clearing June opportunity in handsome Carpets must not be missed.

FANS FOR GRADUATES We opened today a dainty line of Empire Fans in White and Cream White, plain and daintily decorated—some spangled. In the large collection we offer, scarcely two Fans alike.

Prices—$1.00, $1.25 and up to $3.25 each.

The largest variety to be seen in this city

100 WOMEN'S LINEN SUITS Women are eagerly sharing the tempting bargain of a Linen Tailor Made Suit we are offering. Skirt and Jacket—plain or neatly trimmed, as you like it—handsome and stylish. **AT $4.98 EACH**

On front counters, handsome new lines Ladies' Neckwear, P K and Silk Puffs, 25c to 50c each. Black and Colored Bows and Ties, 10c to 25c each.

Butterick Delineators, Patterns and free sheets all ready.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.,

—Successors to—

ROOT & COMPANY

GOLDEN, THE HATTER.

What you want is stylish and up-to-date Goods at reasonable prices.

ONE TRIAL

Will convince you that we are the only ones, that can serve you right. We keep nothing but NEW, FRESH, CLEAN and UP-TO-DATE goods.

Golden THE Hatter,

96 Calhoun Street. -:- Opposite Fruit House.

We have Money to Loan on Farm and City Real Estate, at 5, 5 1-2 and 6 per cent. Interest. Loans closed at once.

THE J. F. SCHELL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.
Telephone No 485. Office open evenings.

LOANS TO **Salaried People.**

(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.

ROOM 3, ARCADE. UPSTAIRS.

A BIG BARGAIN.

A fine residence of 7 rooms, full lot, best location on Columbia avenue. Must be sold by June 1st. Parties desiring to buy a home should not miss this rare chance. Call on

LOUIS F. CURDES,
8 and 5 Pixley-Long Block.

A chance of a lifetime, this week only. Trunks and baby carriages at cost. No. 9 East Main street.
616 A. R. HILLS.

IN THIS STORE



THERE isn't a grocery want that can't be filled.

Our stock is complete. We take pride in keeping it up-to date and full of the very best groceries and meat money can buy.

TRY US.

Compare Our Goods.

EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS.

JOHN N. PFEIFFER'S,

Both Phones 378. 40-44 W. Berry Street

Linen, Crash, Duck **Trousers** *Made to Your order.*

I. MAUTNER & CO.,

Popular Tailors,

52 Calhoun St.

White and Fancy Light **...Vests...** *Made to Your order.*

We Must Unload.

We have too many woolens in stock for this season of the year and we are bound to unload as quickly as possible. We offer you now the choice of 200 styles of fancy Cheviots, Scotches, and Worsteds made up first-class in every particular at

$18, $20, $22, $25.

We guarantee that the style and fit of our garments are second to none—that the workmanship is first-class and that th trimmings are good and will give satisfactory wear.

Don't pay from $5.00 to $10 00 more for a Suit of the same grade and workmanship. Step in and let us show you what we can do for you—it won't cost you anything to look.

See Our Blue and Black **SERGE SUITINGS.....** Which we will make to your order at $18, $20, $22.

I. MAUTNER & CO.,

Popular Tailors.

52 Calhoun St.

Linen, Crash, Duck **...Suits...** *Made to Your order.*

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office . . . . No. 173.
Editorial Rooms . . . . No. 686.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—For Indiana Unsettled weather tonight and Sunday, thunder storms in north and central portions tonight; southerly winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Ensign Fred Freeman returned to Norfolk, Va., today.

Mrs. Henry Duck, of Galion, Ohio, returned home today.

Charles McCulloch returned from a trip to Chicago last evening.

Miss Charlotte Grimes has returned from Bloomington university.

Mrs. A. R. McCurdy is home from a short visit in the country.

Frank Smuck, of Grand street, who has been very sick, is much improved today.

Miss Elsie Johnson has returned from Elgin, Ill., where she has been several months

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Hartzler will leave in the near future for Peoples, Ohio, to reside.

The Foster "house party" went to Robison park last evening for an evening's outing.

Miss Nellie Patton entertained a number of friends last evening in honor of Miss May Bradley.

A. C Aurentz and Ed Gilmartin will attend the commencement exercises at South Bend next Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Piere Plantinger entertained informally last evening in compliment to Frederic John Maguire.

W. D. Jones, of the New Aveline hotel, has gone to Crawfordsville, Ind, and will return home Monday or Tuesday.

Messrs. Frank Will and William Smith returned from a sojourn at the Sledd sanitarium, near Pierceton, yesterday.

Mrs. Frank Smaltz and son Ray have gone to Elkhart for a visit Hugh Smaltz will leave for the same city on Monday.

J. J. Beugnot has returned from Lafayette, Ind., where he has been taking a course in mechanical engineering at Purdue university.

Miss Essie Lynn, of Wabash, arrived in the city today to be the guest of the Misses Grace and Lora Walter during commencement.

The Epworth league, of Simpson M. E. church, will give a Dewey social at the home of Miss Alta Hines, 82 South Wayne avenue, Friday, June 17.

There will be a meeting of the Fort Wayne Guards to elect officers next Monday evening at the city hall. Non commissioned offiers will be appointed at this meeting.

C. E. Everett, of the National Real Estate company, left last night for Tennessee in connection with a sale of a 4,000 acre tract of original timber land, consisting of oak and poplar.

Sergeant Fred C. Jenne, of the battery, will come home as soon as practicable. Sergeant Jenne has not been in the best of health since arriving at Chickamauga, and he has been confined in the hospital for several days.

At the recent meeting of the inter-collegiate oratorical society held at Delaware, Oliver Hartman, son of Dr. S. B. Hartman, and member of the High school class of '95, was elected president. The next meeting will be held at Cornell.

The Fort Wayne Bicycle club will make a run to Churubusco tomorrow morning, leaving here at 9:30 a. m., and returning in time for the slaughter of the innocents at Lakeside park in the afternoon, when the Elks will lock horns.

A team owned by Henry Wiegman, of the Globe Mills, ran away yesterday afternoon. The team was tied alongside the mill when the Nickel Plate eastbound train pulled out. The engineer turned on the cylinder cocks, and the horses frightened and started to run. At the corner of Barr the team collided with another team hitched to a city garbage wagon and one of the mill horses became entangled with one of the garbage horses. It was necessary to cut the harness in order to separate the animals, neither of which was seriously injured. Owners of teams complain of the habit of engineers turning on cylinder cocks when the engine stands on the street crossing.

Canned Meats and Fish for Picnics.

Armour's Potted Ham, 5c can.
Armour's Deviled Tongue, 5c can.
Armour's Potted Turkey, 8c can
Armour's Potted Chicken, 8c can.
Armour's Minced Ham, 10c can.
New England Ham, 11c lb.
Delicious boiled ham 20c lb.
New Alaska red salmon 10c can.
Domestic sardines 5c can
Baked beans in tomato sauce 3 lb cans for 5c.
Paper pie plates 5c doz.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Strawberries and Fresh Vegetables for This Afternoon.

Home Grown Peas, 20c peck.
Fresh Warsaw Strawberries, 5c quart.
Black Raspberries, 15c quart.
Home Grown Cherries, 7c quart.
California Apricots, 8c dozen.
California Peaches, 15c dozen.
Large Cucumbers, 3c each.
Home Grown Beets, 3c bunch.
Large Acme Tomatoes, 12 lb.
Large New Potatoes, 40c peck.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Charles and Percy Olds have returned from Princeton.

Mayor Scherer is indisposed and did not leave his home this morning.

Dr. T. J. Dills, of Pomona, Cal., is visiting his brother, J. W. Dills, of Spencerville.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dalman will go to James lake Monday for a month's outing.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Cressler left last evening for Pottstown, Pa, to be absent a week.

Mrs. Frank Upson, of Warsaw, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Robbins, of Lakeside.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Flack, of 315 Harrison street, will go to Findlay, O., tomorrow to visit friends.

Perry J. Archer, who has been receiving treatment at St. Joe hospital, is improving in health.

The graduating class of the Fort Wayne Business college gave a social last night in the rooms of the college.

Miss Beuret, of Flint, Mich., was the guest of honor at a little company given by Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Fleming Thursday evening.

Mrs. Henry Duck, of Galion, Ohio, who has been the guest of Mrs. E. F. Yarnelle and Mrs. A. R. Walters, returned home yesterday.

Frank Schmuck, the barber on Grand street, is confined to his home, on McClelland street, with an attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

Mesdames Lizzie and Gussie Frank, of Chicago, returned home today. They came here a week ago to attend the funeral of their father, Mr. Marhenke.

Alexander Johnson has gone to Indianapolis where he is attending a meeting of the executive committee of the state conference of Charities and Correction.

Mrs. Dr. Stutz and Mrs. John Heller have issued invitations for a dinner at Robison park next Wednesday evening to the ladies and gentlemen of the Tuesday social club.

Prof. A. J. Rager, organist at St. Mary's Catholic church, has been engaged as director of the Saengerbund society. He will take active charge of rehearsals next Tuesday night.

Next Thursday morning at 9 o'clock will occur the marriage of Miss Nellie Bott to Martin F. Noll, at St. Paul's Catholic church. Mr. Noll is the well known and popular plumber.

Miss Mary Clark went to Huntington today where she will be the guest of her parents over Sunday. She was accompanied by Miss Gertrude Zentner, of Baker street, who will spend Sunday with her sister.

An operation for appendicitis was performed upon J. Ross McCulloch by Drs. N. L. Deming and Maurice Rosenthal, at St. Joseph hospital, between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening. The patient is doing nicely since the operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah K. Hagan, of Cincinnati, have issued invitations in this city to the marriage and a reception which follows, of their daughter, Esther, to Rabbi Frederick Cohn, of this city. The marriage will take place on June 29.

Messrs. Charles and Ralph Pidgeon, Will Turner and Lipes Thieme left today for Ohio. Mr. Turner will be the guest of the Messrs. Pidgeon at their homes in Jamestown, Ohio, for a week, and Mr. Thieme will go at once to Yellow Springs. The former gentleman will attend the Adams-Thieme wedding which takes place next week in Yellow Springs.

Irwin E. Koons and Maggie E. Goshorn were married at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Davies, of Bethany church. Mr. Koons is one of the well known and deservedly popular young men of South Wayne, and the accomplished bride has been one of our most successful school teachers. The wedding comes as a surprise to their many friends, who nevertheless wish them all happiness and success in their wedded life.

Fort Wayne lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., will attend the funeral ceremonies of the late C. C. Wamsley at Huntertown tomorrow. The remains were cremated three or four weeks ago. Mr. Wamsley was a Southern Pacific train dispatcher, located at Houston, Texas. Several months ago, while on his annual vacation, he was sandbagged and robbed in Chicago. He never recovered from the blow on the head and after a stay at an asylum of two or three months he died. He was a member of a number of societies, most prominent of which are the Odd Fellows and the Order of Railway Conducters. The bereaved father is a prominent citizen of Huntertown, where the deceased spent his early life.

John O. Hood, a sergeant in company B, 157th Indiana, writes under date of Monday that the company anticipated leaving on Wednesday for Puerto Rico or Cuba. Like all the other members of the Fort Wayne companies at Tampa Mr. Hood says he is better satisfied with the quarters than at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. The troops are within a stone's throw of the bay, off which are anchored three warships, which act as escort for the troops. The soldiers spend much of their time in bathing and catching star fish and shells. When the tide is low they can wade a mile and a half without getting in water over a man's head, but when the tide is high sharks swim toward the shore and guards prevent the soldiers from entering the water. One shark was caught which measured seven feet in length. The men are not allowed to drink water until it is boiled. The boys all wear new uniforms, given them before leaving Chickamauga. They sleep on palm leaves, which make an enjoyable bed.

Mrs. Moran, of Van Wert, was a guest in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Albert Roler, of Chicago, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Ninde.

Miss Bickler, of Williamsport, Pa., is the guest of relatives in this city.

Alex Goodwin, of Chicago, is visiting his sister, Mrs. A. Mergenthiem.

Miss Theresa Heitz is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ed. M. Noll, for a few weeks.

Born, to Mr and Mrs. Joseph Voirol, of 147 East Jefferson street —a daughter.

Miss Nellie McLaughlin is visiting the Misses Madge and Mazie Jenkinson, of Goshen.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton Olds and Miss Hattie Dills, of St. Joe, were in the city yesterday.

Miss Edith Kunkle entertained last evening in celebration of her birthday anniversary.

Mrs. W. T. Alberson and daughter, Miss Susie, of Mansfield, are the guests of Mrs. John Thieme

Miss Nellie Clippenger, of Van Wert, Ohio, will be the guest of the Misses Walter during the coming week

Mrs. Andy Smith, of No 21 Duryea street, has recovered from an illness which has confined her to her bed for some time.

Miss Grace Tinkham will leave Monday for a visit with her sister, Miss Mable, at Ohio Wesleyan university, during commencement.

The teachers of the Holton avenue school will give a picnic at Robison park this evening. The principal, Miss Brewster, will be the guest of honor.

Willard N Hall, of Topeka, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. T. E. Ellison, and on returning home he will be accompanied by his mother, Mrs. M. P. Hall. They leave this evening.

Mrs. Frank P Jones, of Chicago, is the guest of her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Jones, of 146 Jackson street. Mrs. Jones will visit in Fort Wayne several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. DeWald and Miss Pauline Bergen, of Peoria, Ill., leave this morning to attend the wedding of Mrs. DeWald's sister, Miss Nellie Heneberry, which will occur on Tuesday, June 14.

Rev. D. W. Moffat left this city today for Lake Forest, Ill., where he will tomorrow evening deliver the annual address to the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations of Lake Forest university.

The family of Dr. C. R Dryer, of Terre Haute, will spend the summer in this city in their suburban home on Thompson avenue. Mrs. Dryer is now in the city and will be joined by her daughters, Alice and Clara, next week. Mr. Dryer and Mr. Rex Dryer will come at the close of the Rose Polytechnic school at Terre Haute.

LEADERS CHOSEN.

A. O. U. W. Lodges of Fort Wayne Elect Officers.

A. O. U. W. lodges Nos. 19, 36 and 50 have elected new officers as follows:

NO. 19'S LEADERS.

Past Master Workman—A. C. Hobrock.
Master Workman—Thos. Greer, jr.
Foreman—E. E. Nicodemus.
Overseer—Frank J. Perry.
Recorder—John J. Bauer.
Financier—A. J. Lipes.
Receiver—J. H. Eylenberg.
Guide—Wm. G. Wurtle.
Inside Watch—Dr. A. J. Kesler.
Outside Watch—Joe Housbach.
Organist—Edward Viorol.
Medical Examiners—A. J Kesler, E. L Severs, J. W. McCausland, A. J. Boswell, A. S. Mickesell.

NO 36'S ROSTER.

Past Master Workman—C. A. Singrey.
Master Workman—J. W. Vordermark.
Foreman—Ed. Miller.
Overseer—George Thain.
Recorder—J. P. Josse
Financier—C. F. Haiber.
Receiver—Dr. Ruhl.
Guide—G. W. Chapman.
Inside Watch—E. J. Kroninger.
Outside Watch—M. M. Beals.
Organist—C. E. Evarts.
Medical Examiners—Drs. Ruhl, Buchman, Heaton, Berge and McCormick.

NO 50'S NEW OFFICERS.

Past Master Workman — John Whiteman.
Master Workman—William Hilker.
Foreman—Chas. Miller.
Overseer—J. J. Arnold.
Recorder—Wm. Keller.
Receiver—A. F. Robbe.
Guide—Emmet Dunfee.
Inside Watch—John Koenig.
Outside Watch—Geo. L. Ashley.
Trustees—A. F. Robbe, Emmet Dunfee, Wm. Hilker.

HOME GROWN STRAWBERRIES.

Home grown Berries for this afternoon's trade, 4c quart.
16 quart cases, 60c.
Mississippi Tomatoes, 10c lb.
Fancy Wax Beans, 6c quart.
Fancy Green Beans, 6c quart.
Home Grown Peas, 3c quart.
Nice Large Radishes, 3 bunches 5c
Nice Onions, 3 bunches 5c.
Pie Plant, 4 bunches 5c.
Large Red Beets, 4c bunch.
Lettuce, 7c lb.
Asparagus, 3c bunch; 2 for 5c.
Spinach, 15c peck.
Ben Davis Apples, 40c peck.
New Potatoes, 40c peck.
Fine Large Cucumbers, 4c each.
Fancy Large Wax Lemons, 20c doz.
California Peaches, 10c doz.
Remember our Fresh Meat Market. Spring and old Chickens, Ducks and Turkeys dressed to order at THE GREATEST GROCERY.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Atkinson, of Wabash, are in the city today.

Work has so far progressed on East Creighton avenue as to be now ready for concrete.

The International Business college will give their closing exercises at Masonic Temple, June 23, and will have their reception at Sons of Columbus hall.

A petition has been filed with the board of works asking for a street light on Maumee road, about half way between Winch street and Wabash avenue.

Mrs. B A. Stockdale leaves tonight for Louisville, Ky., for a visit with relatives and friends. She will return in a fortnight accompanied by the doctor's father and mother.

Last evening a number of people interested in the proposed erection of an operating room at Hope hospital met in the hospital and it was decided to proceed with the work and build.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Martin tendered Mrs. Julia Rosselot, who has just returned from a visit in Ohio, a surprise party, at their home on Thursday evening. A large number of guests were present

Everything is ready for the Elks ball game tomorrow except the ambulance wagon, but several log wagons have been secured to haul the injured and tired from the field. The odds are 8 to 1 in favor of the "Fats" with no takers.

The Yates-Lang sparring match was not pulled off last night. There were less than one hundred persons at the athletic club rooms and the men refused to go on for the gate receipts Lang's backer agreed to post $100 a side, but Yates didn't accept.

M. J. Houlihan writes to Gordon Evans that he has arrived safely at Fort McPherson, Ga, and is now with the Eleventh infantry, United States of America. He is well pleased with soldier life as far as it goes and is anxious to be assigned to a company. Mike believes that he will be sent to join a regiment which goes to the Philippine islands. He says most of the regular army volunteers are farmers and hoboes and it is really amusing to see the latter doff their old clothes for the toggery furnished by your Uncle Sam.

TOURS OF INLAND SEAS. Round trip ticket to Mackinac Island $12.00, via Wabash R. R. and D. & C. Steamers, good to return until October 31st. Make state-room reservations in advance by applying to Ticket Office, Wabash Line. Telephone No. 6. 11-1m

Trimmed hats one half price, 31 East Berrry.
ju9eod-a-wtf MRS N. B. ROWE.

Notice.

To the officers and members of Fort Wayne Lodge No. 14 I. O. O. F: You are hereby notified to meet at the lodge room tomorrow, Sunday, June 12, ath 10:30 o'clock, a. m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, C. C. Wamsley, at Huntertown. Conveyances will leave the lodge building at 11 o'clock sharp.

W. S. CUTSHALL,
N. W. BLOOM, Noble Grand.
Secretary.

Frank Purcell will open up a fine ice cream parlor tonight above his cafe. Ice cream and strawberries served at all hours.

Golf suits or Swell Clothes

May be worn at pleasure by the Four Hundred or the Four Thousand, at any of the nine hundred and ninety nine delightful summer resorts along the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway in the cool regions of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Michigan, not omitting the famous Excelsior Springs of Missouri.

Within three hours ride of Chicago are some of the most beautiful lake and country resorts in Wisconsin, Oconomowoc, Waukesha and Delavan are among the list. A little farther away are Elkhart Lake and the Dells of the Wisconsin River; and beyond are Marquette—with its magnificent Hotel Superior Minocqua, Star Lake, Lake Minnetonka, Lakes Okoboji, Spirit Lake and hundreds of other deliciously inviting and invigorating spots where energy will be revived and life prolonged by a visit of a few days or a sojourn of a few weeks.

The season opens early in June and lasts until late in September.

Excursion tickets are sold every day during the summer months. Our summer guide book with list of hotels and boarding houses will be sent free upon application to Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill. 11-2t

AROUND THE LAKES.

Special tours to Mackinac Island, Petoskey, Duluth, Chicago, via Wabash and D. & C. Steamers from Toledo. Only $12.00 to Mackinac Island and return. Descriptive matter on application. Rates furnished to any lake port or Georgian Bay points. 11eod15t

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms suitable for light housekeeping, at 1 1 West Jefferson street. 11tf



"Marena" Bicycles, the talk of the town. "The Screw" ... guaranteed to be the finest wheel in the world. Your old wheel taken in trade. Triole, $22.0 Suburban $16, Frasier $22 Star, $16. Second hand wheels at your own price. Sundries below and come in for "We have them on the run."
WM. SHOSUS & CO. 31 Clinton St.

Coke Dandruff cure and Hair Tonic, warranted to cure dandruff, or money refunded. 10 ounce bottle, price $1.00. Sold by Gross & Pellens. 14-tf

Get a pound of that delicious sliced Boiled Ham, Dried Beef or Premium Bacon, at Mensch's, 23 W. Columbia St. 2tf

FOR RENT.

True Blue's hall, over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 10tf

Army and Navy Cakes.

Get a pound of Army and Navy Cakes at MENSCH'S,
11tf 23 W. Columbia St.

For Sale.

Just received, another car load of choice Michigan potatoes. Nice large white stock. Wholesale and retail.
18-tf A. KALBACHER.

LAKE TOURS.

$12.00 to Mackinac and return. Wabash R. R. and Lake Steamers. 11t20

Denver, $37 Round Trip.

Account Biennial meeting, Federation of Woman's Club, via. Wabash R. R. Tickets on sale June 15, 16, 17. Return limit (30) thirty days. Remember Wabash is the quickest and best route to Denver. Telephone No. 6. 8 10-11-14 15

Painless Dentistry.

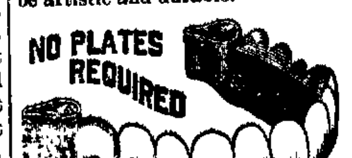


We guarantee for 10 Years all Work.

We employ an acknowledged SPECIALIST in Crown and Bridge Work.

We use nothing but the best of material.

We let no work go out except it be artistic and durable.



We will do all Kinds of Dental work for 20 per Cent. Less than any other Office in Fort Wayne.

IT IS A FACT! IT IS A FACT!

Others Cannot Compete.

OUR REASON IS TO ADVERTISE OUR BUSINESS AND MAKE FRIENDS.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 74 CALHOUN ST., Over Mordhurst's Drug Store.

Hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays until 1 p. m. Lady Attendant.

Robison Park

"THE COOL SPOT."

NEW COMPANY AT THEATER AFTERNOON & EVENING.

600 Free Seats.

Concert

AT BAND STAND.

4—P. M. -:- 9:30—P. M

—Music by—

Park Orchestra.

BASE BALL.

ROBISON PARK LEAGUE.

Two games —First game called at 1:30 p. m.

SPECIAL SUNDAY TRAIN.

(Transfer station)
Cars leave for Park 5 a. m. 6 a. m., 7 a. m. 8 a.

Boats for Fishing,

50c a Day.

Minnows and Bait can be secured at Boat House.

Third Anniversary

ROBISON PARK

TUESDAY JUNE 14.

Special Program.

Concert and Dance

AT PAVILLION.

3 to 5 p. m. 8 to 10:30 p. m.

—Music by the—

Park Orchestra.

THIRD ANNUAL.......

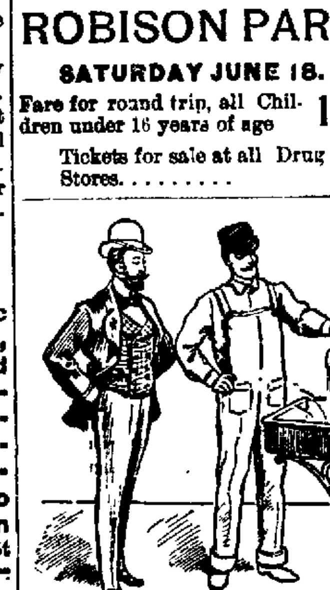
SCHOOL CHILDREN'S OUTING

ROBISON PARK

SATURDAY JUNE 18.

Fare for round trip, all Children under 16 years of age **10c**

Tickets for sale at all Drug Stores.........



ONLY A FAUCET.

It's only a faucet in the kitchen sink, but it should be properly attended to. You would'nt employ a horse doctor just because it was only your little finger you had to have cut off. What's worth doing at all should be done right, and that is the only way we do our work.

H. F. Franke
THE PLUMBER
Phone 373.

CAUGHT!



Let us catch your eye long enough to convince you that our line of Lapland, Mascot and Monitor Refrigerators beat all competition when you consider quality and price.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

PIANOS

SMITH & NIXON
Wonderful Upright Grand.
—Sold only by—
FRANK B. LONG,
34 E. BERRY ST.

HIDE AND SEEK.



Hide the Spanish fleet in the sea and it takes a long seeking to find it.

Hide "Hummer" in the flour and no seeking is necessary, for the flour is so puffed up it tells the tale in appetizing food.

Good materials give good results; that is why "Hummer" succeeds.

"Hummer" Baking Powder is sold by leading grocers. Made by

The Hummer Mfg Co.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By Depositing it With the

Allen County Loan & Savings Association,

32 East Berry Street.

Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.

No Fines or Membership Fee.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical. nov.15-3m

A. C. COCKE, Druggist.

Money to Loan!

EASY TERMS. STRICTLY PRIVATE.

Loans made on household goods, horses, wagons and other personal property on a "NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN." Give us a call, No trouble to explain.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3 Arcade. 2nd Floor.



$25.00 BICYCLE.

MEYER CYCLE CO.,
38 Harrison Street

Bicycles, Sundries and Repairing.

BICYCLES—$23.50 and Upward.

Call and see us. Open every evening.

NO ADVANCE ON COFFEE.

XXXX and Lion 11c lb.
Arbuckle 12c lb.
Golden Rio, package, 13c lb.
High-grade 15c lb.
Best Lard 8c lb.
Soda Fountain complete $75.00.
S. CANZER.

TEMPLE THEATRE.

ALL THIS WEEK.

MATINEE SATURDAY.

Oldest Musical Company in Existence.

Renfrow's Jolly Pathfinders,

(Organized in 1878.)

SUPERB BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

Presenting the following comedies: "Below Zero," "The Devil's Gold Mine," "St. Valentine's Day," "The Judge," "The Lightning Express," "My Stepdaughter," "A Pair of Owls." Replete with new specialties.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

Reserved seats now on sale.

Houses Built on Easy Payments

I have choice lots on Smith St., one block from street car. Price $.... Small cash payment, balance on monthly. Will build you a house to suit. Write and find ...

PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter,
... Oliver and Smith Sts.

WAR PRICES.

Skinned Hams, 9c lb.
Small Hams, 9c lb.
Picnic Hams, 7c lb.
Shoulders, 7c lb.
California Hams, 8c lb.
Breakfast Bacon, 10c lb.
Dry Salt Bacon, 8c lb.
Lard, 7½c lb, or 50-lb can, $3.75.
Frankforts, 8c lb.
Bologna, 5c lb.
Loin Bacon, 8c lb.

These prices are the same as in 1,000 pound lots and nothing but whole pieces will be sold at these prices.

Remember these are strictly cash prices.

FRED ECKART PACKING CO.,

Cor. Main an Harrison St.

Packing House W. Main St.

There is a Time For Everything!

And THIS is The time to be

BOTHERED WITH

Flies and Mosquitos.

Better prepare for them before your house is full. Call and examine our line of

Screen Doors and Windows

At The Lowest Prices.

Also Lawn Mowers and Garden Tools.

Pfeiffer & Schlatter,

38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

INDIANA MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE.



Dr. Younge & Co., have treated more patients, cured more people, and made more men and women healthy and happy than any other medical firm in Indiana.

SWORN TESTIMONIALS

Are the only testimonials upon which reliance can be placed. We are the only physicians in the United States today who have sworn statements to show that we can cure what we claim to cure. Cases that other doctors did not, could not cure, have given us their affidavits that we have cured them after all other doctors have failed.

We positively cure Piles, Rupture, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Gleet, Stricture, Night Losses, Drains in Urine, Weak Backs, Sexual Weakness, Premature Discharges, Private Diseases, Blood Poison, Pimples and other bad results of secret vice, exposure and excesses; Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Trouble, all Chronic and painful complaints.

DR. YOUNGE & CO.,

10 W. Wayne St.

OFFICE DAYS: Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

THE FORT WAYNE TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.

Cor. Main and Court St.

Pays interest on time deposits, of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans made at a reasonable rate of interest.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY JUNE 11, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

JOHN BROWN'S BODY.

Origin of the Marching Song of Union Armies.

Inspired at Fort Warren by a Scotch John Brown.

It Was Formerly a Popular Camp Meeting Tune.

Soldier Boys of Boston Harbor Improvised the Words and Sang It to Plague a Comrade.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"So when you sing
John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
you think you're singing about John Brown, of Osawatomie, do you?"

It was after dinner and a veteran of the Twelfth Massachusetts regiment sat back in his chair puffing little rings of smoke.

"Well, well, perhaps you are, but when we made that song we meant another man. That tune was made for a fire company in Charleston, S. C., somewhere along in the late '50s. They had volunteer fire companies then, as all other places had. The men were rather leisurely fellows and liked to pay visits. In preparation for one of these this fire company sent to a musician in Philadelphia for an original song to celebrate the occasion, and very soon along came the John Brown tune, with words beginning:

"Say, hummers, will you meet us?

"It was a great success, and astonished the natives, as it was meant to. But the Methodists heard it. They followed John Wesley's advice literally, 'Always steal a good tune from the devil when you find him with one,' and adopted it at once. With a slight change it made a star song at camp meetings and revivals. For Methodist use it ran:

Say, brothers, will you meet us?

"By 1861 it was almost as familiar as the Methodist class meeting. You didn't know who our John Brown was? I've sat by him at mess and worked by him all day long and heard him sing at night, when we were all lying around the smoky camp fire. Queer fellow, he was, but true blue, true blue."

FUN WITH JOHN BROWN.

The veteran knocked off his cigar ashes and hummed "John Brown's Body" under his breath, beating time with his fingers on the arm of his chair. Then a smile crept over his face.

"How we did tease that man! He was a Scotchman and resented our fun with all his Scotch obstinacy. That added spice to it, and the jokes the boys didn't make on his name weren't worth mentioning. We were all together at Fort Warren, in Boston harbor. The fort was unfinished and we had to put it in order in double quick time. They called us 'The Tigers,' and we worked hard enough to deserve our name. At night we came back dog tired, and lopped around the fire. That was when poor John Brown suffered the tortures of the man without humor. The Osawatomie Brown had been executed just a short time before and some one would look at our Scotchman and call out:

"'Well, now, ain't he lively for a corpse?'

"It doesn't take much to amuse tired men, and when they saw the expression on John Brown's face they would break into a loud guffaw that made the echoes ring. Then some one would nudge his neighbor and say:

"'Hope I'll look as well for a dead man.'

"John Brown's face then resembled a crabapple, and the men would double up with laughter.

"But by and by they'd get tired joking and all sing together, and sometimes the quartette would sing to us. John Brown was one of them. He had a fine voice, and when we heard him sing we forgot all his oddities. One afternoon just before sundown he was sitting near the sallyport with one member of the quartet, when the other two came straggling up. One of them shouted:

"'Halloo! What's the news?'

THE SONG STARTED IN A JOKE.

"'Why, didn't you know?' answered the poor victim's companion. 'John Brown's dead.'

"John stood up disgusted, but as he walked away another of the quartet called out:

"'Yet he still goes marching on.'

"Some one else, thinking, perhaps, of other days, half unconsciously put the words to the old camp meeting tune and sang softly:

"John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave,
John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave,
John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave—

"'But his soul goes marching on,' sang another soldier, laughing and pointing to John Brown in full retreat. All the boys around began to sing the verse, and by nightfall every Tiger in camp knew that song. That evening, around the campfire, we sang it at the top of our lungs. Even John Brown himself joined in. Not long afterward the Massachusetts volunteers reached Fort Warren. Many of the Tigers left the fort, but many of them enlisted in the Twelfth regiment. The quartette, all made sergeants, were divided, two enlisting in company A, two in company E. The Tigers carried their song with them naturally, and after dress parade it grew to be the custom of the regiment to sing the song as they marched around the parade ground. So they very soon added an appropriate verse:

"John Brown's knapsack's strapped upon his back,
As we go marching on.

"The chaplains were very fond of calling the volunteers 'the army of the Lord.' So, still with direct reference to the Scotch John Brown, they sang the third verse:

"He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord.
And his soul is marching on.

HUMORS OF CAMP LIFE.

"The regiment was commanded by Colonel Fletcher Webster, the son of Daniel Webster. He was just like a father to the boys. He knew us all by name, and we all loved him. Shut up together there, we were all like one big family, anyway. We would have followed him through the grave itself. He was a brave soldier. He fell at the second battle of Bull Run. Peace be to his soul."

The veteran was silent for a few moments. Then his eyes twinkled.

"Camp life isn't all hardship and sorrow, though," he began again. "We were so fond of Webster that we called ourselves his cattle.

"Once after a long march, when we were half-starved, some of the boys killed a farmer's pet cow. They didn't know it was his ewe lamb, you know. But the farmer came in high dudgeon to the colonel and rated the boys soundly. The colonel was very sympathetic and soothed the farmer down. 'I'll tell the boys not to kill your pet cow again,' he assured the irate husbandman. 'All the same, I'm glad it was one of your cattle, not mine, that was killed.' The farmer, not appreciating the humor of the remark, walked off shaking his fist.

"But where was I about the song? I was just going to tell you why we made the fourth verse. We were 'Webster's cattle,' you understand. Well, this fourth verse went:

"His pet lambs will meet him on the way,
While he goes marching on.

WRITING DOWN THE MUSIC.

"Even then, you see, the original idea of the song was growing a little hazy and we brought the colonel into it. The air was whistled to the bandmaster and was written down by one of the band. Soon after the tune was played on dress parade and 1,100 voices took up the words. Copies were given to Gilmore's band and to the Germania band. Oliver Ditson published the song and then it became public property.

"Our Webster regiment sang 'John Brown' in Boston for the first time on July 18, 1861, when our colors were presented by the Hon. Edward Everett. We sang it in New York just after the first terrible battle of Bull Run. The country was almost paralyzed with horror, and we were ordered to the front at once. We landed in New York, on our way to Boston, and marched to Broadway. The colonel gave the order 'route step,' which means carry your guns at will, you know. The band struck up the song and 1,040 voices sang with their might:

"John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave,
John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave,
John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave,
But his soul goes marching on.

"Broadway was so crowded with the multitude of people who had come to see us that ahead it looked like a vast heap, and the policemen had all they could do to clear a path for us. When we began singing there was a spectacle for gods and men. The people were so stunned and discouraged by the defeat that they had been as quiet as mice, but after a few bars of that song they began to cheer and shout like mad things. They threw up their hats and never saw them again. Perfect strangers hugged one another and wept like children. Opposite city hall we stopped singing from sheer exhaustion. But the sight of our splendidly trained regiment and the swing and sweep of that song put hope into that vast concourse of people as it did into us many a time afterward when we were footsore and weary and nigh unto death.

SANG IT AT HARPER'S FERRY.

"On the 1st of March we sang that song on the very spot where John Brown of Osawatomie was hanged. It was a kind of dedication vow, and we weren't thinking much of the Scotch John Brown while we sang. But even then, I think, we had him in mind more than we knew. For even though regiment after regiment adopted the song, until it came to be indeed 'the marching song of the Nation,' our Twelfth Massachusetts rarely sang it in the latter part of its history. When we were at Fort Royal, we crossed the river on pontoon bridges one night when the darkness was so thick that you could cut it with a knife. John Brown fell in and was drowned. Of course we were all used to battle and sudden death, but some way the accident took hold of us and we didn't care to sing the song much after that.

"In July, 1864, we went home. We marched through the Boston streets again. One thousand and forty of us had gone forth to do battle, eighty-five of us came back. Some one started the old song, but we choked and our voices broke, and with our tattered colors we marched silently into history."

Mrs. U. M. Quicksell has returned home after an extended visit with friends in Humbolt, Ill.

MIGHTIEST BRITON.

Some of the Qualities of Gladstone's Greatness.

Was Head and Shoulders Above His Fellows.

Overpowering Sense of Moral Obligation.

His Courage Was Sublime and to be Right He Held All Political Considerations Ready for the Sacrifice.

[London Spectator.]

The greatest Englishman of this generation has passed away. The present writer has never been one of Mr. Gladstone's personal following, recognizing in his genius a Celtic strain which created distrust, and when this Celtic strain induced the great liberal leader to commit the blunder of his life, he opposed him strongly; but in the long watch of thirty years he has never doubted that the statesman who died on Thursday was a great man, head and shoulders above his fellows, one of the figures which stand out in history. The quality of greatness was recognized very early. Mr. Gladstone was not thirty when the tories looked to him as their future hope, when Macaulay exerted his full strength to destroy the influence of his first book, and when experienced members believed that as an orator he might rival the greatest who has ever swayed the house of commons. The sense of his greatness deepened as time went on, until at last, as death one by one removed his superiors in official rank, the whole country accepted the fact that there was no such figure, that for good or evil he had mastered the liberal mind of England, that no colleague was of the slightest importance to him—throughout he shed colleagues as a tree sheds leaves—and that he must be supported or resisted as the government or the opposition incarnate.

How this extraordinary position was attained it is a little difficult to describe, but we ourselves believe that he owed it to a combination of gifts very rare in the cultivated class. He was not the greatest orator of his time, never, for instance, quite reaching the height to which Mr. Bright, when the fire as of a Hebrew prophet, glowed in his veins, repeatedly attained; but his oratory had in it qualities of illumination and persuasiveness which, as an instrument for convincing popular assemblies, made it absolutely matchless. We remember once in 1863 that he wanted to levy the income tax upon all charities, but the annoyance created among their managers and subscribers, who included practically the whole house of commons, was so intense and so loudly expressed that the whips insisted upon the abandonment of the project. Mr. Gladstone gave way, but insisted upon delivering a speech he had prepared in explanation of his measure. He spoke for an hour in a house nearly every man of which was personally aggrieved by his proposal, and when he sat down the chiefs of the opposition publicly acknowledged that had he persisted he must have carried his vote. The speech, in fact, as any one who reads it can see, could not be answered except by the dull but immovable "No" of the privileged corporations he assailed.

He could speak for four hours on budget nights without evoking from either side a symptom of weariness; he could praise in a voice which almost reduced the subject of his eulogy to tears; and when he was moved to reproof, even men like Mr. Disraeli, with all his Hebrew wealth of scorn for a rivel, shrank beneath the "Lord of the golden mouth and smiting eyes." With an assembly outside the house he was irresistible, carrying critical Scotch audiences off their feet with excitement, and hushing the duller English into rapt attention, broken only by bursts of applause so long continued as to give his throat a needed physical relief. His second quality was practicalness. He was a Lowland Scot on one side, though a Highlander on the other, and probably the greatest financier that ever lived, with a further reach for the arithmetical grasp of his mind than even Sir Robert Peel. His knowledge upon this subject seemed boundless, and astounded even the pundits of Somerset house. The writer remembers saying to him one day that the ancient habit of the great of amassing silver had almost died away, and was instantly drowned in a flood of evidence that it had materially increased. It really seemed as if Mr. Gladstone knew the contents of the armories of every great house in England ever since the revolution.

He knew every detail of the complicated Irish land acts so well that a man who knew them fairly said that no one in the house understood them thoroughly except Mr. Gladstone and Tim Healy. The third quality was his courage. It may be questioned if he knew what fear was. Attack, whether from opponent or from mob, had no effect on him except to call into his eyes a menacing glint which daunted very bold ruffians—the writer was within a yard of him once in a crowd which seemed to want his life—and very proud men, and the fearlessness extended to international affairs. He cared nothing, we have been told by men who knew, for the opposition of single powers. He was, in truth, a haughtily fearless man, ready to face France, or Mr. Disraeli, or a mob, or, we must add, recalcitrant colleagues, with a boldness which had for its root cause something of disdain. Disdain, indeed, was in the very fiber of his intellect, disdain for all that was low, or crafty, or timid; disdain also for all who could not see the arguments he himself considered so irresistible.

It was, however, the fourth quality—his reverence for the moral side of every question—which gave Mr. Gladstone his final hold upon the affections of his countrymen, and made him a churchman to the bone, the idol of Nonconformists. He was, in fact, that character once so rare, now so common, a high church Puritan, and the British people, always Puitan at heart, believed in him in consequence. He held with a strength of conviction which admitted of no change that the moral law was the supreme guide, and though he never paraded piety, he never hesitated to express and act on his convictions. Once they nearly cost him his hold on the people, and once they did cost him it. His government had decided, unwisely as it turned out, to restore the freedom of the Transvaal, he himself in particular believing that it had not been voluntarily surrendered, and he consequently held as a corollary that to avenge the defeat of Majuba Hill would be to shed innocent blood. He was wrong, for the right of self-defense against violence appertains to states as well as to individuals; but his conviction was absolute, he simply would not go on, and he risked, knowingly risked, in the cause of what he believed to be right, the infinity of evils which have arisen from the Dutch impression that in battle they are Englishmen's superiors.

On the second occasion his sense of moral obligation pulverized his party. He had satisfied himself that the act of union with Ireland had been obtained by fraud, and he was restless in his conscience until he could restore the partial independence which, as he thought, had been "abstracted" from the people of Ireland. That was, we verily believe, the root of his home rule proposal. The facts that the bribed parliament represented nothing but a caste; that the subordinate position of Ireland was, therefore, only the result of hard fighting continued through centuries, and that the Irish in sending representatives to London, and in accepting grants not derived from their own taxes, morally condoned the act of union, signified nothing in his eyes; and in the teeth of his ablest followers he insisted on following the path that he thought "right." He was wrong, of course, for his principle would dissolve every empire in the world and make progress in civilization impossible; but we should doubt if he ever repented, or even quite understood why an argument to himself so clear seemed even to devoted colleagues so false. This difficulty was increased by a fact, little noticed, but traceable, as we think, through all Mr. Gladstone's history—that on all but moral questions his mind had a tendency to minimize things.

He thought a menace from any single European power rather a small matter; he thought, and once said publicly, that a fleet could destroy the sultan's power; and while he held the Irish wrong to be gigantic, he underrated the importance of Ireland to the kingdom. "Nonsense," he once exclaimed to an interlocutor, who argued that Ireland would impede British policy in foreign affairs, "does the boat towed astern impede a steamer?" It was alleged, of course, that his home-rule policy was dictated by a wish for votes, but the suggestion was untrue, for in his first bill, the bill of his heart, the bill which he exultingly declared always "held the field," he turned the Irish members out of parliament and deprived the liberals at once of their parliamentary majority. He yielded to pressure afterward upon this point, but it was his first bill, not his second, which was, so to speak, instinctive. His proposal was the mistake of his life, and would have terribly injured both Ireland and Great Britain; but it was wholly in accordance with a character which, noble beyond that of most rivals, had in it many of the elements which, when the intelligence is less bright and the temper less Christian, go to make up the fanatic.

Next Sunday will occur the annual memorial service of New Haven lodge, I. O. O. F., and Charity lodge, D. of R., and arrangements are completed for the proper observance of the day. E. V. Emrick, of this city, will deliver the principal address. The band from the state institution for feeble-minded youth has been secured to furnish music.

Miss Alfaretta Bowers and J. F. Hathaway, of Cleveland, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, D. B. Bowers and wife, in Jefferson township, Wednesday evening. After a wedding trip to Sandusky, Columbus and other cities in Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway will be at home to their friends at 118 Miles avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Lena E. Miller and Miss Ethel Mintch will leave for Huntington this evening, where they will spend Sunday with friends.

LAND OF THE BOOK.

Rev. J. L. Leeper Journeying in Palestine.

Nomadic Life Among Scenes of the Bible.

Some of the Comforts of Living in a Tent.

Many of the Scenes Familiar to the Readers of the Scriptures Visited by Rev. Leeper.

The following comprises some extracts from a letter written by Rev. J. L. Leeper, of Westminster church, who is now journeying in the holy land. The letter was written in tent near Jerusalem, April 27. He says:

"This is our first night in tents. We started from Jerusalem this morning and have traveled twenty-three miles, besides stopping at numerous places to take pictures. We are encamped above the village Sinjil, a modern village not mentioned in the bible, and in full view of the Mediterreanean sea, fifty miles distant, and M. Gerezim at Shechem, where he will stop tomorrow night. We have a caravan of five horses, three mules and two donkeys, and a dragoman, a cook and three muleteers. That seems a great escort for two persons, but that is the way of doing things here. It is the only way to go comfortably and safely through this queer and awful country. The dragoman and one muleteer go with us. The dragoman explains places and carries a revolver. He is the grand mogul of the party. The muleteer carries my camera case, holds my horse and my stirrup when I get on.

"We stopped for lunch at a fine spring and under a shady fig tree. We rested for one and one half hours and took a little nap. The baggage passed us when at lunch. They never stop to food or water horses. When we reached camp our tent was up. It is a fine tent, white outside and looks as if it were papered inside. They had our beds up and all furniture in place, and a cup of tea ready at 4:30. We will have supper at 6 o'clock. I am not tired at all after the first day's ride. I was after our ride to the cave of Abdulham, but I think that initiated me, and I feel sure I shall enjoy this very much.

"It is wonderful how the Bible is explained by what we see. The country is one mountain after another, and so stony that a horse can scarcely plant a foot except on a stone. There are no roads at all, only paths through the fields and often between stone fences, for the poor hard-working people gather the stones off the fields to have soil enough to raise a crop. The mountain side is often covered with one stone wall after another in order to get a level place to sow some seed, and to keep the earth from washing into the valley. They are called terraces, and you see terraces that were made in Christ's time. We are traveling exactly the same road that Christ traveled, when He came from Gallilee and talked to the woman at the well, for roads never change here, nor does anything else. I will have as good pictures as were ever taken, I think, in Palestine. At Beeroth, where Joseph and Mary turned back to find Jesus, whom they had lost in Jerusalem, I jumped from my horse and ran to the top of a house where steps led up and took a picture of the town. In it are some women who had started to a marriage and came back disappointed. They went for the bride and said they did not get her. The roof of the house was covered with growing wheat and part of it was cut. I have seen donkeys pasturing on a housetop. I suspect that if the people of the house had known I was there they would have come up and made an awful fuss, like an old woman who cursed all of my ancestors (they never curse anyone but their fathers and mothers) when I was in her potato patch taking a picture. But I did not understand Arabic and so I waited until she got before the camera and took her also. She was not injured, but wanted bakhsheesh. Another time today I jumped off and over a stone fence to take the picture of a woman out in the field with her baby. She was about to put it in a sort of sack and throw it over her shoulder. It was all over before she knew what was done. In such ways I have taken many pictures.

"As I write it is quite cool, though I am warmly clothed with flannels. This is a queer climate. It is quite hot at midday, especially when down in the valleys, but there is always a breeze on the mountains and the evenings are quite cool. I would rather have it a little warm at noon, when we always rest, than have rain and snow and mud like the people who come earlier. A company here in February or March had to camp at this very spot on account of rain, snow and inclement weather three days.

"We have just finished our dinner or supper. We had five courses, as good as though served in a hotel. The soldiers have come to guard us for the night. There is no serious danger, but some sneak thief of a beduoin might steal a horse or something, so a guard is provided for us. Nearly every man traveling on the road carries a gun across his back. There is not often use for the weapon, but if it were not carried the beduoins, whom we see in black tents on the hillside, would give trouble. It would not be safe to encamp far from a town without a guard.

"I must tell you of our visit to the cave of Abdullam. We went horseback from Jerusalem. It is the place where David hid from Saul when Saul was in pursuit of him. Here over 400 men gathered around him and hid with him in the cave. The cave is in a tremendous and awful gorge high up the precipice. We rode our horses down a steep mountain path as far as we could, and then we climbed up along the precipice on our hands and knees, sometimes prostrate, clinging to the rocks. At last we came opposite the entrance, but had to make a leap to gain a foothold at the cave's mouth, which is only large enough for one at a time to enter. Then we traveled many rods back into the mountain, sometimes crawling and sometimes letting eachother down ten or twelve feet. We came to many spacious rooms and vaulted chambers twenty or thirty feet high that resembled the chambers in Mammoth cave. This cave has never been completely explored for the natives think it is haunted with evil spirits and cannot be persuaded to go into it at all. But I was not looking so much for a ghost as the gleaming eyes of a hyena, wolf or jackal, of which there are many. The night we were down at the Dead Sea we could not sleep for the yelping of the jackals. However, they will not harm unless hard pressed. It was when Saul, who sought David's life, was asleep in the mouth of this cave, that David approached him and cut off a piece of his cloak, and when he had gone out and down the mountain side, David followed him and, hailing him, held up the remnant as a demonstration of his magnanimous and forgiving spirit. This same David was a shepherd boy and herded sheep as I see many boys doing as I ride along. We saw on the same trip the remains of a city called Paradise, which Herod the king built and where he is buried.

"From the summit of this great mountain we saw the Dead Sea thirty miles away, and the Mediterranean, fifty miles distant.

"J. L. LEEPER."

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Councilman Wheelock Further Discusses the Electric Light Question.

Editor SENTINEL:

We have shown by figures obtained from official sources that the cost of building an electric light plant in the city of Fort Wayne would not exceed $217 per lamp, and upon the basis of 261 lamps, the number now in use, the total cost of construction would be $217, multiplied by 261. This would give us the result, $56,637 as the total cost of building and equipping the plant with lamps at the street crossings as they now stand and ready to light. I will give the cost of a few plants so that it may be seen that each plant varies somewhat in its cost price and the average for all the plants will amount per lamp to about $217.

Bay City, Michigan, builds a plant of 181 arc lamp, 2,000 candle power, for $36,512.34, cost per lamp $201.72. Huntington, Ind., builds a plant for $12,500; has sixty lamps, which would make the construction cost per lamp $208.33.

Batavia, N. Y., plant cost $23,000; ninety-four arc lamps, 2,000 candle power and 213 incandescent lamps; construction cost per lamp, $244.

Bloomington, Ill., built a plant in 1889 at a cost of $73,000; 300 arc lamps, 2,000 candle power. Construction cost per lamp $243.

Danville, Va., built a plant in 1886 at a cost of $25,000; 132 arc lamps, 2,000 candle power, and eighteen incandescent lamps. Construction cost per lamp, $189.00.

Frederick, Md., built a plant in 1888; cost, $17,000, seventeen arc lamps, 2,000 candle power. Construction cost per lamp, $223.00.

Logansport, Ind.: Plant established 1894; cost, $90,236.80. Annual report for 1897 shows an expenditure of $18,916.75, including $5,740.16 for new construction. Receipts for commercial lighting amounted to $17,412.53, or within $1,504.22 of total expenditures. Adding $13,442.35 for lighting streets and public buildings to commercial receipt, the credits for the year amounted to $30,884.88.

Muncie, Ind.: Plant built in 1892; cost, $30,000; lamps, 146; construction cost per lamp, $205.00. Thus we have the question of cost clearly set forth. From official sources I give the cost of maintenance per lamp in the following cities:

Allegheny, Pa., interest and depreciation not allowed	$[illegible]
Batavia, N. Y., interest and insurance included	[illegible]
Bloomington, Ill., depreciation not allowed	[illegible]
Bangor, Me., interest and depreciation allowed	[illegible]
Detroit, Mich., interest, depreciation and taxes allowed	[illegible]
Danville, Va., no interest or depreciation	[illegible]
Elgin, Ill., no interest charged	[illegible]
Muncie, Ind., interest, depreciation and insurance allowed	[illegible]
Logansport, Ind.	Dividends to the city

We are paying $120 per annum for our lights and this is the highest price paid by any city in the state. We can build our plant and operate it in connection with our waterworks with the employment of not more than four or five more men than are now required to operate the waterworks system.

In "City Government," October, 1897, F. G. Pierce, mayor of Marshalltown, Iowa, population [illegible], writes: "To get at the exact cost of our city lights under municipal ownership, is comparatively an easy matter. The same men who operate the waterworks plant also look after the electric light plant. When this additional work was given them, each of the three men employed at the pumping station received an increase of $5 a month salary, so that the only cost to the city for running the plant is $15 per month or $180 per year. The linemen who look after the circuits and lamps and carbons receive $60 per month or $720 per year." Cost of plant, $16,000; number of lights, ninety-eight; construction cost per lamp, $163.

If we have three times as many lamps in use we would require three times as many men as the Marshalltown plant. We could add the four or five men, the number which I am confident would be sufficient, and our plant would be equipped.

It has been objected to municipal ownership that it builds up a political machine, and hence is dangerous to the community. Four or five more men added to the municipal force will not make a gigantic machine. We have not yet heard of any scandals connected with the management of our water works or garbage crematory. One party will be in power while the other is out. When Mr. Oakley examined the municipal accounts we believe there was a shortage of 15 cents. When Mr. Scherer examined the accounts upon Mr. Oakley's retirement the books were straight. There is much more to be feared from a corporation trying to obtain a subsidy from the servants of the people and against the will of the people than from four or five honest laborers employed by the municipality to do a certain amount of manual labor. Personally I fear no political machine so long as the people will keep alive to the business interests of the city. It is said that electrical machinery is to delicate to entrust with unskilled hands. This is true. I would not like to go to Chicago on the limited with the ablest minister, lawyer or physician in the city managing the engine.

If Logansport, Muncie, Huntington, Elkhart, Kendallville, Albion, Decatur, Portland, Madison, Marion and other towns in Indiana can successfully run their electric light plants and save those cities 100 per cent. in cost over Fort Wayne I think Fort Wayne could well afford to have a little of that bungling and unskilled management here. We seem to be suffering from an excess of skillful manipulation in our electric light business.

The simple unadorned fact is: We are paying $120 per lamp per annum for our lights. If we pay $240 per light for one year we can own the entire plant. What man in town renting a house for $1,000 per annum would not regard it good business management to pay $2,000 and own the property in fee simple. Municipal ownership of electric light plants is coming so fast that we can hardly catch a snap shop with our kodac as the procession passes by. Columbus, Ohio, is now installing a plant. Toronto, Canada, the most conservative city in the western world, has given plans and specifications for a plant. She held back for years although she has a large experience in municipal ownership in other lines. Let Fort Wayne be next.

K. K. WHEELOCK.

HAD NOTHING TO SAY.

You want to be a soldier, Jim. Well, I don't blame you, lad.
The fever that has hit you now once monkeyed with your dad.
I know exactly how you feel, you're achin' fur a scrap,
An' want to go an' help to wipe ol' Spain clean off the map.
When I was young an' full o' nerve in eighteen sixty-one,
I wasn't half content till I was coupled to a gun,
An' now that you're a feelin' in that same ol' hostile way,
An' want to emulate your dad, I've not a word to say.

I hope you've reckoned up the cost an' counted it up well,
Fur war, as General Sherman said, ain't fur removed from hell!
You'll find it ain't no picnic, Jim; you'll soon find out that you
Won't have a bit o' nerve too much in pullin' of you through.
It ain't no circus day affair when shells begin to bust,
An' comrades lay in blood an' pain a-writhin' in the dust,
An' bullets, jes' like mad [illegible] bees, zip past in fiendish way.
But if you have a mind to go, I've not a word to say.

I guess yer mother won't object. I [illegible] her [illegible] last night.
She wished she only was a man so she could go an' fight.
I'll [illegible] though, fur her to see ye start,
An' one that's mighty apt to break her poor old mother's heart.
Jes' tell her in a manly way that you are bound to go,
That you're true blood American from top clean down to toe,
An' if she asks you what I think, jes' tell her that it's O.K.
That we have had a talk an' I have nothin' more to say.

I want to tell you honest, boy, that this ain't no slip [illegible]
I [illegible] the sparks of [illegible] a-dancin' in your eyes,
An' I've been waitin' fur a week to hear you make your talk,
An' show your daddy that you come of good ol' fightin' stock.
An' [illegible] to clean this matter up, I'll tell you further, Jim,
Your daddy would have knocked you out or you'd a walloped him
If when you'd heard your country call you'd made a coward play.
I'm proud to say God bless you, boy. That's all I've got to say.
—Frank Tarkington Baker in Indianapolis Journal.

Captain and Mrs. William M. Bradley have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, May Viola, to Glen Noll, which will take place in the Cathedral on the morning of June 28.

Subscribe for THE SENTINEL.

ROBISON PARK.

The Attendance Steadily on the Increase.

Program for the Coming Week. Several Excursions Will Arrive Tomorrow From Various Points.

The attendance at Robison park is steadily increasing, and the records of the company show that it is materially ahead of that for the corresponding period last year. This is probably due to the growing popularity of the place and the superiority of the attractions offered. For the theatre next week the following superb company has been engaged: Lavinder & Thompson, in an acrobatic comedy sketch; Teal & Baker, favorites last year, in black face comedy; The Robbins, travesty artists, and the McRobies in eccentric comedy. A better balanced bill could not have been selected. Then there is the orchestra which will give two more high class program concerts tomorrow afternoon and evening, of which the following is the program:

March of the Famous	Thiele
Overture, Mosaic	Verdi
Trombone solo	Selected
Sketch, "The Lime Kiln Club," Scores	
Characteristic, "Parade of the Night Hawks"	Gurney
Waltz, "Blue Danube"	Strauss
Galop, "Hahn Fox"	Rose

Excursions will come to the city tomorrow over the Wabash from the west as far as Peru, from Connersville over the Lake Erie and Western, and from Findlay over the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western. The Sunday morning 5 o'clock car for fishermen will also be put on tomorrow for the first time. Work on the new theatre is progressing rapidly and will be entirely completed by July 1st at the very latest, and in all probability will be finished three or four days in advance of that date. Among other attractions to be added shortly will be a pony track, which will be in operation in about ten days, a photograph and tintype gallery and other minor affairs for the comfort, convenience and accommodation of patrons. The bath house, boats, cafe and other accessories are in perfect running order and are receiving their usual share of patronage.

On Tuesday next will be the third anniversary of the opening of the park, and an extra program has been prepared, among which will be a concert and dance in the pavilion by the full park orchestra at 3 in the afternoon and at 8 in the evening. The theatrical performance will be in progress at the same time with another orchestra, so that visitors can take their choice, or take in both entertainments. On Saturday, June 18, one week from today, the third annual outing for school children will take place. On this day all school children under the age of sixteen will be carried for ten cents for the round trip, and a special program will be arranged for their benefit. Local excursions are booking rapidly and Manager Heilbroner has a number of societies, churches and associations provided for, the dates of which will be announced later. Arrangements are now being perfected for a mammoth entertainment for July 4th.

The W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U. will meet Monday at 3 p. m., in the Westminster church, on Berry street.

Paper by Dr. Carina Banning. Subject: "What Women Have Done in Medicine."

Paper by Miss Lillie Bowen. Subject: "Women as Teachers."

The young people are invited to meet in the Y. W. C. A. gymnasium, Saturday, June 18, to organize a loyal temperance legion.

Preparing For the Future.

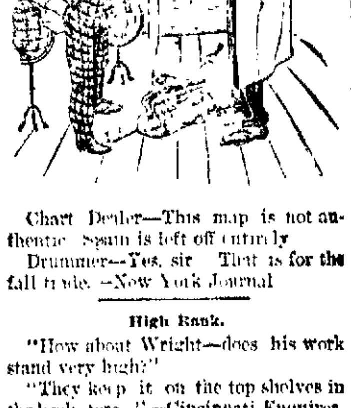


Chart Dealer—This map is not authentic. Spain is left off entirely.

Drummer—Yes, sir. That is for the fall trade.—New York Journal.

High Rank.

"How about Wright—does his work stand very high?"

"They keep it on the top shelves in the book stores."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Drowsy Fellow.

Drowsy kind of weather;
Too tired to think or wish,
Noddin on the river bank
Stead of ketchin fish.

Here I'm twenty mile from town;
Bait jest fills the cup;
Every time the cork goes down
A'lus wakes me up.

Drowsy kind of weather.
Hear the water swish;
Nod'in on the river bank;
Never did like fish.
—Atlanta Constitution.

An Interesting Uncertainty.

We have a brand new puzzle
To [illegible] girls and boys
The [illegible] and romping
And [illegible] and the noise

For something that was novel
In vain we looked about
Till [illegible] (those [illegible] ones)
We [illegible]

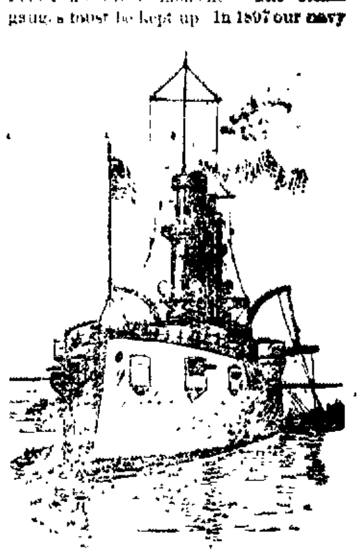
Now [illegible] of excitement
Each [illegible]
With [illegible] guessing
What'll happen to the [illegible]
—Washington Star.

COALING A WARSHIP.

A TEDIOUS PROCESS EITHER AT SEA OR AT THE WHARF.

Uncle Sam's Navy Is Now Burning Coal at the Rate of One Million Tons a Year, and the Task of Bunkering Is a Perplexing One.

Our [illegible] are eating up coal at a most [illegible] rate. It is estimated that 1,000,- [illegible] will be consumed if the war lasts a [illegible] boilers coal is being [illegible] every moment. The steam gauge must be kept up. In 1897 our navy



BROOKLYN COALING AT SEA.

burned her 138,000 tons of coal, but then our warships spent most of their time at anchor [illegible] with their fires banked or entirely out.

Conditions are different now. Not only the regular fighting ships, but the dozens of auxiliaries which have been pressed into service, are under a full head of steam all the time, either waiting to jump at a moment's notice or steaming up and down the watery highways of the sea.

It is costing Uncle Sam about $15,000 a day for coal alone, for he has to pay all sorts of prices, from $2 to $18 a ton. When he's at home port he can buy the best of coal for from $2 to $3.50 a ton, but in some of the South American ports he is obliged to pay whatever the coal merchants ask, and they are not always modest in their demands.

But the price of coal does not trouble us. We can afford it. It is the difficulty of getting coal when and where it is wanted and the further task of getting it in the bunkers quickly that bothers. Bunkering is always a slow, tedious process. It is the one disadvantage of steam navigation which has not yet been overcome.

Coaling at a wharf is tedious enough; coaling at sea is still more difficult. A great amount of money has been spent in experimenting with new devices for coaling vessels, but as yet no process where rapidity is a factor has been discovered.

In coaling the auxiliary cruiser Harvard about 50 men are employed inside the ship. The average amount of coal bunkered is 3,000 tons, and the time required to stow it in the bunkers is about 40 hours. This, when a warship is in a hurry to get to sea, is a long time to be used in stowing coal. The average cost of this work is about $1,000.

Among the mechanical inventions for this purpose is a barge provided with square boxes that will hold about 40 tons each. These boxes or compartments are arranged so that they can be separately raised by mechanical means above the level of the ship's port. The coal is then discharged through a shoot into the ship. This device can hardly be said to be beyond the experimental stage. The great trouble is not in finding a device that will load the coal on to the ship, but in taking care of it or stowing it away after it is on board. Coal cannot be received on a vessel any more rapidly than it can be stowed. The amount of coal that can be stowed away is about a ton per man per hour.

In the West Indies they have not even advanced this far and more primitive methods than the one described are still in vogue there. The work is done exclusively by negro women, who in a slow and measured tread file to and fro over the gangplank, each carrying about 100 pounds of coal in a basket on her head. In the Mediterranean ports the work is done in much the same way, except that men instead of women do the work.

A great deal has been said and many suggestions have been made on this subject by naval constructors, who appreciate the deficiency in the present mode of bunkering warships and who are earnestly looking for some arrangement that will expedite the present tedious and inconvenient way of accomplishing this work. It is said that in the newest and latest improved warships of the United States navy the demand for space is never satisfied. Naval officers have already learned that the coaling operations of a great warship are of vast importance, as a modern battleship or cruiser is as dependent for efficiency on coal as on ammunition.

One of the most popular devices for loading coal is what is known as the self discharging barge, which, in comparison with others, is regarded as being successful. In these barges the coal is drawn out



COALING A WARSHIP AT WHARF.

and carried up an incline plane to an altitude that will permit delivery through shoots into the ports of a ship. This is done by means of endless carriers or conveyers that are run by steam. One engineer and his assistant can manage to operate one of these barges, and can handle from 80 to 100 tons an hour and stow it away in the bunkers.

Another device known as the Temperly transporter has been in use in France and has been known to stow on board a warship going at a rate of seven knots an hour 100 tons of coal in three hours.

A Wish.

Plume [illegible] attached to men who spoke
So frequently and at such length,
[illegible] too oft the cloak
Of weakness rather than of strength.

But, since the noise of battle's clack
The sphere we tenant, through and through,
And sorrows rise where'er we'd look,
Apologies are surely due.

Oh, gentle filibustering sprite,
No more your dullness you rehearse!
We [illegible] you with fright
We [illegible] things might be worse.

So [illegible] of north and south,
While chasing Spain and watching France
Make haste to close the cannon's mouth
And give the orators a chance.
—Washington Star.

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Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1898.

ABOUT THE ARMY COOK.

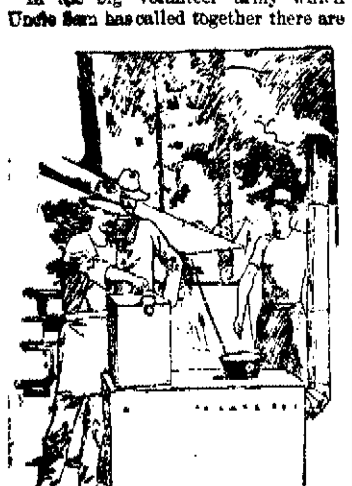
How the Genius of the Mess Tent Does His Work.

HE CAN MAKE OR MAR A COMPANY.

Why the City Volunteers Will Not Fare So Well as the Boys From the Country. Some Unfamiliar Dishes Noted In Uncle Sam's Cookbook.

The army cook does not figure on the roll of honor, he is seldom "mentioned in dispatches for gallantry in action," and he is never "promoted for meritorious conduct," yet he often helps win a battle. By the same token he may contribute to a defeat. It is the well fed soldier who fights best, and if the soldier is not well fed his mess cook is at fault.

In the big volunteer army which Uncle Sam has called together there are



A REGIMENTAL CHEF AT WORK.

all sorts of cooks, good, bad and indifferent. Recent developments prove that the city regiments have the poorest cooks and the country regiments the best. This is because the former are made up as regiments and then divided into companies, while the country regiments are made up by collecting companies from various towns and villages. When the boys from the city were mustered in, it was largely a matter of luck if in every company could be found a competent man for cook. If not, an incompetent one was pressed into service.

The boys from the towns and villages, however, took good care that a first class cook went along with them. In some cases he was a local caterer or restaurateur, and generally each of the men of the company agreed to chip in 50 cents or so a month to make it worth his while. I know of at least three companies from as many different states which have secured first class cooks in this way. No matter what conditions those companies encounter they will be sure that such rations as the commissary department can forward to them will be properly prepared. As a result there will be less grumbling, fewer men on the sick list and fuller ranks when the boys come home.

Each company cook enlists as such. He is not expected to do any other duty. In fact, if he succeeds in preparing three meals a day for from 75 to 85 men, he will be kept as busy as any patriot could reasonably wish to be. Of course he is not compelled to do all the work himself. From two to three men are assigned each week to help him, and in case the company is on the march he can call on all hands to hunt for firewood when a short stop is made and there is a prospect of an opportunity to prepare a hot meal.

When a camp is made, the first tent to be put up is the cook's tent. A small square at the end of the company street is staked out for him and a soldier detailed to do police duty around it. This cook's police sees that the man of pots and pans is not bothered in his work by [illegible] soldiers and that none of his provisions are spirited away by [illegible].

The cook has one small tent in which are stored the extra provisions and utensils needed. A large fly with poles and guy ropes serves to shelter the cooking apparatus and to form the company's kitchen. Under it the stove is placed. The latter is an oblong metal affair, made on purpose for the army and having griddle holes for the pots and pans. A ditch is scraped in the earth and on it the stove is placed, leaving room underneath for the fire of glowing wood



DRAWING RATIONS.

embers. The cook is an artist at making a fire in this trench and in keeping it at an even heat. Various folding chairs, tables improvised of camp chests and other things, serve to make the necessary apparatus for use in the kitchen. A dozen big kettles, boilers and pans are the utensils needed.

Dinner, at noon, is the principal meal of the day in camp life, and for an hour before the kitchen presents a busy scene. One assistant, with sleeves rolled up above the elbows, sits on a chest peeling potatoes, a bushel or more being necessary for the meal. Near him the other assistant bends over a great quarter of beef, carving out a supply for the meal. The cook watches his men while he attends the stove and begins preparations for the coming repast. A huge [illegible] one side of the stove holds four gallons of fragrant coffee, another [illegible] is filled with water to receive the potatoes, while in a bright kettle on another part of the stove the cook drops vegetables, rice and other wholesome [illegible] and waits for the assistant to finish carving the meat that it may be added.

[illegible] the dinner is well under way, and the cook and his assistants are busy [illegible]. In addition to the hot parts of the meal there are to be taken from the chests and [illegible] great loaves of bread [illegible] a march [illegible] camp and [illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] or take [illegible] to camp already prepared whenever possible. A company of 100 men or more will eat a great quantity of the staff of life in a week, and hundreds of loaves are necessary.

There are other parts of the soldiers' meal to be fixed if the company is near civilization and provisions are plentiful. Baked beans frequently are on the bill of fare, dried fruit, hominy and other easily carried eatables, and to prepare all these on one small stove and with only two assistants is an art that only an army cook understands.

To what an extent does cleanliness enter into the preparation of the soldiers' meal that the greatest precautions are taken to exclude dirt. Carefully the pots and pans are scrubbed brightly, the big knives and utensils are polished and the refuse of the cook tent is carried far off and dumped to prevent the contagion that might arise from decaying slops. The officers are vigilant in keeping watch on the cook and his assistants, as the health of the camp may depend on their careful cleanliness.

There are three kinds of camp life—permanent, temporary and marching. Only in marching is the energy and patience of the army cook tried to the utmost. Temporary camp—where it is expected that there will be a move in a few days—is better than marching camp life. Permanent camp—where it is expected that an army will remain for more than several weeks—affords great opportunities to the cook to practice making choice dishes. In permanent camp he has the assistance of several kinds of sheet iron folding army stoves.



PEELING POTATOES FOR THE COOK.

If he prefers the oven on wheels, which now forms a part of a United States army train, he may have one, but most cooks prefer to make an oven in the ground, if possible in the side of a hill.

The cooks of the regular army are up in all such knacks as these and know how to take advantage of every favorable condition for turning out good meals under difficult circumstances.

Lieutenant Henry J. Reilly, U. S. A., in a recent article on army cooking contributed to The Army and Navy Journal says:

"If the cooks know their business, the rations are well cooked and palatable. The men are contented, the sick report has but few names on it, and their duty is easily and readily done. If there are no good cooks in the company, underdone pork, soggy beans, covered with greasy water for soup, and miserable coffee cause discontent, a large sick report, duty poorly done, with much grumbling, and, finally, a small company, which the men are anxious to leave, and to which they never return if they can help it."

So important is the subject of preparing food for the soldiers that a manual for army cooks was recently issued under the direction of the commissary general of subsistence and published by the secretary of war for use in the United States army.

This manual for army cooks contains 300 pages of recipes and instructions for the guidance of the cook in his daily wrestle with adverse conditions.

Some of these recipes are for the construction of dishes of which the ordinary housewife has never dreamed. One of these is called "cannon balls," and this is the way the manual says it should be prepared, the ingredients being six pounds of flour, 1½ pounds of suet, three pints of molasses and one pint of water:

"Chop up suet, mix with the flour, mix the molasses with water, put flour into a bowl and pour the molasses gradually upon it, mixing it with the flour. Make into balls of any size and boil from one hour and upward, according to size."

This charge is calculated to be sufficient to stop a dinner attack by 22 men. Good cannon balls keep for 12 months, and have been known to be effective at a range of 15 months from the date of molding.

CAPTAIN T. B. FRANCIS.

A BORN WARRIOR.

Old Cale's Idea of a Virginian Major's Prowess.

Old Cale lives on Bourbon street and is never happier than when telling plantation experiences before the war. He manages in one way and another to get all the news of these stirring times, and when he was told the other day that a certain Virginia gentleman had received a commission from the president Cale went into an ecstasy.

"I knowed it, sah," he shouted as he clapped his knotted hands. "I knowed it. Anybody dat eber seed de majah on a fox hunt knowed dat de gov'ment would 'sist dat he lead de cab'lry in Cuba. [illegible] afeah de wah, sah, when de majah didn't hab no tho'bred hoss on wasn' ent'tainin' like he did afo' de wah, he hunted de fox jes' de same as eber. Yes, sah. 'Bout fo' in de mawnin de majah would blow dat ole tin dinnah ho'n to call de houn's an de boys. 'Fo' de Lawd, he use' to wake half de people in Va'ginny. Den, when ole Bing gib tongue and de majah knowed one d'm dar grinnin red foxes was makin a straight run, he let out a yell dat make dat dinnah ho'n soun' like a tin whistle, an he jes' humps heself in de saddle an he goes.

"Yes, sah, an you oughta' see de majah take a fence wid dat ole roan he had afteh de wah. First he gib a wah-whoop to get hel 'tention. Den he makes a dive wif dem spu's dat would punch holes in a i'onclad. Dat roan couldn' make no high jumps, but she would clewge. Dey would be a crash an de aih would be full of splintehs an de fence wah took. De majah would ride plum fo' dem Spaniel breas'wo'ks, he would. Dey can't git 'long widout him, nohow, an I knowed it."—Detroit Free Press.

A Real Prize.

"If I had such a wife as Mrs. Negley I think I could be supremely happy."

"Why, I don't [illegible] especially good looking, and [illegible] to see that she isn't very clever."

"I know, [illegible] her husband starts to tell [illegible] story she doesn't assume the look of a martyr or try to change the subject."—Chicago News.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Our Spring Styles Modeled After "Varnishing Day" Gowns.

NEW IDEAS STRAIGHT FROM PARIS.

Costumes of [illegible] Delicate Stuffs, With Gloves, Hats and Parasols [illegible] With a View to Artistic Harmony. Old Styles That Are Being Revived.

[illegible]

In Paris [illegible] the opening of the picture [illegible] the new picture [illegible] show to new gowns and [illegible] would [illegible] than [illegible] this day.

I do not mean to say that everybody will exactly copy [illegible] but all the [illegible] everywhere.

The ladies who [illegible] in Paris [illegible] more [illegible] the walls have scant notice [illegible] moving pictures [illegible].

We have no such function as "varnishing day" [illegible]. With our fashionable women the horse show, dog show and coaching [illegible] afford the necessary assemblages, and there the new garments may be displayed. In the autumn the chrysanthemum show brings together many, with their handsome tall coats and gowns. In Paris, too, there are the races at which one may see astonishing costumes, and we have little of that opportunity for display, as women of the best class do not care so much for promiscuous gatherings, and a good thing it is, too, for women are too impressionable and enthusiastic to go to races.



COSTUMES FOR JUNE.

I never saw but two, and they will never fade from my mind. One was between Indians on foot and riders of horses. The horses won. The other was in the early days of California and between two colts, one a Pinto and the other a cinnamon colored rack of bones. The Pinto ran about half a mile and then refused to go another step. The cinnamon colored one ran until he came to a load of hay drawn to one side of the road, and there he stopped and began to eat and there he staid in spite of everything.

But all that is not about the pretty dresses that we have fallen heir to. The season has been so backward that no one has seemed to take much interest in the lovely light gowns and materials offered, though some wise ladies have their summer frocks made and laid away and hidden from all prying eyes. But the costumes worn at the varnishing day have been deftly copied, and I will tell you all about some of them.

One was a thin soft silk in weave between liberty and taffeta and slightly changeable. The colors were pale faint blue and delicate pink, so that the whole was in some lights a tender lilac. And this was all woven in some way so that it appeared [illegible]. The skirt had a sprung flounce 10 inches deep of plain silk of the same shade. The waist was a simple French bodice with a self belt bound with two narrow velvet ribbons a shade darker. There was a sort of yoke with two sprung ruffles of the plain silk with rows of the velvet ribbon around it clear up to the collar.

There were white gloves and a leghorn hat with three long fluffy white ostrich plumes, with other plumes sewed to them, so that the tips of the colored ones mingled with the white, giving them a changeable effect. A small rosette of the silk was set in the back of the hat where the brim curled upward. The parasol was of white chiffon so shirred and ruffled that it looked like a dish of soapsuds.

There was a dainty gown of printed organdie over a skirt of faint blue taffeta. The organdie was printed to represent white and pink poppies, "life size," with their frosty green leaves. There was a Spanish flounce to the skirt with two lace ruffles at the bottom of that. The bodice was in blouse front and gathered back, with a belt of poppy green ribbon. This fastened at the side in front in a bow of the green, and in the center of that was a large double rosette to represent a poppy of ribbon of that color. The high stock was of green ribbon with a double poppy colored rosette at the back of the neck. The whole front of the blouse was of alternate plaitings of the organdie and white lace.

A hat of very yellow fancy straw was trimmed with a lavish plaiting and puffing of [illegible] colored silk muslin. The parasol was of white and spinach green striped [illegible], quite plain on the top save for a binding of velvet ribbon in the green around the edge. The inside of the parasol was puffed full of pale straw colored crepe lisse. This is quite a new wrinkle and a very pretty one it is. Pearl gloves were provided. Pearl gray, flesh color, pale lemon and straw and white are the favorite colors for dressy gloves for such occasions.

Black suits were worn in a number of instances, one noticeable one being of deep black chantilly flounces over black satin. The blouse was made of the same wide lace, and the only touch of color was where a few rolls of cherry red velvet were laid along under the lace to define the lines and at the neck. The hat worn with this was all of black lace with several great bunches of luscious dark red cherries. Cherries, currants, apricots and blackberries, ripe and unripe, with their foliage are among the choice things we find for midsummer and fall for the decoration of hats.

Another [illegible] which [illegible] and [illegible] the edge of the [illegible] black ribbon with a corded edge, the cord being in cornflower blue. The waist was trimmed with a facing of cornflower blue velvet and a V opening, and this was filled with a [illegible] of straw colored crepe de chine. There was a short and very ornamental cape, the lower part being of cornflower colored taffeta laid in accordion plaits. The bottom was [illegible] with a double [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] of black ribbon in front died [illegible].

There is no denying that we are accepting as new some ancient styles revamped to suit the present day. We may say that [illegible] the survival of the fittest. I saw today a very swell costume of fine russet covert, the skirt being made on the circular plan, but fitted plainly. There was a [illegible] [illegible] in front, stitched several times. The jacket was also neatly stitched on all seams. The cuffs were made stiff by rows of stitching, and so were the revers and collar. We have all of us seen such things before, but just now they look new, since we have not seen them for so long. There was arranged a sort of jacket vest to this, which hung open with the jacket to show the fancy blouse of lettuce green [illegible] with its trimming of iridescent spangles.

Another new old style of gown was made of plaid poplin. The lower part of the skirt was plain, but the upper was laid in three bias sprung folds. The waist was arranged in the same way, the folds lying bertha fashion over a waist of white embroidery over black. The colors in the plaid were black, white and pink.

The pretty and becoming white vests to dark basques are among the new devices of fashion. The basque of this style of basque has the smart little postilion in the back trimmed to match the front.

Braid is just as fashionable as it was upon all goods thick enough to bear it. I saw one dress where the basque with the front of the skirt and eight inches deep around the hips was one mass of bronze soutache swirled on in queerly shaped designs. I think it was intended to represent a [illegible]. The basque was open in front and [illegible] braided in [illegible] material was [illegible]. Another pretty cloth suit in slate gray cloth had a very pretty design wrought in heron blue soutache down the front breadths and around the hips; also on the neat little cape to match.

There are all manner of vests and chemisettes and [illegible]. They may seem insignificant, but without them no costume is complete. There are some of the most startling colors, such as scarlet, cherry, mauve, emerald and all the yellows. But there are also [illegible] of milder tones, such as rose, gold, [illegible] and lilac, light [illegible] and baby blue and [illegible] green. White chemisettes are [illegible] popular. Full ties of [illegible] or other extremely light weave are worn with them, and the devices for employing these things [illegible] legion. Everything is right as long as it looks pretty.

Every week sees something new in organdies, piques and [illegible]. [illegible] and in hundreds of pretty [illegible]. They are [illegible] for a [illegible] season. Some of the organdies having coin spots are very pretty. The size of the spots ranges from a dime to a trade dollar. There are pretty new foulard silks with printed borders intended for making ruffles or other trimming. These silks are [illegible].

MATE LAROY.

After Years.

St. Gaudens, the celebrated sculptor, was dining at Mr. Laurence Hutton's not long ago when he noticed a cameo lying on the piano. He picked it up and examined it.

"This seems to be a likeness," he remarked. "Know who did it?"

"It's of my father," Mr. Hutton explained. "It was done by some obscure little Frenchman. I've forgotten his name. Shows some talent, don't you think so?"

"Well, do you know," St. Gaudens said surprisedly, "the world says he developed that talent you think you notice, and it calls him famous. Allow me to present 'the obscure little Frenchman.' I did that cameo more than 20 years ago."—New York Press.

His Terrible Mistake.

"What's happened to the Sunday editor?" was the inquiry that went the rounds of the local room.

"Fired," explained the city editor.

"What was the matter?"

"He permitted a picture of Captain Evans to get into the paper last Sunday without 'Fighting Bob' being attached to the title in brackets."

Of course there are sins of omission that cannot possibly be forgiven, but so far as the observant exchange editors goes this is the only case of the kind on record.—Chicago Post.

Had All They Needed.

"Order arms!" [illegible] the captain to the raw rural recruits. "Order arms!"

Several guns fell with a thud, crushing the toes of the men nearest them, but one big fellow on the left paid no attention whatever to the command.

"Order arms!" yelled the captain.

"Look here, [illegible]," said the disobedient fellow to the captain. "Have you turned plum fool? What in the devil do you want to order arms fer when we've already got [illegible] a week a tote."—Atlanta Constitution.

His Usefulness Ended.

"I have letters from 50 veterans of my old command," said the colonel, "signifying their willingness to fight under my leadership once more."

"You'll form a company then in case of war?"

"No," said the colonel sadly. "I fear my fighting days are over. My eyesight is failing me. Why, only last week I tried to shoot at a man who wasn't 20 steps away, and I missed him entirely—didn't even scratch him—and I wore spectacles too."—Atlanta Constitution.

IN PRINT AT LAST.



Sarah—Well, Joshua Brown has had his wish at last, and here's his name in print.
Timothy—What's he done?
Sarah—Died.

A SURPRISE.



Artist—How do you like it?
Visitor—Oh, so so, but he's a mean looking cuss. Who is it?
Artist—Oh—ah—excuse me, but it's your portrait, order as a surprise.

AN UP-TO-DATE MAN.



Dreary Dalrymple—De man what lives up dere, rides a chainless wheel.
Fatigay Ferguson—(bitterly) An' I bet he keeps a chainless dog.

HARD DRINK.



"What killed Joshua?"
"Hard drink."
"Hard drink?"
"Yaas, someone dropped a block o' ice on his head."



Voice from outside—"Dat's de heaviest pullet I evah tried ter lift sho' nough."

THE CANARY ISLES.

IT WOULD BE AN EASY MATTER TO GOBBLE THEM UP.

In Spite of Recently Mounted Modern Guns the Fortunate Islands Would Have to Surrender to One of Our Big Cruisers. The Chief Ports.

The Canary islands, being Spanish possessions, naturally interest us just now. We may own them some fine day in the not distant future.

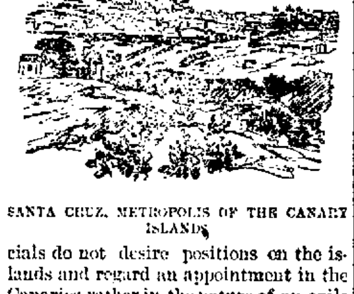
This little group, lying around loose in the Atlantic less than 100 miles west of Africa, comprises the oldest of Spain's colonial possessions. The islands are absolutely antique as far as history goes. Away back in the time of Herodotus they were referred to as "the Fortunate isles," and the old Venetian geographers designated them as the beginning of the traditional continent of Atlantis.

They are beautiful, summery islands, far to fine to be monopolized longer by such a third rate, back number nation as Spain. In American hands the Canaries would be made a popular winter resort, an important coaling station and a junketing place for congressional committees.

The Canary group comprises the islands of Tenerife, Grand, Canary, Palma, Lanzarote, Fuerteventura, Gomera and Ferro, with an area of 2,800 square miles, a little less than that of the state of Connecticut, having a population of 291,600.

Politically considered, the islands, for administration purposes, form a province of Spain, have a representative in the cortes and therefore share in the government. Their affairs are, however, administered by a captain general appointed by the crown.

There are two reasons why the Canaries have always been quiet. The first is the native population has nothing whatever to say in local affairs and is kept by the dominant element in ignorance so dense as to consider the existing state of affairs a natural order which it is vain to attempt to change. The Guanches, or Canary natives, are also outnumbered by the Spanish element in such a degree that rebellion would be hopeless, and as no arms or munitions of any kind are permitted to the islanders their status is hardly better than that of horses or cattle. The other reason is there is little to enrich a Spanish official, and consequently Spanish officials do not desire positions on the islands and regard an appointment in the Canaries rather in the nature of an exile from Spain than as a source of profit.



SANTA CRUZ, METROPOLIS OF THE CANARY ISLANDS.

The Guanches, or native Canary islanders, are a mongrel race, darker in color than even the population in southern Spain, where Moorish blood predominates. They are the descendants of Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Moors and negroes, all of whom at one time owned or occupied the islands. They are a simple rural folk, devoted entirely to such agriculture as the soil and climate of the islands admit, and as industrious as might be supposed under a tropical sun.

When the islands were first discovered by Europeans, the Guanches were warlike, and more than once repelled Spanish and Portuguese expeditions sent to accomplish their subjugation. The power of firearms, however, finally overcame the arrows and spears of the islanders, and one by one the different islands of the group were subjected to the control of the whites. For a long time they were a source of contention between Spain and Portugal, being claimed first by one, then by the other, and not until the present century was the Spanish authority definitely maintained.

It would be an easy matter to overthrow this authority in spite of its long tenure. One of our armored cruisers could do the business in a day. Santa Cruz, the principal port of the islands, had until recently the most ancient kind of defenses. Recently, however, the Spanish have strengthened the garrison there and at other ports and have mounted a few modern guns, but nothing effective enough to stand against Yankee gunnery has been established.

The greater part of the business of the Canaries is transacted at Santa Cruz, and under civilized rule the islands would become available for their agricultural resources, but in the Canaries, as elsewhere, Spanish misgovernment has done everything possible to compass the degradation of the people. It is the Spanish policy which retains in use the palanquin of the east, and the carro, or ox sledge, and the donkey.

Santa Cruz is located on the island of Tenerife, whose famous peak is known to navigators as one of the most imposing landmarks in the world. The mountain rises 12,182 feet above the sea, the peak having the form of a sugar loaf. Considering the fact that the island is itself a mountain, springing almost perpendicularly from the ocean, the bottom of which is six miles below, Tenerife is the loftiest peak in the world.

Another important Canary town is Las Palmas, the seaport of Grand Canary. It fronts east and lies at the base of a high sea wall, whose straight sides betray their deep foundation. The terraced roofs suggest to the observer that the houses had originally been constructed with an upper story, which had been blown off by a hurricane.

HOWARD SPENCE SINCLAIR.

Resigned to His Fate.

A French officer, conducting an exploring expedition recently up one of the rivers which flow into the Kongo, tells the following pathetic story of a negro slave:

One night while we were in camp there came from the jungle a youthful voice crying out to our boatman in the Yakoma tongue: "Hello, Sangos! Do you know on the Ubanqui the Yakoma chief Dembassi of the village of Dimassa?"

"Yes, we know him."

"Is he still living?"

"He was living when we left Ubanqui."

"He is my father. When you see him on your return, salute him for me. Tell him that his son, now become a man, has not much to complain of in his situation, but that he longs for his native country, his father's village and his friends. Tell them that I am a slave of the Sango chief and that he treats me well."

"How came you here?" asked the boatman.

"My father, debtor to a Boughou, sold me to his creditor for eight times 12 moons ago. From market to market I have passed through many hands, to finish here 50 moons ago. You will give my message to my people, will you not?"—Youth's Companion.

GEN. MERRITT'S FIANCEE.

Beautiful Young Chicago Heiress Who Is to Be a Soldier's Bride.

Miss Laura Williams, who is to become the wife of General Wesley Merritt when he returns from the Philippines, is an attractive young Chicago heiress. Her father is one of the wealthiest men in that city, and she is worth a million or so in her own right. Although General Merritt is 62 and Miss Williams but 20 it is said to be a genuine love affair of several years' standing.

Miss Williams is a tall and pretty blond, very fond of outdoor exercise and is popular in society. She has received much attention here and abroad, especially in London, where she was the guest of Robert T. Lincoln when he was the representative of this country at the court of St James. She was presented at the queen's drawing room with Miss Lincoln.

She is the granddaughter of the late Judge Caton, one of the pioneer jurists of Illinois, and is an heir to a large fortune he left. General Merritt's first



MISS LAURA WILLIAMS.

wife died in St. Paul in 1893, while he was stationed there. He is very popular in the west, having commanded the department of Missouri, as successor of General Miles.

The Williams home is an elegant mansion at 1836 Calumet avenue, surrounded by dense shrubbery. It overlooks the lake, and General Merritt is known to have been a frequent visitor there during his residence in Chicago while commander of the department of the Missouri.

Norman Williams has for a number of years been one of the well known figures in Chicago's legal and financial circles. He is a member of the law firm of Williams, Holt & Wheeler. Before and during the World's fair he took a deep interest in the exposition and held a number of positions in which his energy found full play. He was chairman of a number of important committees, and his efforts added in no small measure to the success of the fair.

STILL AN AMERICAN.

Loyal Sentiments of the Wife of the Greatest English Statesman.

One of the most significant features of the change in sentiment between the two great English speaking nations is the attitude which the British aristocracy has recently manifested toward the United States. It was not so surprising that the common people of England should side with us in our quarrel with Spain. The surprise came when members of the British nobility expressed their enthusiasm for our cause.

It may be that the international marriages of the past years have brought about this welcome state of affairs. Perhaps the American wives of British peers have acted as a leaven on the whole British lump. Some of these American born women are in high social positions. One of these is Lady Vernon-Harcourt, whose husband is the leader of the Liberals and probably the most powerful of British statesmen. How Lady Harcourt feels on the subject



LADY HARCOURT.

of the Spanish-American war is shown by the following letter recently received in America from her:

From my birth I was taught to love my own country and to believe in its great future. My happy English home of over 20 years has not dulled that feeling, which is deeply shared by those with whom my lot is cast. How is it possible, then, that I should not wish from the depths of my heart for the closest relations of friendship and cordial good understanding between the two countries, which ought to be one in their efforts to promote the progress, freedom and peace of the world? Very truly yours,

L. C. VERNON-HARCOURT.

Lady Harcourt's was one of the first of those international marriages which have opened the court of St James to American women. She is the daughter of the late John Lothrop Motley, at one time minister to England, but more famous as the historian of the Netherlands. Lady Harcourt is a woman of brilliant mental attainments and has the reputation of being the most charming hostess in England. She has never forgotten her American birth and it is around her table that many Americans get their first glimpse of English society.

Too Full For Utterance.

"When I proposed, she could not say a word in reply," said Spikes to his friend Spokes.

"Her heart was too full for utterance, I suppose?"

"No, it was her mouth which was too full. I proposed at the dinner table."—Stray Stories.

Powerful Aids.

"I see several convicted bank robbers have offered to enlist if the president will pardon them."

"Well, they ought to be useful in helping to break into Havana."—Philadelphia North American.

Snap Shots.

Customer—Is it easy to take pictures with that camera?

Smart Clerk—Yes, it's a regular snap.—Princeton Tiger.

Foreigners as British Consuls.

With reference to a letter on this subject signed "Civis Britannicus" in our last issue, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor writes to us that when traveling in French Indo-China he had occasion to apply at Saigon for consular assistance. Our consul, he found, was an American, and the assistant who was sent with him to get justice done at the hands of the French authorities was actually a French subject, a Pondicherry Eurasian.—London Times.

The Miser.



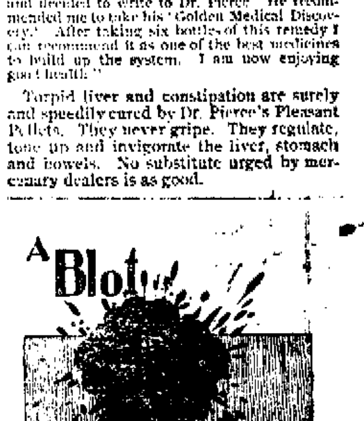
Many a man with his whole soul immersed in business and money getting is like the miser whose spring door shut to and locked him in forever. Men work and slave and worry and get sick and broken down, forgetting all the time that health is worth more than gold, and that a happy, cheerful home is rather to be chosen than great riches, until they hear the trap-door of disease spring to and shut them off from all the bright hopes they labored for.

A sick man cannot be happy; he cannot accomplish the work he has to do in this world; he loses the very money he is striving for; his ambition defeats itself. Any man who discovers that his strength and energy are giving way has an unfailing means of regaining his physical health and stamina in the simple yet all-potent restorative power of that wonderful "Golden Medical Discovery" originated by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the world-famous specialist in diseases of the nutritive organism.

Among the thousands who have consulted him by mail the case of Mr. Newton B. Blake, of Tiplersville, Tippah Co., Miss., as shown in the following letter indicates the remarkable efficacy of his treatment: "In December 1895 my health began to fail, I tried many different kinds of medicines and the more I took the worse the disease grew. Finally in April when I was busy with the farm work my health got so bad that I could not hold out to work one hour. My breath became short and I was weak and nervous, and oft-times would spit blood. I was unable to work. I tried one of the doctors in the vicinity but failed to obtain relief. I seemed to grow worse. My father received a book from Dr. Pierce in which I read of a case similar to mine, and decided to write to Dr. Pierce. He recommended me to take his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' After taking six bottles of this remedy I can recommend it as one of the best medicines to build up the system. I am now enjoying good health."

Torpid liver and constipation are surely and speedily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They never gripe. They regulate, tone up and invigorate the liver, stomach and bowels. No substitute urged by mercenary dealers is as good.

A Blot of Ink



"Makes millions think," and this particular blot is to remind you that you have not yet papered that room. That you ought to buy where you can get the best goods for the least money, and that if you want to make your selections of Wall Paper out of an immense line, plenty of all kinds, from the very cheapest to the very best to choose from, where you are sure to find goods to please you to suit your taste, just the kind you have been LOOKING for; if you want to go where they are glad to show you the goods whether your [illegible] buy or not; where you are always sure of courteous treatment, fair dealing, prompt service and lowest prices; where they trim your paper without charge and take it back at same price you paid for it, any paper you have left over, in short, if you wish to buy your Wall Paper where they will treat you as you would WISH to be treated, hoping thereby to merit and receive your patronage, you will go straight to

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90 Calhoun St.

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DISFIGURED FOR LIFE

Our little girl's humor commenced with a tiny sore on one nostril, but it kept on spreading till we thought she would never get it cured. We tried everything we could get, but it kept getting larger all the time, till both nostrils, the upper lip, a part of the lower lip, and up one side to the eye, were a solid sore. We thought there was no cure, and that she would be disfigured for life. Finally we tried CUTICURA REMEDIES. We used CUTICURA RESOLVENT and nearly a box of CUTICURA (ointment), and in a short time she was entirely well, with no scar or trace of the humor.

Mrs. WM. CHICHESTER, Plainville, Ct.

IS SANTIAGO TAKEN?

Cape Haytien Hears That the Cuban City Has Fallen.

HAVANA REPORTS ANOTHER BOMBARDMENT

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, June 11.—11:25 A. M. There is no direct news from Cuba this morning, but the rumor is again current that Santiago de Cuba has fallen.

OLD GLORY FLOATS ON SPANISH FLAGSTAFF.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 11.—News was received here today to the effect that a force of American marines has landed on the shores of Guantanamo Bay and that the stars and stripes are now floating from a Spanish flagstaff.

THE INVASION OF CUBA HAS BEGUN.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

OFF GUANTANAMO, Cuba, Friday, June 10, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 11.—7 a. m.—The invasion of Cuba by the American forces began today. Six hundred marines have pitched their tents about the smoking ruins of the outer fortifications of Guantanamo and the stars and stripes for the first time float from a Spanish flagstaff in Cuba.

To Captain Clark and the battleship Oregon belong the honor of accomplishing the first successful landing in the war. Forty marines from the battleship went ashore this morning and occupied the left entrance of the bay until the troop ship Panther arrived with six hundred marines.

These under the command of Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Huntington arrived at 8 o'clock and within half an hour they had burned the buildings of a Spanish camp and had set fire to the miserable little village which crouched on the beach under the hill top of Guantanamo.

The whole operation of silencing the guns and landing the forces was as easy as planning a Sunday school picnic. The Marblehead, backed by the Vixen and Dolphin, opened fire on the earthworks yesterday.

The shores to the right of the entrance were lined with guns and rifle pits, but the Spaniards stampeded after firing a few shots.

The city of Guantanamo lies four miles up the bay and a little Spanish gunboat came down to help the shore batteries. But she stayed just long enough to turn around. Numerous shots were fired by the Spaniards but none landed and no Americans were injured.

The main fort lies higher than the city limits and is still to be reduced, but it is not in a difficult position and the American officers say it can be taken in fifteen minutes when desired.

The Marblehead, Dolphin, Vixen and two colliers have lain off the entrance of the harbor for several days and yesterday morning they sailed into the channel. A mile further up they opened fire, sending fifty shots into the fortifications on the left. The hills to the right of the entrance were fireless. There are no defences on the right side of the harbor.

No attempt to land was made until the Oregon steamed in early this morning. Captain Clark immediately sent forty marines ashore and twenty from the Marblehead followed. They found evidence of a very hasty departure by the Spaniards. Watches, hammocks and ammunition were scattered about the earthworks and a spanish flag was found in one of the rifle pits.

The little detachment of marines held the place until the Panther arrived, when they were recalled and the work of disembarkation began.

The first boat load had scarcely landed when the village burst into flames.

Company B under Lieutenant Hall was the first ashore, and without the loss of a moment, the column started up the steep, rocky hillside to the earthworks. For an hour, a brown column of marines filed up the narrow path, eventually taking up a position at the top of the hill.

As soon as the American flag was swung out to the breeze from the flagstaff of the captured Spanish camp the Oregon steamed away to rejoin the fleet off Santiago.

The marines will hold the position until the arrival of the expected troops, in the meantime continuing in the vicinity, with the Marblehead, Vixen and Dolphin lying by to protect them.

Rear Admiral Sampson now has a harbor and a base of supplies on the south side of the island and troops can be landed at will.

The troopship Panther reached the fleet off Santiago early today.

On her way over the Yosemite fired a dozen shells into the port of Daiquiri (Bayquiri) but received no responses.

Gwantanamo is but forty miles east of Santiago de Cuba and is a splendid location for a base of supplies for the blockading fleet.

It is understood that the island of Cuba is entirely cut off from cable communication with the outside world. Reports here say that the cable ship Adria cut the cable at Santiago on Monday and that the same day the St. Louis cut the cable running from Guantanamo to the Mole St. Nicolas, Hayti. She was interrupted in the work by shells from the shore but the Marblehead sent several shells at the soldiers and scattered them.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO RENEWED.

MADRID, June 11.—Noon.—An official dispatch received here from Havana dated yesterday, Friday, June 10, says:

"This morning eight of Admiral Sampson's ships recommenced the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba. At the same time a number of boats, towed by a steamer, approached and attempted to make a landing.

"The cannonade lasted three hours. The Spaniards, skillfully posted, repulsed the attempted landing and the Americans drew off.

"No damage was caused by the shells from the ships which kept distant, evidently afraid to venture within range of the guns of the forts."

THE SPANISH WARSHIP SCARE DISCREDITED.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 11.—The reported presence of Spanish warships outside of the Virginia capes is discredited. The cause of the scare last night is not definitely known as yet.

LATE DISPATCHES COME FROM SAMPSON.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—There were rumors at the navy department today that cablegrams had been received from Sampson via Port Antonio, Jamaica. The foundation for these was probably the arrival of the St. Louis off the coast of Jamaica, lending to the natural presumption that she had brought dispatches from the commander-in-chief of the blockading squadron. The department official would make no statement about these dispatches; and in fact would not admit that any had been received, but there is reason for the assumption that in any case they related to nothing more important than notice from Sampson that certain ships had been designated to supplement the convoy for the troop ships, and also an announcement from the commander of the St. Louis that he had captured a prize. As time is believed to be an important point just now in the movement of troops, it is suggested here that something might be saved in this direction if the transports start from Tampa bay with the small convoy already available and arrange to meet the additional and more powerful convoy from Sampson's fleet somewhere in the neighborhood of the Windward channel. If any danger at all exists for the transports in the shape of lurking Spanish gunboats, it is not believed that there is reason for apprehension in the waters west of Cape Maysi, the eastern extremity of Cuba, and if this course were adopted, full thirty-six hours may be saved in the time required for the transports to reach Santiago.

The bulletin relative to Hobson's feat this morning at the navy department shows from its date that mail advices have been received by the department from Admiral Sampson, but the officials have nothing further to communicate than that contained in the bulletin.

Miss Bertha McNeit has returned to her home in Benton county. She has been the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. James Hite, of north side. Mr. Hite is the popular Lake Erie brakeman.

HAWAII IS TACKLED.

House Pounding Away at Annexation Question.

Representative Hitt Says They Should be Taken In.

Would Amount Merely to Acceptance of Gift.

The War Revenue Bill Passes the Senate and Only Waits Official Signature to Become Law.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The session of the house today was devoted to debate upon the Hawaiian resolutions. Proceedings began with mutual withdrawal by Mr. Grosvenor, republican, of Ohio, and Mr. Swanson, democrat, of Virginia, of uncomplimentary and "injurious language" used by them relative to each other in the heat of debate Thursday night when the revenue conference report was under consideration. The senate amendments to the bill organizing the naval hospital corps were concurred in and Mr. Hitt, republican, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, then was recognized to begin the Hawaiian debate advocating annexation.

He reviewed the provisions of the Newlands resolution as being practically identical with those of the treaty before the senate and with the one which was negotiated five years since.

Thus, he said, the question was an old one. Annexation met with the approval of the Hawaiian republic and there was nothing of constraint suggested by the resolutions. The only question to be considered was whether it would be wise for this government to take what was offered.

Referring to the strategic importance of the islands he said they constituted a small territory but, nevertheless, nineteen great powers kept constantly there their representatives to watch their interests because of their peculiar location.

Mr. Hitt quoted many naval authorities in assertions that possession of the islands was of great importance and pointed out that no fleet could come from Asiatic waters to operate against the western coast without touching at Hawaii for supplies and recoaling.

The control of the island would be practically an effectual barrier to attack upon our western interests.

SENATE PASSES WAR REVENUE BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The conference report on the war revenue bill was agreed to by the senate shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon after a discussion lasting four hours.

The report was agreed to by the decisive vote of 43 to 22.

Every republican voted for the measure, and their votes were supplemented by those of eight democrats, one silver republican and one independent.

As soon as the engrossed bill can be signed by the presiding officers of the two branches of congress it will be sent to the president for approval.

LABOR DAY

Will Be Celebrated by the Trades Council This Year.

An Effort Will be Made to Secure Samuel Gompers as the Principal Orator of the Day.

The Trades and Labor council at its regular meeting last evening decided to celebrate Labor day again this year. A committee reported that Mayor Scherer had promised the council the use of Swinney park for the celebration, but inasmuch as the exact nature of the celebration had not been determined the council did not decide to celebrate in the city's pretty park.

A motion prevailed instructing the secretary to secure, if possible, the services of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation, as the principal orator of the day. Should it be impossible to secure Mr. Gompers the secretary will try and induce W. D. Mahon, of Detroit, or W. C. Pomeroy, of Chicago, to come here and make an address.

There was some sentiment in favor of a grand civic and industrial parade and a committee was instructed to visit business men and learn whether they would participate.

Grievances presented by the musicians and the laundry workers were discussed and referred to the proper committees.

The stonecutters gave notice of their withdrawal from the council and the resignation was accepted.

BURNED HIS FACE.

Little John Brabandt Meets With a Severe Accident.

Last evening Johnny Brabandt, who lives with his parents on John street, was playing with a toy cannon, which he had loaded with powder. At one of the explosions the boy's face was in too close proximity to the cannon and he was struck in the face with the powder. He was badly burned about the face, lips and eyes and Dr. A. J. Kesler, who attends him, fears that the lad will be powder-marked. The lad, while quite severely burned, is not confined to his bed.

WILL FIGHT IT OUT.

Spain Has No Thought of Overtures for Peace.

THE POWERS WILL AGAIN SEEK TO MEDIATE

MADRID, June 11.—2 P. M.—The campaign inaugurated by some of the foreign newspapers in favor of peace between Spain and the United States is not approved here. According to the opinion of several generals Spain is capable of continuing the war in Cuba for two years, even under the most unfavorable circumstances. Therefore, they add, it is useless to talk of peace unless it implies a return to the status quo ante bellum.

The government, it is added, has not received any suggestions of peace from the powers, and in political circles it is declared that if such a suggestion were received the government would politely decline to entertain it on the ground that Spain has decided to pursue the war to the bitter end.

THE POWERS AGAIN CONSIDER MEDIATION.

BERLIN, June 11.—The Kreuz Zeitung today says it can confirm the reports that a confidential interchange of opinion is taking place between several of the powers in regard to mediation between Spain and the United States.

SAY YELLOW FEVER RAGES AT SANTIAGO.

MADRID, June 11.—Dispatches received here from Cuba announce that yellow fever is ravaging Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet, the province of Santiago de Cuba being, it is claimed, the hotbed of the disease.

SAMPSON'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF HOBSON.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The navy department today posted the following bulletin giving a detailed official report from Admiral Sampson upon the heroism of Lieutenant Hobson and his men in sinking the Merrimac in the Santiago channel:

"United States Flagship New York, off Santiago, June 3, 1898.—Permit me to call your attention to Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson. As stated in a special telegram, before coming here I decided to make the harbor entrance secure against the possibility of egress by Spanish ships by obstructing the narrow part of the entrance by sinking a collier at that point. Upon calling upon Mr. Hobson for his professional opinion as to a true method of sinking the ship he manifested the most lively interest in the problem. After several days of consideration he presented a solution which he considered would insure the immediate sinking of the ship when she reached the desired point in the channel.

"This plan we prepared for execution when we reached Santiago. The plan contemplated a crew of only seven men and Mr. Hobson, who begged that it might be entrusted to him.

"The anchor chains were arranged on deck for both the anchors, forward and aft, the plan including the anchoring of the ship almost immediately.

"As soon as I reached Santiago and I had the collier to work upon, the details were completed and diligently prosecuted, hoping to complete them in one day as the moon and tide served best the first night after our arrival. Notwithstanding every effort the hour of 4 o'clock in the morning arrived, and the preparation was scarcely completed. After a careful inspection of the final preparations I was forced to relinquish the plan for that morning, as dawn was breaking. Mr. Hobson begged to try it at all hazards.

"This morning proved more propitious as a prompt start could be made. Nothing could have been more gallantly executed. We waited impatiently after the firing by the Spaniards had ceased. When they did not appear from the harbor at 6 o'clock I feared that they had all perished. A steam launch, which had been sent in charge of Naval Cadet Powell to rescue the men, appeared at this time coming out under a persistent fire of the batteries but brought none of the crew. A careful inspection of the harbor from this ship showed that the vessel Merrimac had been sunk in the channel.

"This afternoon the chief of staff of Admiral Cervera came out under a flag of truce with a letter from the admiral extolling the bravery of the crew in an unusual manner.

"I cannot, myself, too earnestly express my appreciation of the conduct of Mr. Hobson and his gallant crew. I venture to say that a more brave and daring thing has not been done since Cushing blew up the Albemarle.

"Referring to the inspiring letter which you addressed to the officers at the beginning of the war I am sure you will offer a suitable professional reward to Mr. Hobson and his companions.

"I must add that Commander J. M. Miller relinquished his command with the very greatest reluctance, believing he would retain his command under all circumstances.

"He was, however, finally convinced that the attempt of another person to carry out the multitude of details which had been in preparation by Mr. Hobson might endanger its proper execution. I therefore took the liberty to relieve him for this reason only.

"There were hundreds of volunteers who were anxious to participate. There were 150 from the Iowa, nearly as many from this ship and large numbers from all the other ships, officers and men alike.

"W. T. SAMPSON."

HOW PORTO RICO MAY BE CAPTURED.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 5.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—C. D. Ajerado, who was for twelve years a resident of San Juan, Porto Rico, is thoroughly in favor of the United States taking possession of Porto Rico at once. He said to a representative of the Associated Press today:

"A United States expedition can land where it pleases in Porto Rico, except in the neighborhood of San Juan. The best harbor in Porto Rico is Guanica, west of Ponce and south of San Juan, from which latter place it is distant eighteen hours' carriage ride. The roads between Guanica and San Juan, as indeed everywhere in Porto Rico, are excellent, and troops with supplies could be moved about the island readily, but I would not advise exposing men to the tropical sun on long marches.

"This, in spite of the fact that the climate of Porto Rico is the healthiest in the world.

"The rainy season does not begin until August, and is of short duration. Yellow fever is almost unknown.

"Our men, however, are not used to the hot weather and would wilt under it. San Juan is where the troops should be landed. The American fleet should finish the work that Admiral Sampson started last month and batter down Morro and Fort San Carlos. The forts are not at all impregnable; we can destroy them at some expense, but, judging from the previous bombardment, without loss of life. Then the troops can be landed to defeat the Spanish soldiers and take possession of the city. The occupation of San Juan would end the war in Porto Rico, for the Spaniards could not make a stand anywhere else. I cannot underestimate the strengths of the forts. New batteries have been constructed, new and modern guns mounted and the force of 8,000 Spanish regular soldiers has been doubled. The 3,000 volunteers are valueless. There are garrisons at Ponce, Mayaguez and other towns, but the great mass of troops is at San Juan.

"After the fleet has silenced the forts the harbor may be countermined and cleared of obstructions, transports taken in and troops landed.

"As the inhabitants of Porto Rico are thoroughly disaffected, American troops would not be required to subdue the country; the people generally would welcome our soldiers. Porto Rico has not been ravaged by war. Horses, cattle and food supplies are abundant, and although there is no railroad system the first class carriage roads render communication with all parts of the island easy.

"It would be a pity to destroy San Juan, which is a fine town, with nicely paved streets wider than those of Old Havana.

"Steps were recently taken to bring in good water by an aqueduct system.

"Our soldiers could obtain good water in all parts of the island and there is no swamp land as in Cuba. The cheapest, quickest and most humane way of conquering Porto Rico is by the use of the big guns of our fleet. A land siege of San Juan would be slow and expensive, both in the matter of men and money."

Mrs. Ed. Bach and two sons, of Huntington, visited friends in Fort Wayne yesterday.

GRANT'S NEW GAME.

The General Uncovers a Fresh Battle Maneuvre.

Tries it in Sham Fight at Camp Thomas.

It is All Right and Will be Tried on the Dons.

The Chickamauga Troops Getting More Hard Work—Health of the Camp is Strikingly Good.

CHICKAMAUGA.—Chattanooga National Military Park—Tenn., June 11.—The event of today at Chickamauga was the execution of General Fred Grant's battle problem. In this problem were a number of new and difficult maneuvres and it was watched with great interest by thousands of officers and men. The new maneuvres were all carried out according to General Grant's excellently conceived plan and the fact was demonstrated that many of them would be very useful in actual conflict.

The battle began at 7 o'clock and concluded before noon. There were two columns in the formation. The first, consisting of the First Vermont, Third Tennessee, and Eighth New York regiments, was commanded by Colonel Clark, of Vermont, and was formed along the Viniard road.

The second column, consisting of the Fourteenth New York, Second Nebraska and First Missouri, under command of Colonel Charles J. Bills, of Nebraska, formed on the Thedford road and up the first till the two columns met, when the struggle was begun in earnest. When this was finished General Grant threw the two columns together to ward off a supposed attack from some direction which he was supposed to have knowledge in advance.

General Grant was highly pleased with the way in which the maneuvres were executed as were also General Brooke and all the other officers present. Governor Hastings and Staff of Pennsylvania went to the park at an early hour and have been spending the day witnessing the sham battle, inspecting the Pennsylvania troops and driving over the field. They will remain several days.

A number of recruiting officers left for home states this morning.

Under the late recruiting order the full complement for a company of infantry is 106 men; for a troop of cavalry 100 men; for a battery of light artillery 173 men for a battery of heavy artillery 200 men.

KILLED HIMSELF.

Fred Borneman Suicided at Cincinnati.

He Was Despondent and Tired of Life—The Remains Will be Interred in the Queen City.

A telegram received by Charles Borneman yesterday announced the suicide of his adopted son, Fred Borneman, at his boarding house in Cincinnati. The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune has the following about the case:

"R. H. Wood, an agent employed by the Eureka Art Company, called at the Morgue yesterday forenoon and identified the remains of the man who committed suicide at the Keck lodging house as those of F. B. Borneman. Wood stated that Borneman's relatives lived at Fort Wayne, Ind., and that he came here from Louisville last August. Wood stated that Borneman said he was tired of living, that he was in debt, and could not walk about the streets without being dunned."

The family will allow the body to be interred in Cincinnati.

Fred Borneman was well known about town and for some time was manager of the Sportsmen's Emporium, which was owned by his sister, Mrs. Max G. Lade. He has been absent from the city two or three years.

DEATHS OF THE WEEK.

The following is a list of the deaths reported by the undertakers of the city for the week ending June 11:

Mary Murphy, 83 years old, general debility.

Ida M. Pond, 9 months old, cholera infantum.

Daniel Nestle, 80 years old, paralysis.

Child of David Dick, still born.

Lucy Brown, 26 years old, pneumonia.

Charles Wienoke, 36 years old, consumption.

Child of Louis Rohrbach, still born.

Otomar Lenz, 4 years old, brain fever.

At the yearly meeting of the Students' Art league held last evening, the following officers were elected: President, Miss Winch; vice president, Mrs. M. S. Mahurin; secretary, Miss Kate Chapin; treasurer, Miss Bertha Jackson. Miss Agnes Hamilton, Miss Lulu Barrows and Miss May Griffiths were appointed to serve on the program committee.

The council committee of the whole met last night and again discussed the proposed annexation. It was finally decided to ask for further time and then called a meeting to hear the remonstrators.

FIGHT FOR MANILA.

Big Battle in Progress Today Between Rebels and Spanish.

DEWEY PROMISES TO PREVENT MASSACRE.

NEW YORK, June 11.—A special cable dispatch from Hong Kong says that a battle for the possession of Manila is in progress today between the Spanish forces and those of Aguinaldo.

Admiral Dewey has promised to prevent a massacre should the insurgents capture the city. The Spanish governor has been notified that unless he withdraws the price put upon the head of the insurgent leader Aguinaldo he will get no quarter. Otherwise the rules of civilized warfare will be strictly adhered to.

As a result of this price being placed on his head three attempts have been made to take Aguinaldo's life.

THE MONTEREY AT CORRONADA ISLAND.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The arrival of the Monterey at Corronada island, two days out from Mare Island as reported in the press dispatches from San Francisco, came as a surprise to the navy department, showing that the stop was not included in the monitors itinerary.

The loss of eighty-three tons of coal being washed overboard is said by the officials to be inconsequential and not a sufficient reason for the stop.

The collier Brutus, which is accompanying the monitor, has on board 4,700 tons of coal, enough to tow the Monterey around the world, so that it must have been because of some slight accident aboard ship that the Monterey went into Corronada. The great circle that the captain of the Monterey has selected as the line upon which he will proceed to the Philippines, if started afresh from the present location of the ship, would bring the Monterey very close to the Caroline islands.

It may be that she will stop in there to coal in some sheltered harbor if it is found desirable to do so. It is said, however, by persons familiar with the present disposition of the administration, that the plans do not contemplate the seizure of these islands by the Monterey, nor of the island of Guham, the principal one of the Ladrone group, by the Charleston.

The latter ship may, as was indicated in those dispatches when she sailed from Mare Island, touch in at the Ladrone islands on route just as the Monterey may do in the case of the Carolines, but it is not the present intention to formally occupy any of these islands.

Of course, it is realized that the development of our foreign policy may in the end lead to some such acquisition as a necessary part of coal and coaling stations on the long route from San Francisco to Manila.

TEMERARIO MUST LEAVE ASUNCION.

BUENOS AYRES, June 11.—The government of Paraguay, acting upon the representations of the United States consul at Montevideo, has notified the commander of the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario, now at Asuncion, that he must disarm that vessel if he desires to remain in port. The Spanish commander refused to do so and thereupon he was informed that the Temerario must leave Asuncion as soon as the repairs of her machinery are completed, which must be quickly done.

SICK SOLDIERS ARE REMOVED FROM TAMPA.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 11.—Sixty-five sick soldiers arrived here last night from Tampa and were taken to the general army hospital at Fort McPherson. Nearly all are regulars, only a few volunteers being included in the list. Many sick are said to be suffering from fever. There are now about 140 patients in this hospital and all are being well taken care of.

AMERICA IN FAVOR IN PARLIANENT.

LONDON, June 11.—Last evening's proceedings in parliament contained repeated illustrations of the high favor in which America is held here just now.

Every allusion of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Curzon or Mr. Chamberlain to the suggested alliance or understanding was loudly cheered, the [illegible] alone dissenting.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the liberal leader, said:

"No one is more anxious or more eager for closer and more permanent relations with the United States than myself. Ever since I have had anything to do with public life, my foremost object has been the cultivation of good relations with the United States.

"There have been mischievous attempts to represent that there are differences between the two political parties on this subject. There is no such difference. (Cheers.)

"There is no member of the liberal party any more than of the unionist party, who does not place friendship, alliance, if you choose to use the word, in the sense of cordial friendship with the United States, in the very fore front of English foreign policy."

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, at the end of a long defense of his policy as secretary of state for the colonies, made an eloquent reiteration of his desire for "closer cordial and intimate relations with the United States," adding:

"And the more close, the more intimate and the more definite they are the better I shall be satisfied."

At one point of his speech Mr. Chamberlain was repeatedly interrupted by the Irish and the Daily Chronicle says it thinks he will rue the "bitter" words with which he finally answered them.

Mr. Chamberlain's words were:

"The Irish will have something to say to it, but I am thankful to say the Americans won't listen. I know more of America than Mr. Morley, and I say the Irish vote won't stand between us and America when there is real cause for unity."

HEAVY FIRE LOSS.

One of Detroit's Finest Commercial Blocks Destroyed.

DETROIT, Mich., June 11.—Fire early today destroyed the Case-Power building on Congress street west, with all its contents, and imminently threatened and in some cases damaged some of the finest business structures in this city.

The total damage will be upwards of $200,000. It is not believed the insurance will exceed [illegible] of the loss.

Six firemen were severely [illegible] and cut by glass. They are:

Lieut. M. J. Sheehan, of engine company 6, and Henry Fishe, Joseph Pockuday, Thos. Kennedy, James T. Kenyon and Edward Simmons, firemen.

All will recover. The fire was discovered at 3 o'clock, having originated on the fourth floor in the drying room of the Davidson Pipe and Novelty company, around some ovens used for enameling purposes.

It spread with extraordinary rapidity and by 5 o'clock the structure was in ruins. The interior structure of the seven-story building was almost entirely of wood and furnished easy food for the flames. The buildings across the alley in the rear and on the opposite side of Congress street were for a time endangered, but by rapid work were saved, except that the spire of old St. Paul's Episcopal church, at Congress and Shelby streets, was partially burned, and the front of the Wayne County Savings bank building slightly damaged.

LOCAL LINES.

Miss Edna Harris, of Collins, Ohio, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Houser, of 72 Madison street.

Little Bessie Hite, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hite, of the north side, has gone to Muncie to spend a few days. Mr. Hite is a Lake Erie brakeman.

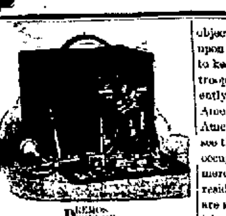
Next Monday evening Ben Hur Court, No. 15, Tribe of Ben Hur, will meet as usual in their hall on court street. Five candidates will be given the initiatory work of the order. After this work is over the ladies will serve ice cream and cake. Every member is requested to to be present.

New Cases of Yellow Fever.

JACKSON, Mich., June 11.—The state board of health has been advised that there are two new cases of yellow fever at McHenry within the past twenty-four hours. No deaths have yet been reported to the board.

Summer Embroidery Classes.

Free lessons for both school girls and advanced pupils. Classes forming now. Lesson free with every 25c purchase of materials. We have all the new things in pillow tops, doilies, lunch cloths, etc. Lesson days Mondays and Saturdays. Location as before, in Miss Lowry's former china store room. [illegible] Needle Work Co.



PERFECT PRODUCE PERFECT PICTURES.

$5 to $50.

M. L. JONES,

... CALHOUN STREET, (Second floor.) FORT WAYNE, IND.

Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies of all makes.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator,
GEORGE V. KELL.
For Representatives,
ROBERT B. SHIRLEY,
GEORGE W. LOUTTIT,
GEORGE B. LAWRENCE.
For Judge of Superior Court,
C. M. DAWSON,
For Prosecuting Attorney,
E. V. EMRICK.
For Clerk of the Circuit Court,
FRANK J. BELOT,
For Auditor,
WILLIAM MEYER, JR.
For Treasurer,
J. H. ROHAN.
For Recorder,
C. M. DILLETTE.
For Sheriff,
ALBERT E. MELCHING.
For Coroner,
DR. W. W. BARNETT.
For Surveyor,
JOHN A. BUSCHMAN.
For Commissioner—First District,
SYLVANUS F. BAKER.
For Commissioner—Third District,
C. E. ORFF.
For Joint Senator Allen and Adams,
WILLIAM C. RYAN.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP TICKET.

For Justices of the Peace,
H. F. FRANCE,
M. TANCEY,
L. P. HUSER,
H. F. HULLERMAN,
For Constables,
MICHAEL KENNELLY,
CHRISTOPHER KELLY,
ANDREW J. FORD,
FRED ROEDKE.

TONIGHT.

Brewers' Union No. 62—Regular meeting.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Mad Anthony Hive, No. 37; Rathbone Sisters; Queen Esther, No. 321, D. of R.

Masonic Temple—Attractions for this week: Jolly Pathfinders in "A Devil's Gold Mine."

Robison Park—Vaudeville, 2:30 and 8:30 p. m., daily.

The insurgents in the Philippines have been more aggressive than those in Cuba. Now that the presence of the American fleet has a restraining influence upon the Spanish at Manila, the insurgents have been making great advances. It appears that but for Admiral Dewey's objection the rebels would advance upon Manila itself. Dewey wants to keep that work for the American troops. The admiral has consistently maintained the reputation of American humanity as well as of American bravery. He desires to see the capital of the Philippines occupied in a way that will be merciful to the defenders and to the residents. It is evident that there are as many problems as there are islands in the Philippines and that American assimilation will be a work of several chapters. But the lessons which Admiral Dewey is giving of the way Americans fight and the way they stop when they get through should give the Philippine islander some idea of civilization.

While the number of recruits anxious to serve in the volunteer army is far in excess of the number called for, enlistments in the regular service continue slow. In April these enlistments aggregated only about 6,000. The month of May did a little better, furnishing 8,557 men, but unless the present rate of enlistment is quickly increased, the addition of 35,000 men to the regulars, contemplated by the new law, will not be secured before autumn. There is undoubtedly a strong prejudice in this country against the regular service, mainly based upon misapprehension, but the chief reason why those who wish to fight prefer going in the volunteer branch is because at the conclusion of the fighting they will be able to doff Uncle Sam's uniform. Soldiering in time of peace never has been and never will be popular among Yankees.

An Assault on Consumption.

(Chicago Journal.)

Dr. J. B. Murphy's description of a new consumption cure gives the world an account of one of the most interesting developments of the whole long war against disease. The Murphy method is one of those inventions that seem so simple, one wonders why they were not thought of long ago.

The object is to rest the lung so nature can heal it. Healing takes place by a deposit of healthy tissue around the infected point, damming it up, fencing it off, encysting it as a bullet is often encysted, so that it can not spread. But for this process to take place the organ must have no other work to do. Breathing must be stopped on the affected side.

We inhale air by "suction," that is, atmospheric pressure forces the lung to expand when muscular action expands the chest walls and the lung. Exhalation follows a simple squeezing. Introduce a corresponding pressure between the chest wall and the lung, and the lung collapses. This has frequently happened in cases of puncture of the chest cavity.

To rest the lungs, Dr. Murphy collapses it. To collapse it he punctures the cavity with a needle and injects nitrogen instead of air. When healing is complete he withdraws the nitrogen and the organ resumes its functions. The other lung, meanwhile, has taken care of respiration.

In general terms, this is the Murphy process, and that it has passed the theoretical stage would seem to be proved by the doctor's claim that in five cases of advanced tuberculosis treated by it, cure was effected in from four to eight weeks. An X-ray photograph taken in April of a patient treated in December showed that tuberculosis had entirely disappeared.

So many highly scientific methods of treating consumption have disappointed the hopes of their inventors and of mankind, that the public is inclined to receive new announcements with caution. Yet each discovery or new application of an old discovery, brings fresh hope, and marks, if not success, at least progress.

Consumption is the tyrant from whose dread rule there has seemed to be no possibility of successful rebellion. And yet the emancipator may come at last. When he does he will deserve the tribute we offer liberating warriors. Meanwhile, all honor to the men who fight this silent, persistent war, and carry the banners of science farther into the territory of the foe at every assault.

BOUND AND MURDERED.

Body of a Man With Arms Pinioned Found Floating in New York.

New York, June 11.—The body of a man with his arms pinioned to his sides by a carefully tied and knotted rope was found floating in the East river at the foot of East Sixty Second street today. There are bruises on the head and the man may have been stunned by a blow then thrown into the river.

The rope around the body was the kind used as a loading line on a tug boat. It was wound around the body from the shoulders down below the thighs. The left arm had worked loose, but the right was still pinioned.

The police believe the murdered man is James S. A. Britz, jr., who lived at the corner of Popular and Johnson streets, Windsor Terrace, Brooklyn. Britz was reported missing on June 9th as having last been seen at noon on June 1st. He was in the milk business with his father, James S. A. Britz. When he disappeared he had $600 in cash with him, which he had collected from customers. He was twenty-three years of age. His description tallies with that of the man found in the river today.

THE COURTS.

The Meyers Divorce Case Occupies the Attention of Judge Roby.

The superior court has been crowded since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon with people listening to the evidence in the divorce case of Frederick Meyers vs. Caroline Meyers. Some of the testimony is very racy and charges and countercharges of infidelity are flying thick and fast. P. B. Colerick is plaintiff's attorney and Elmer Leonard appears for Mrs. Meyers.

After the evidence was in, that is, all the court cared to hear, Judge Roby refused to grant the divorce on the ground that neither was entitled to redress by a legal separation.

NOTES.

The viewers in the matter of the McCulloch road, in Wayne township, report in favor of establishing the thoroughfare.

Rudolphus Goldstein has been granted a physician's license.

Gottleib Geller has qualified as administrator of the estate of Frederick Lindenberg, deceased.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Guy Hudspeth and Esther Woods.
Thomas Morris and Elizabeth France.

A ROYAL FORGER.

Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg Realized $2,000,000 With Her Pen.

London, June 11.—A special dispatch from Vienna says the creditors of Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg, wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg, who is accused of forging the signature of Crown Princess Stephanie to the extent of $2,000,000, are bringing action against her in an attempt to recover the money.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle telegraphed to his paper on May 10, as follows: "Princess Louise, of Saxe, Coburg, was conveyed to a private asylum last night. The princess, who is a daughter of King Leopold, of Belgium, had clandestinely passed the last few weeks with Lieutenant Von Mattachich-Keglinch, her lover, at the castle near Agram Croatia. In the meantime her debts grew to millions of florins and bills bearing the alleged forged signature of the Arch-Dutchess Stephanie came into circulation."

Children's Day at Christ's Lutheran Church

The following children's day program will be rendered by the children of Christ's Lutheran Sabbath school, corner Jefferson and Webster streets, Sunday evening. The church will be tastefully decorated with parrots, canaries and flowers:

Greeting	Grace Haus
Recitation	Della Shroyer
Exercise	By five little girls
Duet	Merilla and Anna Shaffer
Recitation	Ethel Lechler
Recitation	Clyde Stout
Recitation	Mattie Bough
Recitation	Charley Wise
Solo	Lulu Meyer
Recitation	Otto Seibert
Recitation	Anna Shaffer
Child's evening prayer ... Martha Shaffer and Lulu Meyer	
Recitation	Irene Seibert
Song	By the children
Recitation	Myron Johnson
Recitation	Lola Stout
Recitation	Katy Bough
Solo	Lydia Stout
Recitation	Rose Haus
Recitation	Georgia Beal

WE'LL DO A TRICK WITH TEN DOLLARS

That will astonish you--With the ten in your pocket you step into our store where are clustered all styles of our "Honest-value-in-every thread" kind of Men's Ready-to-wear apparel--look over our perfect $8 and $10 Spring and Summer Suits--rich, elegant, dressy garments, and be perfectly suited so to speak--Then give up the ten and walk forth a handsomely, stylishly, seasonably dressed man.--

GOT ANOTHER TRICK.

This time it's Trousers--About 500 pairs of $5 and $6 Trousers--Worsted, Cheviots, Cassimeres--perfect wearable garments in fabric, cut and fit--You can let your choice run loose in the lot at

$4.00.

The test of a bargain is not what you are told through the papers--but what you see and know. COME IN!

LEHMAN'S Clothing House,

34 and 36 Calhoun St.

YOUR VOICES RAISE

In Songs of Praise to Him Who Dwells on High.

You Are Invited to Join in the Services in Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow—Pastors' Announcements.

Prairie Grove Chapel—Sunday school at 2 p. m. Preaching and communion at 3 p. m.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—Men's meeting at 3 p. m., to be addressed by Ivers Leonard. Bible study at 4 p. m.

Children's day at the First Presbyterian church will be observed by special services at 10:45 a. m. No evening service.

Rev. M. E. Beall will preach at the Third Presbyterian church Sabbath morning at 10:15. Probably no evening service. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 7:15 p. m.

Bethany church, Nebraska, corner Boone and Fry streets; Geo. E. Davies, pastor.—Sunday school, 9 a. m.; morning worship, 10:30; evening services, 7:45, subject, "Speechlessness and Its Cure."

Simpson M. E. church—Sunday school, 9:30; sermon, 10:30, at the close of which all children presented will be baptised. Junior league, 2:30; senior league, 6:45; children's day exercises, 7:15.

Regular services at the Westminster Presbyterian church Sunday. Morning services at 10:30; evening service at 8; Christian Endeavor, 7. Evening service will be a song and gospel service.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. A. A. Hundley, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning sermon at 10:15, subject, "Infant Baptism." Children's Day service in the evening.

Bethel church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—German preaching at 10:30 a. m.; English preaching at 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. Alliance at 7:00 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. J. F. Beckman, pastor.

"The Duty and Blessing of Cheerfulness" will be the topic at the Grace Reformed church tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Morning service at 10:30; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; young people's meeting at 7:30 p. m. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; quarterly meeting services conducted by Rev. W. Z. Roberts. Preaching tonight at 8. Sabbath at 10:30 and 7:45. Y. P. C. U. at 7, p. m.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner Fourth and Cass streets—Special sermon to the children at 10:30 by the pastor, Rev. Sherman Powell, followed by a baptismal service; Sunday school at 9:30; Epworth league at 7; Children's day festival at 8 p. m.

At the West Jefferson Street of Christ services will be held tomorrow at 10:45 a. m., and at 8 p. m. The subject for the evening sermon will be: "The Men of the Merrimac; or, Heroism Worthy of Recognition." The service will be short. Good music will be furnished. P. J. Rice, minister.

Children's day at Plymouth church—At 10:45 a. m., sermon, "What Does Christ Do for the Child?" Sunday school present in a body; children may be presented for baptism; children's exercises, class songs, recitations, etc., at 7:30 p. m., with address by Supt. Paul Mossman; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. J. S. Ainslie, minister.

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison, C. C. Cissell, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30. Sermon at 10:30. Subject: "No Room in the Inn." General class at 11:45. Children presented by parents will be baptised. Junior League, 3:00 p. m.; Epworth League devotional meeting 7:00 p. m. Children day exercises at 8:00, conducted by the Sunday school. Special program.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor—Class meeting at 9:30; preaching at 10:30 by the pastor; junior league meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3 o'clock; a special service for young ladies, conducted by the Y. W. C. A., and Rev. P. J. Rice, of the West Jefferson street Church of Christ, will deliver the address and Miss Taylor will have charge of the service; Epworth league meeting at 7:15 and preaching at 7:45 by the pastor.

Services at the Baptist tabernacle tomorrow as usual. The pastor, Rev. L. L. Henson, will preach morning and evening.

South Congregational church, Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. A beautiful children's days exercise will be given 10:45 a. m. Subject at 8 p. m., "Infant Baptism." Emerson quartet.

Trinity English Lutheran church Sunday school at 9:30; morning service 10:30; Lutheran League at 7:00. No other evening service. The pastor will preach the high school baccalaureate at the morning service. Teachers and friends of the class are cordially invited.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m., subject "Evening Melodies." Every Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:30; teacher's meeting at 8:15 p. m.

Children's day program at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church will be as follows:

Sermon 10:30 a. m.—Subject, "Lesson From the Birds."	
7:00 p. m. Epworth League	
8:00 p. m. Song—573 Hymnal	
Prayer	
Scripture lesson	
Solo	Dr. Schrader
Music	Selected
Song	Infant class
Recitation	George Tigeword
Solo	Leonard McCurdy
Address	Manford Wright
Violin solo	Miss Lillian Schrader
Duet	Mrs. McCurdy and John Petr
Address—Illustrated—Six Historical Periods in Methodism	
Recitation—Medley—Patriotic. Frances Maxwell, Miriam Carr, Hannah Briesland	Hattie Harmon
Hymn 409	
Benediction	

Tomorrow will be Children's day festival at Trinity M. E. church. The pastor, Rev. Sherman Powell, will deliver a special sermon to the children at 10:30, following which there will be a baptismal service at which a large number of children will be presented for baptism. At 8 o'clock a concert service entitled, "Pictures of Heroic Methodism," will be given by the school. Six beautiful pictures will be exhibited, motion song, recitations, songs, etc. The church will be beautifully decorated. A special collection for the children's educational fund will be taken. No admission and all cordially invited.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisouring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 6 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambeganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Hoffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren. —Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, June 11.—Close—Wheat—June, 95c; July, 86¢; Sept., 73¾¢; Dec., 83¾¢.

Corn—June, 32⅛¢; July, 33c; Sept., 33⅞¢.

Oats—June, 25¢; July, 24⅛@¼¢; Sept., 21⅞¢.

Pork—June, $9.07; July, $9.07; Sept., $9.35.

Lard—June, $5.70@5.72; July, $5.70@5.72; Sept., $5.80@5.82.

Ribs—June, $5.55; July, $5.35; Sept., $5.45.

Barley—Cash, No. 3, 33@37¢.

Rye—Cash, 45¢; July, 46¢; Sept., 42½¢.

Flax—Cash, $1.16; N. W., $1.16½; June, $1.17; Sept., $1.10½.

Timothy—June, $2.70.

Sheriff Melching has received information from Chicago of the capture of a man with a horse and buggy. The description of the animal and vehicle leads the sheriff to believe that he has located the horse and buggy stolen from C. W. Fulton some weeks ago.

Cure a Headache in 15 Minutes
By using Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache. All druggists.

WITH THAT BAT

Tom Campbell Won Another Game From the Wolverines.

The Big Catcher Smashed Out a Home Run in the Ninth Inning—Winners of Other Games—Notes.

Big Tom Campbell's bat won another game for Fort Wayne yesterday. It was the big catcher who lined out enough hits Thursday to corrall a game and he duplicated the performance yesterday in the ninth inning. In the first inning the Grand Rapids team had scored two and O'Meara put the ball over the fence for a home run. Not another run was made until the ninth, when the Wolverines scored one on a misplay by Spencer. In Fort Wayne's half Brodie filed out and Hickey made a single. O'Meara followed with a three-bagger and then Barnett struck out. Two men were out when Mr. Campbell came to bat. He waited until a nice one came over the plate and then made a vicious swing. The ball sailed over the fence and the bases were cleared. The game was won. Score:

FORT WAYNE

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hickey, cf	5	1	2	3	0	0
O'Meara, 3b	5	2	1	1	4	0
Barnett, 2b	4	0	1	2	0	0
Campbell, c	5	1	2	3	1	0
Kihm, 1b	3	0	1	11	1	0
Spencer, ss	4	1	1	1	2	1
Babb, rf	4	0	1	2	1	1
Holden, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Brodie, p	3	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	36	4	11	27	11	2

GRAND RAPIDS

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bradley, cf	4	0	2	0	0	0
McKinney, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	1
Torreyson, 1b	3	1	1	11	2	0
Burnett, lf	3	1	0	2	0	0
Hartsell, rf	2	1	1	2	0	0
Cote, c	4	0	1	5	2	0
Valdois, ss	4	0	1	2	5	0
Weber, 2b	4	0	1	1	4	0
Kostal, p	4	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	31	3	7	*26	20	1

*Two men out when winning run was made.

By innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Grand Rapids	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Fort Wayne	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—4

Stolen bases—Torreyson, Burnett, Valdois, Hartsell, 2; Holden, Kihm. Sacrifice hits—McKinney, Babb. Two base hits—Hartsell, Cote, Babb. Three base hits—O'Meara. Home runs—O'Meara, Campbell. Double plays—O'Meara to Kihm; Babb to Kihm. Struck out—By Kostal, 3; by Brodie, 1. First base on balls—Off Kostal, 3; off Brodie 1. Wild pitch—Kostal. Left on bases—Fort Wayne, 10; Grand Rapids, 4. Umpire—Colgan. Time of game—1:50.

YOUNGSTOWN, 7; SPRINGFIELD, 6.

Youngstown, Ohio, June 11.—Musser played second for Springfield, and may sign with them. Mazena left for home on account of the illness of his father at Nashville, Tenn. The score:

Youngstown	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	—7
Springfield	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	—6

Base Hits—Youngstown, 8; Springfield, 7. Errors—Youngstown, 2; Springfield, 0. Batteries, Martin and Patterson; Wells and Graffius.

MANSFIELD, 5; TOLEDO, 2.

Mansfield, Ohio, June 11.—Muffs of easy flies in the ninth inning alone prevented Kellam from shutting out Toledo. The score:

Mansfield	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	—5
Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Base hits—Mansfield, 11; Toledo, 8. Errors—Mansfield, 4; Toledo, 3. Batteries—Kellam and Belt; Emig and Arthur.

NEW CASTLE, 5; DAYTON, 1.

New Castle, Pa., June 11.—The game put up by the New Castles was a beautiful one and Goese's work in the box was fine. The score:

New Castle	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—5
Dayton	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—New Castle, 9; Dayton, 5. Errors—New Castle, 1. Batteries—New Castle, Goese and Barkley; Dayton, Bates and Donahue. Umpire—Warner.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 7; New York, 6.
Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 4.
Baltimore, 10; Louisville, 7.
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
Cleveland, 6; Brooklyn, 1.
Washington, 5; Pittsburg, 6.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 0; Kansas City, 9.
Columbus at Omaha—Rain.
Indianapolis at Minneapolis—Rain.

HURRAH FOR "OLD ANSE."

New York, June 11.—Adrian C. Anson has been engaged as manager of the New York base ball club and took charge of the team today.

A SIX CLUB LEAGUE.

T. J. Hickey, president of the Western association, makes the following statement concerning the future of the organization:

"The Burlington club has been disbanded and Cedar Rapids dropped from the circuit. At a meeting held yesterday a six-club league was organized and each put up a $300 guarantee to finish the season. Each city is anxious to continue.

"We also made a new schedule, which goes into effect June 17. The weak clubs will be strengthened out of the Cedar Rapids club. Burlington's $500 guarantee was ordered paid into the treasury and $120 of the same is to go to Rock Island, whose club was there when they disbanded."

NOTES.

Youngstown hangs on like grim death and wins every time the Hoosiers chalk up a victory.

Brodie is pitching first-class ball for the Fort Waynes and there is no reason why the team shouldn't win if they hit the ball.

Youngstown News: "Babb moves about the diamond like a frightened Chinese, but through sheer luck or phenomenal skill he usually turns up at the critical stages like the man who 'seen his duty and done it.'"

Philadelphia has the young woman pitcher of the season. Her name is Miss Lizzie Arlington and she can throw a ball to beat three of a kind. She has all the tricks of the average professional male twirler and with a good team behind her has won games from several strong semi-professional clubs. The fun of it is the young woman is not in the business for her health, and city and amateur leagues generally are in line to procure her services because of the added attraction and the consequent swelling of receipts at the gate.

How foolish a team would be to try and play the game without a regular first baseman. There isn't a team in any league that doesn't have a regular first baseman, and "Dummy" Kihm is the best of the lot. In the Inter-State the first basemen are: Ganzell, Reiman, Russell, Katz, Meyers, Whistler, Torreyson and Kihm, and the only one of the lot who pretends to be a catcher is Meyers.

Grand Rapids Press: "Cote hit to O'Meara in the fourth. O'Meara knocked the ball down and let it lie on the ground in front of him without making an attempt to throw his man out. No error was charged in the score. Tommy Campbell was a target for the roasters yesterday, but he was not slow in calling back to his tormentors.—"Dummy" Kihm's deafness is of the same kind that affects Cote; it makes him a quick thinking, close observing, active ball player."

President Powers of the Inter-State league has addressed a circular letter to players, referring to the disastrous season and the fact that minor leagues have failed by reason of poor patronage, and suggesting that with a reduction in salaries of players it is probable that the Inter-State will be able to finish the season and meet every obligation. The reduction decided upon, as stated in the circular, is as follows: Players receiving $125 per month to $100; $110 to $90, $100 to $80, $95 to $80, $90 to $75, $85 to $75, $75 to $70, $70 to $60, $65 to $60. The players in a majority of the clubs will accept the reduction in consideration of steady employment.

Attorney John Aiken and Gus Nierman were prosecuting an invasion of the St. Joe waters above Robison park yesterday and their sworn statements aver that they took forty pounds of live fish from the stream with rod and line. The place where the catch was made is about half a mile above the pavilion. The fishing in the waters of the St. Joe in the park neighborhood is reported to be first-class.

Mrs. Frank Pearce, Mrs. Van Valkenburg and Miss Wood, of Chicago, chaperoned a party of young girls to the park last evening.

Helping the Doctors

To Educate the People Hundreds of Prominent Men and Women Throughout the Country Assisting the Medical Profession

In Their Efforts to Teach the Public the Only True Method of Treating Diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs.

Among the many thousands of treatments and remedies introduced to the public during the past ten years, the new method of curing diseases of the air passages stands as the FIRST and ONLY one ever indorsed by the regular medical profession. This alone should be conclusive evidence of its value to educated and scientific men; but when you add to this the startling fact that hundreds of the most prominent men and women in religious, literary and social circles, throughout the country have banded themselves together solely for the purpose of encouraging the use of this new remedy and treatment, and that this society now numbers over 22,000 persons, then the general public should begin to understand the vast importance of this new discovery which cures Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds and Consumption without the aid of stomach medicines or the use of sprays, douches and atomizers, curing them by nature's own remedy, given in the only vehicle (the air) which nature permits to enter the bronchial tubes and lungs.

"HYOMEI" CURES BY INHALATION

"Hyomei" Outfit, $1.00. Extra bottles, 50c. "Hyomei" Balm (a wonderful healer), 25c. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Send for the Story of "Hyomei." Mailed free.

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$1.00 Cedar Point Sandusky Ohio.

SUNDAY, JUNE 12th. —VIA— THE FINDLAY.

Train leaves 6:3 a. m., arrives at Sandusky 10 a. m. Returns leaving 6 p. m.

F. M. Smith & Co.,



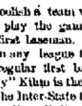
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For sale by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun St.

A Cure for Heartburn.

The burning sensation in the stomach, the pains and suffering which I experienced for five long years, brought on by continued constipation and biliousness, are almost indescribable. I tried every known remedy without effect. Finally I tried Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets, following the directions carefully. After taking a few doses I began to improve. I have not used more than three boxes and feel as well as I ever felt. My restoration to perfect health I attribute solely to the use of Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets, and I only wish I could persuade others to do so as I did and be cured—Logan M. Nalls, Amsterdam, Va. For sale by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun street. may24eodtf





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RHEUMATIC!

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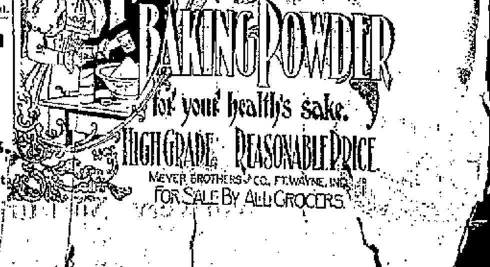
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9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday's 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.

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SOUTH CALHOUN STREET.

For Sale.

The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x100 feet. Price $24,000. Inquire or write to W. E. CLAPHAM, Pres., 22-23 Pixley-Long Bldg. 27tf

DALLAS, TEXAS, $13.50,

Account meeting of Nobles of Mystic Shrine. Wabash will sell round trip tickets June 11th and 12th for $13.50. Did you ever hear of as low a rate? Telephone No. 6. 8t4

Neat and nobby are the patterns, and a perfect fit guaranteed, in our spring suits. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main street. 11tf

We offer honest bargains in all grades of Wall Paper. Inspect our elaborate stock, which cannot fail to please.

BEINE & ISRAEL, 133 Broadway. 7-tf

Here is a Corker.

10 bars Globe Soap, 25c.

9 bars Santa Claus Soap, 25c.

Window Screens, 30x33, 25c.

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A. R. HILLS, No. 9 East Main. 616

DALLAS, TEXAS, $13.50.

Account meeting of Nobles of Mystic Shrine. Wabash will sell round trip tickets June 11th and 12th for $13.50. Did you ever hear of as low a rate? Telephone No. 6. 8t4

STANDARD UNFURLED

Nickel Plate and Hoffman Employes Have Flag Raisings.

Two Most Impressive Patriotic Events the City Ever Witnessed—Affairs at the Shop and Mill.

One of the greatest of the many patriotic ceremonies this city has witnessed since the departure of our soldier boys for the south is now in progress in the western part of the city. It is the dedication of the flag staff and the raising upon it for the first time of a flag recently purchased by the employes of the Nickel Plate.

This flag staff is undoubtedly the finest one ever erected in Allen county. It is constructed from a tall hickory and a cedar tree, stripped of bark and painted pure white, and in hight it represents the age of this government, being exactly 122 feet from the ground to the top of the gilded ball. It occupies a conspicuous place on the west bank of the St. Mary's river, near the spot where the old canal aqueduct was located. This pole is in two sections, being connected midway by means of cross trees, iron band and bolts in the manner in which tall masts of sailing vessels are spliced. Every wooden particle of this magnificent staff is a product of Hoosier soil and one portion has a historic interest. Upon the top is a small cross piece, in nautical parlance a "truck," in each end of which is the halyard pulleys. This is a piece of an apple tree which was planted by William Henry Harrison about the year 1801, when he was the governor of Indiana territory. It was given to James Rogers, superintendent of bridges on the Nickel Plate, by a man who hewed it from the tree some twenty-five years ago.

The flag is the magnificent banner which adorned the front of the Odd Fellow building, corner of Wayne and Calhoun streets, on Memorial day. It is of the regulation standard in size and make-up, being 19½ by 36 feet and having forty-five stars.

Preparations for the event had been in progress for several weeks and the city newspapers at various times had something to say about it. Consequently, when the speaker, several railway men, the City band and a party of newspaper men, who were conveyed to the scene by special train, arrived there, they found a great throng awaiting them. Everything was in readiness and at a signal, the beautiful banner started upwards in response to the vigorous pulls at the halyards by James Rogers and party, who had been selected to perform that duty. Cheers from a thousand throats and the screech of eight or ten locomotives announced the arrival of the flag at its lofty station. When the din subsided Hon. R. C. Bell mounted the handsomely decorated and canopied flat car, which served as a speakers' stand, and delivered an address which abounded with patriotic thought, expressed in Mr. Bell's inimitable and vigorous manner.

THE HOFFMAN EMPLOYES' FLAG.

The flag raising at the Hoffman Brothers mills at 7 o'clock last evening was an impressive affair in which fully 1,000 people participated. The preliminaries had been carefully attended to and promptly at the appointed hour the flag started on the ascent midst the inspiring strains of "Hail Columbia," rendered by the Wayne Tent band. When the banner reached its place at the top of the tall staff the Orpheus quartet sang "America." Then came the address of W. E. Clapham and another song by the quartet, followed by a brief address by A. J. Yon. Both speakers spoke of the beauty, impressiveness and beneficent effects of such occasions. "They are indicative of the patriotism and love of country entertained by the citizens and an approval of the action of the brave boys who are in the field ready to sacrifice their lives, if needs be, in the maintenance of the nation's honor." J. Clarence Moore, foreman at Hoffman Brothers, acted as master of ceremonies and much credit is due him for the able manner in which the affair was conducted.

MR. WOOD'S LATEST INVENTION.

For several months Mr. J. J. Wood, general superintendent of the electric works, has had in mind the building of a dynamo which shall have all the good qualities of the excellent machines heretofore put out by the corporation and at the same time be lighter, thus effecting a considerable saving in cost of construction. He has succeeded in solving the problem and in a few days will have the first machine ready for service. This dynamo will weigh only 8,500 pounds, yet it will possess all the good qualities and be able to perform the duties of the 11,600 pound dynamos now in use. By the adoption of the new mode of construction there is a saving in metal of over three tons and that, too, without weakening the machine nor in any way detracting from its power to perform the work assigned it.

THE ELECTRIC EMPLOYES OUTING.

Already active preparations for the annual picnic at Robison park of the employes of the Electric corporation have commenced. At a meeting last evening the various committees were named, of which the following gentlemen are the chairmen:

E. A. Barnes, committee on arrangements.

C. C. Miller, on transportation.

Joseph Ganzer, on program.

A. L. Hadley, onl and and water sports.

The picnic will be held on Saturday, July 23.

General and Local Gossip.

Oliver Thompson, storekeeper at the east yards, is very ill.

Fireman Frank Maloney, of the Nickel Plate, is taking a few days' recreation.

Switchman Ward, of the Lake Shore, has recovered from his illness and is working again.

The Wabash this morning took eighteen members of the Vorwartz Turnverein to Danville, Ill.

L. Gronau, J. Reidel and A. Burckard, of the Pittsburg planing mills, are off duty today for various reasons.

Matt Baches, a foreman of one of the departments of the railway shops at Wellsville, Ohio, is visiting brothers and sisters in this city.

Brakeman W. C. Reffelt, of the Nickel Plate, is taking a lay off in order to entertain his sister, who came down from Chicago to visit him yesterday.

Next Monday the Anthony Wayne works, which has only operated a small force for the past week, will resume full time with a full complement of workmen.

Nickel Plate Conductor R. A. Meyers, who has been attending the joint meeting of the railway organizations at Lima, Ohio, resumed his train duties yesterday.

Harry Burbank, assistant ticket receiver of the Pennsylvania company at this point, and his wife and daughter were guests of the Eastern Star at Rome City yesterday.

Frank Sweringen, assistant general foreman of the Pittsburg car shops, has been confined to his home by sickness for the past week. He is reported slightly improved today.

Freight agents of the Pennsylvania lines have received advices to stop all shipments of hay and straw to Baltimore, either for export or local delivery, until further orders.

J. Fred Frech, of the firm of Frech & Albrecht, Toledo, Ohio, is spending a few days in the city. He is a former resident of Fort Wayne and knows most of the old residents.

The stretch of barren soil lying between the electric works spur and the main tracks of the Pennsylvania is soon to be a beautiful lawn. Workmen are now engaged in sodding it.

Pat Buckley, of the Bass blacksmith shop, is preparing for a matrimonial event in which he will figure as the groom. It is understood the bride elect is a resident of Chicago.

Charles H. Knothe, foreman of the machine room at the electric works, had as his guest yesterday Mr. Fronuth, of Englewood, who has charge of an electric light plant in that city.

Yesterday the Electric corporation sent a 1,200-light dynamo to Milan, Mo., and today a 500 lighter, with switchboard and instruments, was loaded on cars to be shipped to Somerset, Pa.

William Hensel, machinist at the Bass works, drove over to Garrett, Ind., today to visit his daughter. He was accompanied by his grandchildren, who were visiting here several weeks.

During the illness of T. J. Kucker, private secretary to Mr. Law, that position is being filled by Henry C. Ripps, Mr. Learmonth's stenographer. Mr. Ripps is today with Mr. Law at Chicago.

Dick Puff, clerk at the Bass blacksmith shop, has gone to Danville, Ill., to remain until Tuesday. He will participate in the athletic contests given there by the Turnvereins societies of the state.

Thomas Morris, a boilermaker employed at the Wabash shops, and Miss France were married at the Cathedral this morning. The bride and groom will forego the wedding trip until later in the season.

Frank Closs, of the electric works, and Fred Stetter, of the organ factory, went down to Defiance, Ohio, today, to remain over Sunday. They will be accompanied home by their wives, who have been visiting in that city for the past week.

There are now fourteen engines in the hands of the mechanics at the Pittsburg shops, undergoing repairs. During the week, ending today, Nos. 128 and 152 were repaired and turned out of the shop and their places in the stalls taken by Nos. 277 and 180.

Next Tuesday and Thursday the Grand Rapids and Indiana road will run 50 cent excursions to Rome City, the train leaving here at 6:30 o'clock. This is an experiment and if it proves a paying one the excursions will be continued twice a week during the entire season.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana will soon place a summer time card in effect. The new card will make provision for the transportation of shoppers who wish to visit Fort Wayne and to return home in the evening. A through train called the "Northland" will also be put on between Cincinnati and Petoskey.

The Pittsburg shops lost five good employes this morning, when George Schold, the machinist, and J. Murphy, J. P. Owen, George Shafer and W. Baches, boilermakers, enlisted in Captain Ranke's battery, the Twenty-eight. There are two or three others in the shops anxious to enlist, but are being held back by domestic ties.

The S. F. Bowser company suffered another loss by fire at an early hour this morning. The flames started in the attic of the office building, probably from an electric spark, as it is there the electric wires enter the house, and destroyed about $200 worth of advertising matter. The building was not damaged to any great extent.

The Western Gas Construction company is building the largest set of water gas generators ever constructed in the world. When completed this plant will be sent to Oakland, Cal. The construction company is over-crowded with work and is employing the largest shop force it ever had. Orders are on hand for $400,000 worth of work, including a plant for London, Eng.

Foreman I. Wise, of the Pittsburg tank shop, left for Mansfield, Ohio, this afternoon, to see his brother, Frank Wise, who is lying in a critical condition at his home in that city. A few weeks ago, Frank Wise was crushed between a threshing machine and the top of a door while in the act of driving into a warehouse. He is still in a bad way and little hopes for his recovery are entertained.

Nickel Plate engines 15 and 21 have been transferred from the Third to the Fourth district and will, hereafter, be used in hauling passenger trains between Stony Island and the Van Buren street depot at Chicago. They take the place of lighter engines which are not able to handle the big trains now in service on the road. Engines 58 and 62 have also been retired from the freight service on the Third district and will soon be hauling gravel trains. The taking out of the freight service of these four engines has necessitated a re-assignment of four engine crews. Engineer L. Balzer and Fireman H. Hale got engine 31; Engineer D. McFee and Fireman F. T. Allbright got engine 28; Engineer J. Bottger and Fireman F. Crawford got engine 20, and Engineer W. Hoenel and Fireman E. Bodson got engine 19. All of these are in the freight service on the Third district.

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Absolutely Pure

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good laundry girl at [illegible] hotel. 79t

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 102 Wells street. 30t2

WANTED—A night and also second cook at the Wellington cafe. 31t

WANTED—Young girl at once. Haley & Long block, Room 49.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply at 133 West Washington street. 7tf

WANTED—Waitress, $2.50 per week; good appearance and character. The [illegible], Hudson, Ind.

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 2, Arcade, upstairs. 1tf

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. [illegible]

WANTED—Small loans made to salaried people, ladies and others on satisfactory security. Easy terms of repayment. 23 Bass Block, fourth floor. Take elevator. 11dtf

WANTED—Agents. Handsomely selling specialty soaps, giving customers double value in handsome premiums; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Lenox Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. 11d4

WANTED—Employment Office—Good places waiting for girls; good wages, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 week. Cooks for private houses wanted. Mrs. Fitzgerald, 23 West Washington street. mal24m

WANTED—Men and women to learn the barber trade; eight weeks completes. Hot Chain society wants 500 graduating $60 monthly. Catalogue free. Moler's college, Chicago. 9t3

WANTED—Agents. Men with experience; top hospital contracts; we pay for accident, sickness and death; liberal terms; write today. North American Benefit Association, Evansville, Indiana.

WANTED—Agents, $5.00 daily, pay weekly, introducing enamelled aluminum cooking utensils. Fastest selling goods known during fruit canning season. Terms and territory free. Central Supply Co., 111 East Pearl St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents, Murat Halstead's great war book, "Our Country in War." All about armies, navies, coast defenses, Maine disaster, Cuba, war with Spain, and relations with foreign nations; nearly 600 pages. All written since Maine disaster; magnificently colored illustrations; agents making $10 to $25 per day; no experience necessary; most liberal terms guaranteed; 20 days credit; price low, freight paid; handsome outfit free; send 9 two-cent stamps to pay postage. Educational Union, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A well improved seven and three quarters acre tract of land near the city. Box 46. 11t2

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a piano box buggy; also a phaeton at Charles Ripper's livery barn, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 2, Arcade, upstairs. 1tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A good gentleman's bicycle at a bargain; will trade for lady's bicycle or other article. Call 1 and 6 Calhoun. 10t2

FOR SALE—Residence of nine rooms, 45 foot frontage, paved street, south side; I must sell at once, terms will suit you; no reasonable offer will be refused. Address "A," carrier 1, city. 19tf

FOR SALE—Cheap, 15 acres 4 miles from city on Maysville gravel road; also one 6-year old buggy horse. Inquire at Postoffice Drug Store, corner Clinton and Berry. Dr. H. W. Niswonger. 20-tf

FOR SALE—One complete oak bedroom suit, tapestry covered parlor suit, oak folding bed, cook stove, Brussels carpets, one bicycle, gas heating stove, China banquet lamp, etc.; all or any part for sale cheap. Inquire at room 2 Arcade, second floor. 19tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—I have two large stock farms; three 160 acre farms; three 80 acre farms; several 40 acre farms, and quite a number of small pieces of land, including 4 acres on West Main street, that are suitable for gardening. Also houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city. H. C. Niswonger & Co., 36 E. Berry St., Postoffice drug store, City. 10tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and Residence 28 Madison Street.

Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470

Office hours 8 a. m. to 3:00 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

MIDY

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Tree blue's hall over [illegible] 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 10tf

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room with bath room privileges. Call at 56 East Lewis St.

FOR RENT—House of 8 rooms on South Calhoun St., modern improvements. Inquire, 31 West Williams St. 9tf

FOR RENT—A house of six rooms, good barn, 71 Montgomery street. Inquire at 66 West Creighton avenue. 12tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 2, Arcade, upstairs. 1tf

FOR RENT—Seven room house, No. 8 Fulton, also six room house on Grady street. Call at 120 Superior street. 31-tf

FOR RENT—Suite of five rooms with conveniences for light housekeeping; centrally located; 21 East Washington St. 10t2

FOR RENT—My residence, containing nine rooms, on the corner of Fairfax place and Wells street; rent $15. Inquire, Frank Purcell, 84 Calhoun St. 3tf

FOR RENT—No. 19 West Jefferson, only one-half block from Calhoun street; a small family can sub-let rooms to nearly equal the rent. H. M. Williams. 1tf

FOR RENT—A nice furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Board can be procured next door. Apply at 119 W. Washington St. 3-tf

FOR RENT—Eight room house, corner Calhoun and Tabor streets; bath room, furnace, artificial and natural gas, electric lights; $10 per month. Inquire at P. E. Cox, cor. Berry and Harrison Sts. 25tf

FOR RENT—Eight room house at 525 South Calhoun street; bath room complete; heated by hot water; gas and electric chandeliers in all rooms; cement cellar, with slate laundry tubs; driveway from Calhoun street to barn. Will lease to good party. Inquire at 37 West Berry street, corner Harrison. 2tf

Globe ☞ DISSOLUTION SALE!

On August 15th Mr. E. M. Hurst Will Retire From Our Firm and in Consequence We Will Offer Our

ENTIRE STOCK OF ABOUT

$50,000 Finest Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods

IN FORT WAYNE

AT ABSOLUTELY ACTUAL COST!

OUR WHOLE STOCK MUST GO BY AUGUST 15.

AT ACTUAL COST.

MEN'S PRINCE ALBERT SUITS.

Men's satin lined cutaway suits.
Men's black and colored clay cutaway suits.
Men's fancy worsted cutaway suits.
Men's fancy worsted sack Suits.
Men's black clay worsted sack suits.
Men's cassimere and cheviot business suits.
Men's odd pants, odd coats.
Men's summer coats and vests in serges and alpacas.
Men's crash and duck suits, including the celebrated Alfred Benjamin & Co.'s make.
Men's spring top coats.
Men's winter overcoats and ulsters.

AT ACTUAL COST.

Men's silk underwear.
" Merino and cashmere underwear.
" French balbriggan underwear.
" domestic underwear from 18c up.
" Manhattan negligee shirts.
" Madras and flannel negligee shirts.
" cotton working shirts from 17c up.
" wool and cotton sweaters and golf hose.
" Manhattan white shirts.
" white laundried shirts.
" white unlaundried shirts from 23c up.
Men's collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, hosiery, suspenders, gloves, neckwear, belts, night shirts, umbrellas, etc.,
ALL GO AT ACTUAL COST!

AT ACTUAL COST.

Men's silk hats.
Youman stiff hats.
Young's stiff hats.
Young's soft hats.
Men's lower grade soft hats.
Men's lower grade stiff hats,
Straw hats.
Crash and linen hats.
Crash and linen caps.
Cassimere, flannel and Scotch caps.

E. & W. Collars and Cuffs and Knox Hats Excluded in this sale.

AT ACTUAL COST BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

Suits, Wash Suits, Overcoats, Top Coats, Odd Pants, Wool and Cotton Sweaters, And Golf Hose, White, Negligee and Working Shirts, Underwear, Waists, Hosiery, Suspenders, Neckwear, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Hats, Caps, Straw Hats, Crash Hats and Caps, Etc.

GLOBE M. Hurst & Co.

To Avoid The Heavy Saturday Rush, Come During the Week.

Store Open Evenings Until July 4th.

Positively No Furniture Coupons Issued During This Sale.

GLOBE M. Hurst & Co.

The New York Store. Established 1860

CARPETS DOWN

25c A Yard.

Our entire line of Royal Wilton, Velvet Carpets, we have reduced the price from $1.50 to $1.25 per yard. At this price, made, laid and lined.

This clearing June opportunity in handsome Carpets must not be missed.

FANS FOR GRADUATES We opened today a dainty line of Empire Fans in White and Cream White, plain and daintily decorated—some spangled. In the large collection we offer, scarcely two Fans alike.

Prices--$1.00, $1.25 and up to $3.25 each.

The largest variety to be seen in this city.

100 WOMEN'S LINEN SUITS Woman are eagerly sharing the tempting bargain of a Linen Tailor Made Suit we are offering. Skirt and Jacket—plain or neatly trimmed, as you like it—handsome and stylish. **AT $4.98 EACH**

On front counters, handsome new lines Ladies' Neckwear, P K and Silk Puffs, 25c to 50c each. Black and Colored Bows and Ties, 10c to 25c each.

Butterick Delineators, Patterns and free sheets all ready.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.,

—Successors to—

ROOT & COMPANY

GOLDEN, THE HATTER.

What you want is stylish and up-to-date Goods at reasonable prices.

ONE TRIAL

Will convince you that we are the only ones, that can serve you right. We keep nothing but NEW, FRESH, CLEAN and UP-TO-DATE goods.

Golden THE Hatter,

96 Calhoun Street. Opposite Fruit House.

We have Money to Loan on Farm and City Real Estate, at 5, 5 1-2 and 6 per cent. Interest. Loans closed at once.

THE J. F. SCHELL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.
Telephone No. 135. Office open evenings.

LOANS TO Salaried People.

(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.

ROOM 3, ARCADE, UPSTAIRS.

A BIG BARGAIN.

A fine residence of 7 rooms, full lot, best location on Columbia avenue. Must be sold by June 1st. Parties desiring to buy a home should not miss this rare chance. Call on

LOUIS F. CURDES,
8 and 5 Pixley-Long Block.

A chance of a lifetime, this week only. Trunks and baby carriages at cost. No. 9 East Main street.
A. R. HILLS.

IN THIS STORE



THERE isn't a grocery want that can't be filled.

Our stock is complete. We take pride in keeping it up-to-date and full of the very best groceries and meat money can buy.

TRY US.

Compare Our Goods.

EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS.

JOHN N. PFEIFFER'S,

Both Phones 378. 40-44 W. Berry Street.

Linen, Crash, Duck Trousers *Made to Your order.*

I. MAUTNER & CO., Popular Tailors, 52 Calhoun St.

White and Fancy Light ...Vests... *Made to Your order.*

We Must Unload.

We have too many woolens in stock for this season of the year and we are bound to unload as quickly as possible. We offer you now the choice of 200 styles of fancy Cheviots, Scotches, and Worsteds made up first-class in every particular at

$18, $20, $22, $25.

We guarantee that the style and fit of our garments are second to none—that the workmanship is first class and that the trimmings are good and will give satisfactory wear.

Don't pay from $5.00 to $10.00 more for a Suit of the same grade and workmanship. Step in and let us show you what we can do for you—it won't cost you anything to look.

See Our Blue and Black SERGE SUITINGS..... Which we will make to your order at $18, $20, $22

I. MAUTNER & CO., Popular Tailors. 52 Calhoun St.

Linen, Crash, Duck ...Suits... *Made to Your order.*

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office . . . . No. 171.
Editorial Rooms . . . . No. 650.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—For Indiana: Unsettled weather tonight and Sunday; thunder storms in north and central portions tonight; southerly winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Ensign Fred Freeman returned to Norfolk, Va., today.

Mrs. Henry Duck, of Galion, Ohio, returned home today.

Charles McCulloch returned from a trip to Chicago last evening.

Miss Charlotte Grimes has returned from Bloomington university.

Mrs. A. R. McCurdy is home from a short visit in the country.

Frank Smuck, of Grand street, who has been very sick, is much improved today.

Miss Elsie Johnson has returned from Elgin, Ill., where she has been several months.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Hartzler will leave in the near future for Peoples, Ohio, to reside.

The Foster "house party" went to Robison park last evening for an evening's outing.

Miss Nellie Patton entertained a number of friends last evening in honor of Miss May Bradley.

A. C Aurentz and Ed Gilmartin will attend the commencement exercises at South Bend next Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Piero Plantinger entertained informally last evening in compliment to Frederic John Maguire.

W. D. Jones, of the New Aveline hotel, has gone to Crawfordsville, Ind., and will return home Monday or Tuesday.

Messrs. Frank Will and William Smith returned from a sojourn at the Sladd sanitarium, near Pierceton, yesterday.

Mrs. Frank Smaltz and son Ray have gone to Elkhart for a visit. Hugh Smaltz will leave for the same city on Monday.

J. J. Beugnot has returned from Lafayette, Ind., where he has been taking a course in mechanical engineering at Purdue university.

Miss Essie Lynn, of Wabash, arrived in the city today to be the guest of the Misses Grace and Lora Walter during commencement.

The Epworth league, of Simpson M. E. church, will give a Dewey social at the home of Miss Alla Hines, 82 South Wayne avenue, Friday, June 17.

There will be a meeting of the Fort Wayne Guards to elect officers next Monday evening at the city hall. Non-commissioned officers will be appointed at this meeting.

C. E. Everett, of the National Real Estate company, left last night for Tennessee in connection with a sale of a 4,000 acre tract of original timber land, consisting of oak and poplar.

Sergeant Fred G. Jenne, of the battery, will come home as soon as practicable. Sergeant Jenne has not been in the best of health since arriving at Chickamauga, and he has been confined in the hospital for several days.

At the recent meeting of the inter-collegiate oratorical society held at Delaware, Oliver Hartman, son of Dr. S. B. Hartman, and member of the High school class of '95, was elected president. The next meeting will be held at Cornell.

The Fort Wayne Bicycle club will make a run to Churubusco tomorrow morning, leaving here at 9:30 a. m., and returning in time for the slaughter of the innocents at Lakeside park in the afternoon, when the Elks will lock horns.

A team owned by Henry Wiegman, of the Gibbo Mills, ran away yesterday afternoon. The team was tied alongside the mill when the Nickel Plate eastbound train pulled out. The engineer turned on the cylinder cocks, and the horses frightened and started to run. At the corner of Barr the team collided with another team hitched to a city garbage wagon and one of the mill horses became entangled with one of the garbage horses. It was necessary to cut the harness in order to separate the animals, neither of which was seriously injured. Owners of teams complain of the habit of engineers turning on cylinder cocks when the engine stands on the street crossing.

Canned Meats and Fish for Picnics.

Armour's Potted Ham, 5c can.
Armour's Deviled Tongue, 5c can.
Armour's Potted Turkey, 8c can.
Armour's Potted Chicken, 5c can.
Armour's Minced Ham, 10c can.
New England Ham, 11c lb.
Delicious boiled ham 20c lb.
New Alaska red salmon 10c can.
Domestic sardines 5c can.
Baked beans in tomato sauce 3 lb cans for 6c.
Paper pie plates 5c doz.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Strawberries and Fresh Vegetables for This Afternoon.

Home Grown Peas, 20c peck.
Fresh Warsaw Strawberries, 5c quart.
Black Raspberries, 15c quart.
Home Grown Cherries, 7c quart.
California Apricots, 8c dozen.
California Peaches, 15c dozen.
Large Cucumbers, 3c each.
Home Grown Beets, 3c bunch.
Large Acme Tomatoes, 12 lb.
Large New Potatoes, 40c peck.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Charles and Percy Olds have returned from Princeton.

Mayor Scherer is indisposed and did not leave his home this morning.

Dr. T. J. Dills, of Pomona, Cal., is visiting his brother, J. W. Dills, of Spencerville.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dalman will go to James lake Monday for a month's outing.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Cressler left last evening for Pottstown, Pa., to be absent a week.

Mrs. Frank Upson, of Warsaw, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Robbins, of Lakeside.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Flack, of 315 Harrison street, will go to Findlay, O., tomorrow to visit friends.

Perry J. Archer, who has been receiving treatment at St. Joe hospital, is improving in health.

The graduating class of the Fort Wayne Business college gave a social last night in the rooms of the college.

Miss Benrot, of Flint, Mich., was the guest of honor at a little company given by Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Fleming Thursday evening.

Mrs. Henry Duck, of Galion, Ohio, who has been the guest of Mrs. E. F. Yarnelle and Mrs. A. R. Walters, returned home yesterday.

Frank Schmuck, the barber on Grand street, is confined to his home, on McClelland street, with an attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

Mesdames Lizzie and Gussie Frank, of Chicago, returned home today. They came here a week ago to attend the funeral of their father, Mr. Marbenko.

Alexander Johnson has gone to Indianapolis where he is attending a meeting of the executive committee of the state conference of Charities and Correction.

Mrs. Dr. Stutz and Mrs. John Heller have issued invitations for a dinner at Robison park next Wednesday evening to the ladies and gentlemen of the Tuesday social club.

Prof. A. J. Rager, organist at St. Mary's Catholic church, has been engaged as director of the Saengerbund society. He will take active charge of rehearsals next Tuesday night.

Next Thursday morning at 9 o'clock will occur the marriage of Miss Nellie Bott to Martin F. Noll, at St. Paul's Catholic church. Mr. Noll is the well known and popular plumber.

Miss Mary Clark went to Huntington today where she will be the guest of her parents over Sunday. She was accompanied by Miss Gertrude Zoetner, of Baker street, who will spend Sunday with her sister.

An operation for appendicitis was performed upon J. Ross McCulloch by Drs. N. L. Deming and Maurice Rosenthal, at St. Joseph hospital, between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening. The patient is doing nicely since the operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah K. Hagan, of Cincinnati, have issued invitations in this city to the marriage and a reception which follows, of their daughter, Esther, to Rabbi Frederick Cohn, of this city. The marriage will take place on June 28.

Messrs. Charles and Ralph Pidgeon, Will Turner and Lipes Thieme left today for Ohio. Mr. Turner will be the guest of the Messrs. Pidgeon at their homes in Jamestown, Ohio, for a week, and Mr. Thieme will go at once to Yellow Springs. The former gentleman will attend the Adams-Thieme wedding which takes place next week in Yellow Springs.

Irwin E. Koons and Maggie E. Goshorn were married at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Davies, of Bethany church. Mr. Koons is one of the well known and deservedly popular young men of South Wayne, and the accomplished bride has been one of our most successful school teachers. The wedding comes as a surprise to their many friends, who nevertheless wish them all happiness and success in their wedded life.

Fort Wayne lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., will attend the funeral ceremonies of the late C. C. Wamsley at Huntertown tomorrow. The remains were cremated three or four weeks ago. Mr. Wamsley was a Southern Pacific train dispatcher, located at Houston, Texas. Several months ago, while on his annual vacation, he was sandbagged and robbed in Chicago. He never recovered from the blow on the head and after a stay at an asylum of two or three months he died. He was a member of a number of societies, most prominent of which are the Odd Fellows and the Order of Railway Conductors. The bereaved father is a prominent citizen of Huntertown, where the deceased spent his early life.

John O. Hood, a sergeant in company B, 157th Indiana, writes under date of Monday that the company anticipated leaving on Wednesday for Puerto Rico or Cuba. Like all the other members of the Fort Wayne companies at Tampa Mr. Hood says he is better satisfied with the quarters than at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. The troops are within a stone's throw of the bay, off which are anchored three warships, which act as escort for the troops. The soldiers spend much of their time in bathing and catching star fish and shells. When the tide is low they can wade a mile and a half without getting in water over a man's head, but when the tide is high sharks swim toward the shore and guards prevent the soldiers from entering the water. One shark was caught which measured seven feet in length. The men are not allowed to drink water until it is boiled. The boys all wear new uniforms, given them before leaving Chickamauga. They sleep on palm leaves, which make an enjoyable bed.

Mrs. Moran, of Van Wert, was a guest in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Albert Roler, of Chicago, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Ninde.

Miss Bickler, of Williamsport, Pa., is the guest of relatives in this city.

Alex Goodwin, of Chicago, is visiting his sister, Mrs. A. Mergenthiem.

Miss Theresa Reilz is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ed. M. Noll, for a few weeks.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Volrol, of 117 East Jefferson street—a daughter.

Miss Nellie McLaughlin is visiting the Misses Madge and Mazie Jenkinson, of Goshen.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton Olds and Miss Hattie Dills, of St. Joe, were in the city yesterday.

Miss Edith Kunkle entertained last evening in celebration of her birthday anniversary.

Mrs. W. T. Alberson and daughter, Miss Susie, of Mansfield, are the guests of Mrs. John Thieme.

Miss Nellie Clippenger, of Van Wert, Ohio, will be the guest of the Misses Walter during the coming week.

Mrs. Andy Smith, of No. 21 Duryea street, has recovered from an illness which has confined her to her bed for some time.

Miss Grace Tinkham will leave Monday for a visit with her sister, Miss Mable, at Ohio Wesleyan university, during commencement.

The teachers of the Holton avenue school will give a picnic at Robison park this evening. The principal, Miss Browster, will be the guest of honor.

Willard N. Hall, of Topeka, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. T. E. Ellison, and on returning home he will be accompanied by his mother, Mrs. M. P. Hall. They leave this evening.

Mrs. Frank P. Jones, of Chicago, is the guest of her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Jones, of 146 Jackson street. Mrs. Jones will visit in Fort Wayne several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. DeWald and Miss Pauline Bergen, of Peoria, Ill., leave this morning to attend the wedding of Mrs. DeWald's sister, Miss Nellie Heneberry, which will occur on Tuesday, June 14.

Rev. D. W. Moffat left this city today for Lake Forest, Ill., where he will tomorrow evening deliver the annual address to the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations of Lake Forest university.

The family of Dr. C. R. Dryer, of Terre Haute, will spend the summer in this city in their suburban home on Thompson avenue. Mrs. Dryer is now in the city and will be joined by her daughters, Alice and Clara, next week. Mr. Dryer and Mr. Rex Dryer will come at the close of the Rose Polytechnic school at Terre Haute.

LEADERS CHOSEN.

A. O. U. W. Lodges of Fort Wayne Elect Officers.

A. O. U. W. lodges Nos. 19, 36 and 50 have elected new officers as follows:

NO. 19'S LEADERS.

Past Master Workman—A. C. Holbrook.
Master Workman—Thos. Greer, jr.
Foreman—E. E. Nicodemus.
Overseer—Frank J. Perry.
Recorder—John J. Bauer.
Financier—A. J. Lipes.
Receiver—J. H. Eylenberg.
Guide—Wm. G. Wurtle.
Inside Watch—Dr. A. J. Kesler.
Outside Watch—Joe Honsbach.
Organist—Edward Viorol.
Medical Examiners—A. J. Kesler, E. L. Sivers, J. W. McCausland, A. J. Boswell, A. S. Mickesell.

NO. 36'S ROSTER.

Past Master Workman—C. A. Singrey.
Master Workman—J. W. Vordermark.
Foreman—Ed. Miller.
Overseer—George Thain.
Recorder—J. P. Josse.
Financier—C. F. Hulber.
Receiver—Dr. Ruhl.
Guide—G. W. Chapman.
Inside Watch—E. J. Kroninger.
Outside Watch—M. M. Beals.
Organist—C. E. Evarts.
Medical Examiners—Drs. Ruhl, Buchman, Heaton, Berge and McCormick.

NO 50'S NEW OFFICERS.

Past Master Workman—John Whiteman.
Master Workman—William Hilker.
Foreman—Chas. Miller.
Overseer—J. J. Arnold.
Recorder—Wm. Keller.
Receiver—A. F. Robbe.
Guide—Emmet Dunfee.
Inside Watch—John Koenig.
Outside Watch—Geo. L. Ashley.
Trustees—A. F. Robbe, Emmet Dunfee, Wm. Hilker.

HOME GROWN STRAWBERRIES.

Home grown Berries for this afternoon's trade, 4c quart.
16 quart cases, 60c.
Mississippi Tomatoes, 10c lb.
Fancy Wax Beans, 5c quart.
Fancy Green Beans, 6c quart.
Home Grown Peas, 3c quart.
Nice Large Radishes, 3 bunches 5c.
Nice Onions, 3 bunches 5c.
Pie Plant, 4 bunches 5c.
Large Red Beets, 4c bunch.
Lettuce, 7c lb.
Asparagus, 3c bunch; 2 for 5c.
Spinach, 15c peck.
Ben Davis Apples, 40c peck.
New Potatoes, 40c peck.
Fine Large Cucumbers, 4c each.
Fancy Large Wax Lemons, 20c doz.
California Peaches, 10c doz.
Remember our Fresh Meat Market. Spring and old Chickens, Ducks and Turkeys dressed to order at THE GREATEST GROCERY.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Atkinson, of Wabash, are in the city today.

Work has so far progressed on East Creighton avenue as to be now ready for concrete.

The International Business college will give their closing exercises at Masonic Temple, June 23, and will have their reception at Sons of Columbus hall.

A petition has been filed with the board of works asking for a street light on Maumee road, about half way between Winch street and Wabash avenue.

Mrs. D. A. Stockdale leaves tonight for Louisville, Ky., for a visit with relatives and friends. She will return in a fortnight accompanied by the doctor's father and mother.

Last evening a number of people interested in the proposed erection of an operating room at Hope hospital met in the hospital and it was decided to proceed with the work and build.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Martin tendered Mrs. Julia Rosselot, who has just returned from a visit in Ohio, a surprise party, at their home on Thursday evening. A large number of guests were present.

Everything is ready for the Elks ball game tomorrow except the ambulance wagon, but several log wagons have been secured to haul the injured and tired from the field. The odds are 8 to 1 in favor of the "Fats" with no takers.

The Yates-Lang sparring match was not pulled off last night. There were less than one hundred persons at the athletic club rooms and the men refused to go on for the gate receipts. Lang's backer agreed to post $100 a side, but Yates didn't accept.

M. J. Houlihan writes to Gordon Evans that he has arrived safely at Fort McPherson, Ga., and is now with the Eleventh Infantry, United States of America. He is well pleased with soldier life as far as it goes and is anxious to be assigned to a company. Mike believes that he will be sent to join a regiment which goes to the Philippine Islands. He says most of the regular army volunteers are farmers and hoboes and it is really amusing to see the latter doff their old clothes for the toggery furnished by your Uncle Sam.

TOURS OF INLAND SEAS.

Round trip ticket to Mackinac Island $12.00, via Wabash R. R. and D. & C. Steamers, good to return until October 31st. Make state-room reservations in advance by applying to Ticket Office, Wabash Line. Telephone No. 6. 11-1m

Trimmed hats one half price. 31 East Berry.
jo9eod-a-wtf MRS M. B. ROWE.

Notice.

To the officers and members of Fort Wayne Lodge No. 14 I. O. O. F: You are hereby notified to meet at the lodge room tomorrow, Sunday, June 12, at 10:30 o'clock, a. m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, C. C. Wamsley, at Huntertown. Conveyances will leave the lodge building at 11 o'clock sharp.

W. S. CUTSHALL, Noble Grand.
N. W. BLOOM, Secretary.

Frank Purcell will open up a fine ice cream parlor tonight above his cafe. Ice cream and strawberries served at all hours.

Golf Ribbons and Shirt Waists

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Within three hours ride of Chicago are some of the most beautiful lake and country resorts in Wisconsin, Oconomowoc, Waukesha and Delavan are among the list. A little farther away are Elkhart Lake and the Dells of the Wisconsin River; and beyond are Marquette—with its magnificent Hotel Superior Minocqua, Star Lake, Lake Minnetonka, Lakes Okoboji, Spirit Lake and hundreds of other deliciously inviting and invigorating spots where energy will be revived and life prolonged by a visit of a few days or a sojourn of a few weeks.

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Park Orchestra.

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Park Orchestra.

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ROBISON PARK

SATURDAY JUNE 18.

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Tickets for sale at all Drug Stores.........



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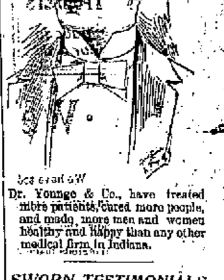
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PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY JUNE 11, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

JOHN BROWN'S BODY.

Origin of the Marching Song of Union Armies.

Inspired at Fort Warren by a Scotch John Brown.

It Was Formerly a Popular Camp Meeting Tune.

Soldier Boys of Boston Harbor Improvised the Words and Sang It to Plague a Comrade.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"So when you sing

John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,

you think you're singing about John Brown, of Osawatomie, do you?"

It was after dinner and a veteran of the Twelfth Massachusetts regiment sat back in his chair puffing little rings of smoke.

"Well, well, perhaps you are, but when we made that song we meant another man. That tune was made for a fire company in Charleston, S. C., somewhere along in the late '50s. They had volunteer fire companies then, as all other places had. The men were rather leisurely fellows and liked to pay visits. In preparation for one of these this fire company sent to a musician in Philadelphia for an original song to celebrate the occasion, and very soon along came the John Brown tune, with words beginning:

"Say, bummers, will you meet us!

"It was a great success, and astonished the natives, as it was meant to. But the Methodists heard it. They followed John Wesley's advice literally, 'Always steal a good tune from the devil when you find him with one,' and adopted it at once. With a slight change it made a star song at camp meetings and revivals. For Methodist use it ran:

Say, brothers, will you meet us!

"By 1861 it was almost as familiar as the Methodist class meeting. You didn't know who our John Brown was? I've sat by him at mess and worked by him all day long and heard him sing at night, when we were all lying around the smoky camp fire. Queer fellow, he was; but true blue, true blue."

FUN WITH JOHN BROWN.

The veteran knocked off his cigar ashes and hummed "John Brown's Body" under his breath, beating time with his fingers on the arm of his chair. Then a smile crept over his face.

"How would tease that man! He was a Scotchman and resented our fun with all his Scotch obstinacy. That added spice to it, and the jokes the boys didn't make on his name weren't worth mentioning. We were all together at Fort Warren, in Boston harbor. The fort was unfinished and we had to put it in order in double quick time. They called us 'The Tigers,' and we worked hard enough to deserve our name. At night we came back dog tired, and lopped around the fire. That was when poor John Brown suffered the tortures of the man without humor. The Osawatomie Brown had been executed just a short time before and some one would look at our Scotchman and call out:

"'Well, now, ain't he lively for a corpse?'

"It doesn't take much to amuse tired men, and when they saw the expression on John Brown's face they would break into a loud guffaw that made the echoes ring. Then some one would nudge his neighbor and say:

"'Hope I'll look as well for a dead man.'

"John Brown's face then resembled a crabapple, and the men would double up with laughter.

"But by and by they'd get tired joking and all sing together, and sometimes the quartette would sing to us. John Brown was one of them. He had a fine voice, and when we heard him sing we forgot all his oddities. One afternoon just before sundown he was sitting near the sallyport with one member of the quartet, when the other two came straggling up. One of them shouted:

"'Halloo! What's the news?'

THE SONG STARTED IN A JOKE.

"'Why, didn't you know?' answered the poor victim's companion. 'John Brown's dead.'

"John stood up disgusted, but as he walked away another of the quartet called out:

"'Yet he still goes marching on.'

"Some one else, thinking, perhaps, of other days, half unconsciously put the words to the old camp meeting tune and sang softly:

John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave—

"'But his soul goes marching on,' sang another soldier, laughing and pointing to John Brown in full retreat. All the boys around began to sing the verse, and by nightfall every Tiger in camp knew that song. That evening, around the campfire, we sang it at the top of our lungs. Even John Brown himself joined in. Not long afterward the Massachusetts volunteers reached Fort Warren. Many of the Tigers left the fort, but many of them enlisted in the Twelfth regiment. The quartette, all made sergeants, were divided, two enlisting in company A, two in company E. The Tigers carried their song with them naturally, and after dress parade it grew to be the custom of the regiment to sing the song as they marched around the parade ground. So they very soon added an appropriate verse:

John Brown's knapsack's strapped upon his back,
As we go marching on.

"The chaplains were very fond of calling the volunteers 'the army of the Lord.' So, still with direct reference to the Scotch John Brown, they sang the third verse:

He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord,
And his soul is marching on.

HUMORS OF CAMP LIFE.

"The regiment was commanded by Colonel Fletcher Webster, the son of Daniel Webster. He was just like a father to the boys. He knew us all by name, and we all loved him. Shut up together there, we were all like one big family, anyway. We would have followed him through the grave itself. He was a brave soldier. He fell at the second battle of Bull Run. Peace be to his soul."

The veteran was silent for a few moments. Then his eyes twinkled.

"Camp life isn't all hardship and sorrow, though," he began again. "We were so fond of Webster that we called ourselves his cattle.

"Once after a long march, when we were half starved, some of the boys killed a farmer's pet cow. They didn't know it was his own lamb, you know. But the farmer came in high dudgeon to the colonel and rated the boys soundly. The colonel was very sympathetic and soothed the farmer down. 'I'll tell the boys not to kill your pet cow again,' he assured the irate husbandman. 'All the same, I'm glad it was one of your cattle, not mine, that was killed.' The farmer, not appreciating the humor of the remark, walked off shaking his fist.

"But where was I about the song? I was just going to tell you why we made the fourth verse. We were 'Webster's cattle,' you understand. Well, this fourth verse went:

His pet lambs will meet him on the way,
While he goes marching on.

WRITING DOWN THE MUSIC.

"Even then, you see, the original idea of the song was growing a little hazy and we brought the colonel into it. The air was whistled to the bandmaster and was written down by one of the band. Soon after the tune was played on dress parade and 1,100 voices took up the words. Copies were given to Gilmore's band and to the Germania band. Oliver Ditson published the song and then it became public property.

"Our Webster regiment sang 'John Brown' in Boston for the first time on July 18, 1861, when our colors were presented by the Hon. Edward Everett. We sang it in New York just after the first terrible battle of Bull Run. The country was almost paralyzed with horror, and we were ordered to the front at once. We landed in New York, on our way to Boston, and marched to Broadway. The colonel gave the order 'route step,' which means carry your guns at will, you know. The band struck up the song and 1,010 voices sang with their might:

John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
But his soul goes marching on.

"Broadway was so crowded with the multitude of people who had come to see us that ahead it looked like a vast heap, and the policemen had all they could do to clear a path for us. When we began singing there was a spectacle for gods and men. The people were so stunned and discouraged by the defeat that they had been as quiet as mice, but after a few bars of that song they began to cheer and shout like mad things. They threw up their hats and never saw them again. Perfect strangers hugged one another and wept like children. Opposite city hall we stopped singing from sheer exhaustion. But the sight of our splendidly trained regiment and the swing and sweep of that song put hope into that vast concourse of people as it did into us many a time afterward when we were footsore and weary and nigh unto death.

SANG IT AT HARPER'S FERRY.

"On the 1st of March we sang that song on the very spot where John Brown of Osawatomie was hanged. It was a kind of dedication vow, and we weren't thinking much of the Scotch John Brown while we sang. But even then, I think, we had him in mind more than we knew. For even though regiment after regiment adopted the song, until it came to be indeed 'the marching song of the Nation,' our Twelfth Massachusetts rarely sang it in the latter part of its history. When we were at Fort Royal, we crossed the river on pontoon bridges one night when the darkness was so thick that you could cut it with a knife. John Brown fell in and was drowned. Of course we were all used to battle and sudden death, but some way the accident took hold of us and we didn't care to sing the song much after that.

"In July, 1864, we went home. We marched through the Boston streets again. One thousand and forty of us had gone forth to do battle, eighty-five of us came back. Some one started the old song, but we choked and our voices broke, and with our tattered colors we marched silently into history."

Mrs. H. B. Quicksell has returned home after an extended visit with friends in Humbolt, Ill.

MIGHTIEST BRITON.

Some of the Qualities of Gladstone's Greatness.

Was Head and Shoulders Above His Fellows.

Overpowering Sense of Moral Obligation.

His Courage Was Sublime and in the Right He Held All Political Considerations Ready for the Sacrifice.

[London Spectator.]

The greatest Englishman of this generation has passed away. The present writer has never been one of Mr. Gladstone's personal following, recognizing in his genius a Celtic strain which created distrust, and when this Celtic strain induced the great liberal leader to commit the blunder of his life, he opposed him strongly; but in the long watch of thirty years he has never doubted that the statesman who died on Thursday was a great man, head and shoulders above his fellows, one of the figures which stand out in history. The quality of greatness was recognized very early. Mr. Gladstone was not thirty when the tories looked to him as their future hope, when Macaulay exerted his full strength to destroy the influence of his first book, and when experienced members believed that as an orator he might rival the greatest who has ever swayed the house of commons. The sense of his greatness deepened as time went on, until at last, as death one by one removed his superiors in official rank, the whole country accepted the fact that there was no such figure, that for good or evil he had mastered the liberal mind of England, that no colleague was of the slightest importance to him—throughout he shed colleagues as a tree sheds leaves—and that he must be supported or resisted as the government or the opposition incarnate.

How this extraordinary position was attained it is a little difficult to describe, but we ourselves believe that he owed it to a combination of gifts very rare in the cultivated class. He was not the greatest orator of his time, never, for instance, quite reaching the height to which Mr. Bright, when the fire as of a Hebrew prophet, glowed in his veins, repeatedly attained; but his oratory had in it qualities of illumination and persuasiveness which, as an instrument for convincing popular assemblies, made it absolutely matchless. We remember once in 1863 that he wanted to levy the income tax upon all charities, but the annoyance created among their managers and subscribers, who included practically the whole house of commons, was so intense and so loudly expressed that the whips insisted upon the abandonment of the project. Mr. Gladstone gave way, but insisted upon delivering a speech he had prepared in explanation of his measure. He spoke for an hour in a house nearly every man of which was personally aggrieved by his proposal, and when he sat down the chiefs of the opposition publicly acknowledged that had he persisted he must have carried his vote. The speech, in fact, as any one who reads it can see, could not be answered except by the dull but immovable "No!" of the privileged corporations he assailed.

He could speak for four hours on budget nights without evoking from either side a symptom of weariness; he could praise in a voice which almost reduced the subject of his eulogy to tears; and when he was moved to reproof, even men like Mr. Disraeli, with all his Hebrew wealth of scorn for a rival, shrank beneath the "Lord of the golden mouth and smiling eyes." With an assembly outside the house he was irresistible, carrying critical Scotch audiences off their feet with excitement, and hushing the duller English into rapt attention, broken only by bursts of applause so long continued as to give his throat a needed physical relief. His second quality was practicalness. He was a Lowland Scot on one side, though a Highlander on the other, and probably the greatest financier that ever lived, with a further reach for the arithmetical grasp of his mind than even Sir Robert Peel. His knowledge upon this subject seemed boundless, and astounded even the pundits of Somerset house. The writer remembers saying to him one day that the ancient habit of the great of amassing silver had almost died away, and was instantly drowned in a flood of evidence that it had materially increased. It really seemed as if Mr. Gladstone knew the contents of the armories of every great house in England ever since the revolution.

He knew every detail of the complicated Irish land acts so well that a man who knew them fairly said that no one in the house understood them thoroughly except Mr. Gladstone and Tim Healy. The third quality was his courage. It may be questioned if he knew what fear was. Attack, whether from opponent or from mob, had no effect on him except to call into his eyes a menacing glint which daunted very bold ruffians—the writer was within a yard of him once in a crowd which seemed to want his life—and very proud men, and the fearlessness extended to international affairs. He cared nothing, we have been told by men who knew, for the opposition of single powers. He was, in truth, a haughtily fearless man, ready to face France, or Mr. Disraeli, or a mob, or, we must add, recalcitrant colleagues, with a boldness which had for its root cause something of disdain. Disdain, indeed, was in the very fiber of his intellect, disdain for all that was low, or crafty, or timid; disdain also for all who could not see the arguments he himself considered so irresistible.

It was, however, the fourth quality—his reverence for the moral side of every question—which gave Mr. Gladstone his final hold upon the affections of his countrymen, and made him a churchman to the bone, the idol of Nonconformists. He was, in fact, that character once so rare, now so common, a high church Puritan, and the British people, always Puritan at heart, believed in him in consequence. He held with a strength of conviction which admitted of no change that the moral law was the supreme guide, and though he never paraded piety, he never hesitated to express and act on his convictions. Once they nearly cost him his hold on the people, and once they did cost him it. His government had decided, unwisely as it turned out, to restore the freedom of the Transvaal, he himself in particular believing that it had not been voluntarily surrendered, and he consequently held as a corollary that to avenge the defeat of Majuba Hill would be to shed innocent blood. He was wrong, for the right of self-defense against violence appertains to states as well as to individuals; but his conviction was absolute, he simply would not go on, and he risked, knowingly risked, in the cause of what he believed to be right, the infinity of evils which have arisen from the Dutch impression that in battle they are Englishmen's superiors.

On the second occasion his sense of moral obligation pulverized his party. He had satisfied himself that the act of union with Ireland had been obtained by fraud, and he was restless in his conscience until he could restore the partial independence which, as he thought, had been "abstracted" from the people of Ireland. That was, we verily believe, the root of his home rule proposal. The facts that the united parliament represented nothing but a caste; that the subordinate position of Ireland was, therefore, only the result of hard fighting continued through centuries, and that the Irish in sending representatives to London, and in accepting grants not derived from their own taxes, morally condoned the act of union, signified nothing in his eyes; and in the teeth of his ablest followers he insisted on following the path that he thought "right." He was wrong, of course, for his principle would dissolve every empire in the world and make progress in civilization impossible; but we should doubt if he ever repented, or even quite understood why an argument to himself so clear seemed even to devoted colleagues so false. This difficulty was increased by a fact, little noticed, but traceable, as we think, through all Mr. Gladstone's history—that on all but moral questions his mind had a tendency to minimize things.

He thought a menace from any single European power rather a small matter; he thought, and once said publicly, that a fleet could destroy the sultan's power; and while he held the Irish wrong to be gigantic, he underrated the importance of Ireland to the kingdom. "Nonsense," he once exclaimed to an interlocutor, who argued that Ireland would impede British policy in foreign affairs, "does the boat towed astern impede a steamer?" It was alleged, of course, that his home rule policy was dictated by a wish for votes, but the suggestion was untrue, for in his first bill, the bill of his heart, the bill which he exultingly declared always "held the field," he turned the Irish members out of parliament and deprived the liberals at once of their parliamentary majority. He yielded to pressure afterward upon this point, but it was his first bill, not his second, which was, so to speak, instinctive. His proposal was the mistake of his life, and would have terribly injured both Ireland and Great Britain; but it was wholly in accordance with a character which, noble beyond that of most rivals, had in it many of the elements which, when the intelligence is less bright and the temper less Christian, go to make up the fanatic.

Next Sunday will occur the annual memorial service of New Haven lodge, I. O. O. F., and Charity lodge, D. of R., and arrangements are completed for the proper observance of the day. E. V. Emrick, of this city, will deliver the principal address. The band from the state institution for feeble-minded youth has been secured to furnish music.

Miss Alfaretta Bowers and J. F. Hathaway, of Cleveland, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, D. B. Bowers and wife, in Jefferson township, Wednesday evening. After a wedding trip to Sandusky, Columbus and other cities in Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway will be at home to their friends at 118 Miles avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Lona E. Miller and Miss Ethel Minich will leave for Huntington this evening, where they will spend Sunday with friends.

LAND OF THE BOOK.

Rev. J. L. Leeper Journeying in Palestine.

Nomadic Life Among Scenes of the Bible.

Some of the Comforts of Living in a Tent.

Many of the Scenes Familiar to the Readers of the Scriptures Visited by Rev. Leeper.

The following comprises some extracts from a letter written by Rev. J. L. Leeper, of Westminster church, who is now journeying in the holy land. The letter was written in tent near Jerusalem, April 27. He says:

"This is our first night in tents. We started from Jerusalem this morning and have traveled twenty-three miles, besides stopping at numerous places to take pictures. We are encamped above the village Sinjil, a modern village not mentioned in the bible, and in full view of the Mediterranean sea, fifty miles distant, and Mt. Gerezim at Shechem, where we will stop tomorrow night. We have a caravan of five horses, three mules and two donkeys, and a dragoman, a cook and three muleteers. That seems a great escort for two persons, but that is the way of doing things here. It is the only way to go comfortably and safely through this queer and awful country. The dragoman and one muleteer go with us. The dragoman explains places and carries a revolver. He is the grand mogul of the party. The muleteer carries my camera case, holds my horse and my stirrup when I get on.

"We stopped for lunch at a fine spring and under a shady fig tree. We rested for one and one half hours and took a little nap. The baggage passed us when at lunch. They never stop to feed or water horses. When we reached camp our tent was up. It is a fine tent, white outside and looks as if it were papered inside. They had our beds up and all furniture in place, and a cup of tea ready at 4:30. We will have supper at 6 o'clock. I am not tired at all after the first day's ride. I was after our ride to the cave of Abdulham, but I think that initiated me, and I feel sure I shall enjoy this very much.

"It is wonderful how the Bible is explained by what we see. The country is one mountain after another, and so stony that a horse can scarcely plant a foot except on a stone. There are no roads at all, only paths through the fields and often between some fences, for the poor hard-working people gather the stones off the fields to have soil enough to raise a crop. The mountain side is often covered with one stone wall after another in order to get a level place to sow some seed, and to keep the earth from washing into the valley. They are called terraces, and you see terraces that were made in Christ's time. We are traveling exactly the same road that Christ traveled, when He came from Galilee and talked to the woman at the well, for roads never change here, nor does anything else. I will have as good pictures as were ever taken, I think, in Palestine. At Beeroth, where Joseph and Mary turned back to find Jesus, whom they had lost in Jerusalem, I jumped from my horse and ran to the top of a house where steps led up and took a picture of the town. In it are some women who had started to a marriage and came back disappointed. They went for the bride and said they did not get her. The roof of the house was covered with growing wheat and part of it was cut. I have seen donkeys pasturing on a housetop. I suspect that if the people of the house had known I was there they would have come up and made an awful fuss, like an old woman who cursed all of my ancestors (they never curse anyone but their fathers and mothers) when I was in her potato patch taking a picture. But I did not understand Arabic and so I waited until she got before the camera and took her also. She was not injured, but wanted bakhsheesh. Another time today I jumped off and over a stone fence to take the picture of a woman out in the field with her baby. She was about to put it in a sort of sack and throw it over her shoulder. It was all over before she knew what was done. In such ways I have taken many pictures.

"As I write it is quite cool, though I am warmly clothed with flannels. This is a queer climate. It is quite hot at midday, especially when down in the valleys, but there is always a breeze on the mountains and the evenings are quite cool. I would rather have it a little warm at noon, when we always rest, than have rain and snow and mud like the people who come earlier. A company here in February or March had to camp at this very spot on account of rain, snow and inclement weather three days.

"We have just finished our dinner or supper. We had five courses, as good as though served in a hotel. The soldiers have come to guard us for the night. There is no serious danger, but some sneak thief of a bedouin might steal a horse or something, so a guard is provided for us. Nearly every man traveling on the road carries a gun across his back. There is not often use for the weapon, but if it were not carried the bedouins, whom we see in black tents on the hillside, would give trouble. It would not be safe to encamp far from a town without a guard.

"I must tell you of our visit to the cave of Abdulham. We went horseback from Jerusalem. It is the place where David hid from Saul when Saul was in pursuit of him. Here over 400 men gathered around him and hid with him in the cave. The cave is in a tremendous and awful gorge high up the precipice. We rode our horses down a steep mountain path as far as we could, and then we climbed up along the precipice on our hands and knees, sometimes prostrate, clinging to the rocks. At last we came opposite the entrance, but had to make a leap to gain a foothold at the cave's mouth, which is only large enough for one at a time to enter. Then we traveled many rods back into the mountain, sometimes crawling and sometimes letting eachother down ten or twelve feet. We came to many spacious rooms and vaulted chambers twenty or thirty feet high that resembled the chambers in Mammoth cave. This cave has never been completely explored for the natives think it is haunted with evil spirits and cannot be persuaded to go into it at all. But I was not looking so much for a ghost as the gleaming eyes of a hyena, wolf or jackal, of which there are many. The night we were down at the Dead Sea we could not sleep for the yelping of the jackals. However, they will not harm unless hard pressed. It was when Saul, who sought David's life, was asleep in the mouth of this cave, that David approached him and cut off a piece of his cloak, and when he had gone out and down the mountain side, David followed him and, hailing him, held up the remnant as a demonstration of his magnanimous and forgiving spirit. This same David was a shepherd boy and herded sheep as I see many boys doing as I ride along. We saw on the same trip the remains of a city called Paradise, which Herod the king built and where he is buried.

"From the summit of this great mountain we saw the Dead Sea thirty miles away, and the Mediterranean, fifty miles distant.

"J. L. LEEPER."

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Councilman Wheelock Further Discusses the Electric Light Question.

Editor SENTINEL:

We have shown by figures obtained from official sources that the cost of building an electric light plant in the city of Fort Wayne would not exceed $217 per lamp, and upon the basis of 261 lamps, the number now in use, the total cost of construction would be $217, multiplied by 261. This would give us the result, $56,637 as the total cost of building and equipping the plant with lamps at the street crossings as they now stand and ready to light. I will give the cost of a few plants so that it may be seen that each plant varies somewhat in its cost price and the average for all the plants will amount per lamp to about $217.

Bay City, Michigan, builds a plant of 181 arc lamp, 2,000 candle power, for $36,512.31, cost per lamp $201.72. Huntington, Ind., builds a plant for $12,500; has sixty lamps, which would make the construction cost per lamp $208.33.

Batavia, N. Y., plant cost $23,000; ninety-four arc lamps, 2,000 candle power and 213 incandescent lamps; construction cost per lamp, $244.

Bloomington, Ill., built a plant in 1889 at a cost of $73,000; 300 arc lamps, 2,000 candle power. Construction cost per lamp $243.

Danville, Va., built a plant in 1886 at a cost of $25,000; 132 arc lamps, 2,000 candle power, and eighteen incandescent lamps. Construction cost per lamp, $189.00.

Frederick, Md., built a plant in 1888; cost, $17,000, seventeen arc lamps, 2,000 candle power. Construction cost per lamp, $223.00.

Logansport, Ind.: Plant established 1894; cost, $90,230.80. Annual report for 1897 shows an expenditure of $18,916.75, including $5,710.16 for new construction. Receipts for commercial lighting amounted to $17,412.53, or within $1,504.22 of total expenditures. Adding $13,412.35 for lighting streets and public buildings to commercial receipt, the credits for the year amounted to $30,891.88.

Muncie, Ind.: Plant built in 1892; cost, $30,000; lamps, 149; construction cost per lamp, $205.00.

Thus we have the question of cost clearly set forth. From official sources I give the cost of maintenance per lamp in the following cities:

Allegheny, Pa., interest and depreciation not allowed	$58 55
Batavia, N. Y., interest and insurance included	52 [illegible]
Bloomington, Ill., depreciation not allowed	51 91
Bangor, Me., interest and depreciation allowed	55 00
Detroit, Mich., interest, depreciation and taxes allowed	[illegible] 42
Danville, Va., no interest or depreciation	27 10
Elgin, Ill., no interest charged	52 33
Muncie, Ind., interest, depreciation and insurance allowed	[illegible]
Logansport, Ind.	Dividends to the city

We are paying $120 per annum for our lights and this is the highest price paid by any city in the state. We can build our plant and operate it in connection with our waterworks with the employment of not more than four or five more men than are now required to operate the waterworks system.

In "City Government," October, 1897, F. G. Pierce, mayor of Marshalltown, Iowa, population 11,000, writes: "To get at the exact cost of our city lights under municipal ownership, is comparatively an easy matter. The same men who operate the waterworks plant also look after the electric light plant. When this additional work was given them, each of the three men employed at the pumping station received an increase of $5 a month salary, so that the only cost to the city for running the plant is $15 per month or $180 per year. The linemen who look after the circuits and lamps and carbons receive $60 per month or $720 per year." Cost of plant, $16,000; number of lights, ninety eight; construction cost per lamp, $163.

If we have three times as many lamps in use we would require three times as many men as the Marshalltown plant. We could add the four or five men, the number which I am confident would be sufficient, and our plant would be equipped.

It has been objected to municipal ownership that it builds up a political machine, and hence is dangerous to the community. Four or five more men added to the municipal force will not make a gigantic machine. We have not yet heard of any scandals connected with the management of our water works or garbage crematory. One party will be in power while the other is out. When Mr. Oakley examined the municipal accounts we believe there was a shortage of 15 cents. When Mr. Scherer examined the accounts upon Mr. Oakley's retirement the books were straight. There is much more to be feared from a corporation trying to obtain a subsidy from the servants of the people and against the will of the people than from four or five honest laborers employed by the municipality to do a certain amount of manual labor. Personally I fear no political machine so long as the people will keep alive to the business interests of the city. It is said that electrical machinery is too delicate to entrust with unskilled hands. This is true. I would not like to go to Chicago on the limited with the ablest minister, lawyer or physician in the city running the engine.

If Logansport, Muncie, Huntington, Elkhart, Kendallville, Albion, Decatur, Portland, Madison, Marion and other towns in Indiana can successfully run their electric light plants and save those cities 100 per cent. in cost over Fort Wayne I think Fort Wayne could well afford to have a little of that bungling and unskilled management here. We seem to be suffering from an excess of skillful manipulation in our electric light business.

The simple unadorned fact is: We are paying $120 per lamp per annum for our lights. If we pay $340 per light for one year we can own the entire plant. What man in town renting a house for $1,000 per annum would not regard it good business management to pay $2,000 and own the property in fee simple. Municipal ownership of electric light plants is coming so fast that we can hardly catch a snap shot with our kodac as the procession passes by. Columbus, Ohio, is now installing a plant. Toronto, Canada, the most conservative city in the western world, has given plans and specifications for a plant. She held back for years although she has a large experience in municipal ownership in other lines. Let Fort Wayne be next.

K. K. WHEELOCK.

HAD NOTHING TO SAY.

You want to be a soldier, Jim? Well, I don't blame you, lad.
The fever that I've bit you now once hankered with your dad.
I know exactly how you feel, you're achin' for a scrap,
An' want to go an' help to wipe ol' Spain clean off the map.
When I was young an' full o' nerve in eighteen sixty one,
I wasn't half content till I was coupled to a gun,
An' now that you're a feelin' in that same ol' hostile way,
An' want to emulate your dad, I've not a word to say.

I hope you've reckoned up the cost an' counted it up well
For war, as Gen'ral Sherman said, ain't far to moved from hell!
You'll find it ain't no picnic, Jim; you'll soon find out that you
Won't have a bit o' nerve too much in pullin' of you through.
It ain't no circus-day affair when shells begin to burst,
An' comrades lay in blood an' pain a-writhin' in the dust,
An' bullets, jes' like mad bees, zip past in deadlish way;
But if you have a mind to go, I've not a word to say.

I guess your mother won't object; I heered her say last night
She wished she only was a man so she could go an' fight.
'T'll be an awful trial, though, for her to see ye start,
An' one that's mighty apt to break her poor old mother's heart.
Jes' tell her in a manly way that you are bound to go,
That you're true blood American from top clear down to toe,
An' if she asks you what I think, jes' tell her that's O K,
That we have had a talk an' I have nothin' more to say.

I want to tell you, honest, boy, that this ain't no surprise.
I've seen the sparks of loyal pride a-dancin' in your eyes,
An' I've been waitin' for a week to hear you make your talk,
An' show your daddy that you come of good ol' fightin' stock.
An' now, to clean the matter up, I'll tell you further, Jim,
Your daddy would have knocked you out or you'd a walloped him,
If, when you'd heard yer country call, you'd made a coward play—
I'm proud o' you! God bless you, boy! That's all I've got to say!

—Frank Tarkington Baker in Indianapolis Journal.

Captain and Mrs. William M. Bradley have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, May Viola, to Clem Noll, which will take place in the Cathedral on the morning of June 28.

ROBISON PARK.

The Attendance Steadily on the Increase.

Program for the Coming Week—Several Excursions Will Arrive Tomorrow From Various Points.

The attendance at Robison park is steadily increasing, and the records of the company show that it is materially ahead of that for the corresponding period last year. This is probably due to the growing popularity of the place and the superiority of the attractions offered. For the theatre next week the following superb company has been engaged: Lavinder & Thompson, in an acrobatic comedy sketch; Teal & Baker, favorites last year, in black face comedy; The Robbins, travesty artists, and the McRobies in eccentric comedy. A better balanced bill could not have been selected. Then there is the orchestra which will give two more high class program concerts tomorrow afternoon and evening, of which the following is the program:

"March of the Famous"	Thiele
Overture—"Nosado"	Verdi
Trombone solo	Selected
Sketch—"The Line with the Color[illegible]"	
Characteristic—"Dance of the Eight Hawks"	Darney
Waltz—"Blue Danube"	Strauss
Galop—"Baby Feet"	Rosa

Excursions will come to the city tomorrow over the Wabash from the west as far as Peru, from Connersville over the Lake Erie and Western, and from Findlay over the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western. The Sunday morning 5 o'clock car for fisherman will also be put on tomorrow for the first time. Work on the new theatre is progressing rapidly and will be entirely completed by July 1st at the very latest, and in all probability will be finished three or four days in advance of that date. Among other attractions to be added shortly will be a pony track, which will be in operation in about ten days, a photograph and tintype gallery and other minor affairs for the comfort, convenience and accommodation of patrons. The bath house, boats, cafe and other accessories are in perfect running order and are receiving their usual share of patronage.

On Tuesday next will be the third anniversary of the opening of the park, and an extra program has been prepared, among which will be a concert and dance in the pavilion by the full park orchestra at 3 in the afternoon and at 8 in the evening. The theatrical performance will be in progress at the same time with another orchestra, so that visitors can take their choice, or take in both entertainments. On Saturday, June 18, one week from today, the third annual outing for school children will take place. On this day all school children under the age of sixteen will be carried for ten cents for the round trip, and a special program will be arranged for their benefit. Local excursions are booking rapidly and Manager Heilbroner has a number of societies, churches and associations provided for, the dates of which will be announced later. Arrangements are now being perfected for a mammoth entertainment for July 4th.

The W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U. will meet Monday at 3 p. m., in the Westminster church, on Berry street.

Paper by Dr. Carina Denning. Subject: "What Women Have Done in Medicine."

Paper by Miss Lillie Bowen. Subject: "Women as Teachors."

The young people are invited to meet in the Y. W. C. A. gymnasium, Saturday, June 18, to organize a loyal temperance legion.

Preparing For the Future.

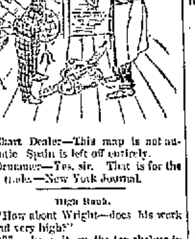


Chart Dealer—This map is not authentic. Spain is left off entirely.

Drummer—Yes, sir. That is for the fall trade.—New York Journal.

High Rank.

"How about Wright—does his work stand very high?"

"They keep it on the top shelves in the book stores."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Drowsy Fellow.

Drowsy kind of weather;
Too tired to think or wish.
Settin on the river bank
Sleepy ol ketchin fish.

Here I'm twenty mile from town;
Bait jest fills the cup;
Ev'ry time the cork goes down
Allus wakes me up.

Drowsy kind of weather.
Hear the water swish;
Settin on the river bank;
Never did like fish.
—Atlanta Constitution.

An Interesting Uncertainty.

We have a brand new puzzle
To amuse the girls and boys.
They're tired of games and romping
And the laughter and the noise.

For something that was novel
In vain we looked about
Till Johnny (he's the bright one)
Went and got the atlas out.

Now there's plenty of excitement.
Each page on his thinking cap
Wondering what it's all concerning
What'll happen to the map.
—Washington Star.

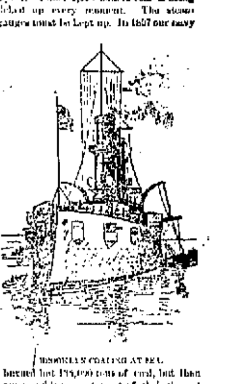
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COALING A WARSHIP.

A TEDIOUS PROCESS EITHER AT SEA OR AT THE WHARF.

Uncle Sam's Navy Is Now Burning Coal at the Rate of One Million Tons a Year, and the Task of Bunkering Is a Perplexing One.

Our big navy is eating up coal at a most terrific rate. It is estimated that 1,000,000 tons will be consumed if the war lasts a year. Under 1,000 boilers coal is being fed up every moment. The steam gauges must be kept up. In 1897 our navy



BROOKLYN COALING AT SEA.

burned but 175,000 tons of coal, but then our warships spent most of their time at anchor, either with their fires banked or entirely out.

Conditions are different now. Not only the regular fighting ships, but the dozens of auxiliaries which have been pressed into service, are under a full head of steam all the time, either waiting to jump at a moment's notice or steaming up and down the watery highways of the sea.

It is costing Uncle Sam about $15,000 a day for coal alone, for he has to pay all sorts of prices, from $2 to $10 a ton. When his ships are at a home port, he can buy the best of coal for from $2 to $3.50 a ton, but in some of the South American ports he is obliged to pay whatever the coal merchants ask, and they are not always modest in their demands.

But the price of coal does not trouble us. We can afford it. It is the difficulty of getting coal when and where it is wanted and the further task of getting it in the bunkers quickly that bothers. Bunkering is always a slow, tedious process. It is the one disadvantage of steam navigation which has not yet been overcome.

Coaling at a wharf is tedious enough; coaling at sea is still more difficult. A great amount of money has been spent in experimenting with new devices for coaling vessels, but as yet no process where rapidity is a factor has been discovered.

In coaling the auxiliary cruiser Harvard about 30 men are employed inside the ship. The average amount of coal bunkered is 3,000 tons, and the time required to stow it in the bunkers is about 40 hours. This, when a warship is in a hurry to get to sea, is a long time to be used in stowing coal. The average cost of this work is about $1,000.

Among the mechanical inventions for this purpose is a large barge fitted with square boxes that will hold about 10 tons each. These boxes or compartments are arranged so that they can be separately raised by mechanical means above the level of the ship's port. The coal is then discharged through a chute into the ship. This device can hardly be said to be beyond the experimental stage. The great trouble is not in finding a device that can load the coal on to the ship, but in taking care of it or stowing it away after it is on board. Coal cannot be received on board any more rapidly than it can be stowed. The amount of coal that can be stowed away is about a ton per man per hour.

In the West Indies they have not even advanced this far, and more primitive methods than the one described are still in vogue there. The work is done exclusively by negro women, who in a slow and measured tread file to and fro over the gangplank, each carrying about 100 pounds of coal in a basket on her head. In the Mediterranean ports the work is done in much the same way, except that men instead of women do the work.

A great deal has been said and many suggestions have been made on this subject by naval constructors, who appreciate the deficiency in the present mode of bunkering warships and who are earnestly looking for some arrangement that will expedite the present tedious and inconvenient way of accomplishing this work. It is said that in the newest and latest improved warships of the United States navy the demand for space is never satisfied. Naval officers have already learned that the coaling operations of a great warship are of vast importance, as a modern battleship or cruiser is as dependent for efficiency on coal as on ammunition.

One of the most popular devices for loading coal is what is known as the self discharging barge, which, in comparison with others, is regarded as being successful. In these barges the coal is drawn out



COALING A WARSHIP AT WHARF.

and carried up an incline plane to an altitude that will permit delivery through chutes into the ports of a ship. This is done by means of endless carriers or conveyors that are run by steam. One engineer and his assistant can manage to operate one of these barges, and can handle from 50 to 100 tons an hour and stow it away in the bunkers.

Another device known as the Temperly transporter has been in use in France and has been known to stow on board a warship going at a rate of seven knots an hour 100 tons of coal in three hours.

A Wish.

Flame once attached to men who spoke
So frequently and at such length,
For silence is too oft the cloak
Of weakness rather than of strength.

But, since the roles of battle clash
The sphere we tenant, through and through,
And sorrows rove where'er we'd look,
Apologies are surely due.

Oh, gentle filibustering sprite,
No more your dullness you rehearsed
We once regarded you with fright,
We now confess things might be worse.

So, patriot men of north'land realm,
While chasing Spain and watching France
Make haste to close the congress' mouth
And give the orators a chance.
—Washington Star.

The Evening Sentinel.
SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XI, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 12.

Text of the Lesson, Math. xxvii, 35-50. Memory Verses, 35-37—Golden Text, I Cor. xv, 3—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1898, by D. M. Stearns.]

35. "And they crucified Him and parted His garments, casting lots, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet. They parted My garments among them, and upon My vesture did they cast lots." So it came to pass as He had many times said that it would. But who can comprehend it? The Lord of glory, the Creator of all things, hanging upon a cross, with nails through hands and feet, made a curse for me, made sin for me (Gal. iii, 13; II Cor. v, 21), that I might be saved. He made the iron that formed the nails and the wood that formed the cross and the men who nailed Him there and consented to be subject to all for the time.

36. "And sitting down they watched Him there." Compare Gen. xxxvii, 25; Esther iii, 15. How desperately wicked and hard and dead is the natural heart of man no one knows but God Himself (Jer. xvii, 9, 10). Perhaps you could not look upon Christ on the cross for you—you could not bear it. But can you look upon the multitudes for whom He died, who know not of Him, and be indifferent as to whether they ever hear of Him?

37. "And set up over His head His accusation written, This is Jesus, the King of the Jews." It was written in Greek and Latin and Hebrew (Luke xxiii, 38), for it was and will yet be seen to be a truth of worldwide import. Until it becomes a reality to the eyes of all nations the world will never have the peace and prosperity that are in store for her (Jer. iii, 17; Isa. ii, 3, 7; Luke i, 32, 33). Let us be obedient to Isa. lxii, 6, 7, and remember Ps. cxxii, 6.

38. "Then were there two thieves crucified with Him, one on the right hand and another on the left." It is added in Mark xv, 28, "And the Scripture was fulfilled which saith, And He was numbered with the transgressors." In His life they had called Him glutton, winebibber, devil, and in His death they would proclaim to the world that He was naught but an evildoer and a liar, and He meekly submitted to it all.

39, 40. "Save Thyself. If Thou be the Son of God come down from the cross." Thus they reviled Him in His agony and self imposed helplessness and made sport of His saying that He would raise the temple in three days (John ii, 19-21), not knowing that they were preparing the way for Him to do that very thing. He could have saved Himself. He could have come down from the cross. But He could not save Himself and others too.

41, 42. "If He be the King of Israel, let Him now come down from the cross and we will believe Him." But they lied, for they were children of their father (John viii, 44) and of the same stock as those who rejected God as their King and demanded a king like those of other nations (I Sam. viii, 7; x, 19). How great the contrast in Nathanael, who said from the heart, "Rabbi, Thou art the Son of God; Thou art the King of Israel" (John i, 49).

43. "He trusted in God. Let Him deliver Him now if He will have Him, for He said, I am the Son of God." Thus they denied the Father and the Son and rapidly filled up the measure of their iniquity. See their word "now," they would have it done now. There is much sin even on the part of God's people in their setting Him a time and saying "now," this day or week or month or year. And because He does not humor them they find fault with Him. This is neither faith nor patience, but is more apt to be self and the devil.

44. "The thieves also which were crucified with Him cast the same in His teeth." But one afterward repented and gave Him the joy of faith in Him and went to paradise with Him that day (Luke xxiii, 41-43). On the cross is seen as nowhere else the love of God to us (I John iv, 9; iii, 16), and about the cross is seen every phase of the human heart.

45. "Now from the sixth hour there was darkness over all the land unto the ninth hour." Possibly the reference in Amos viii, 9, includes this darkness while pointing onward to something yet to be fulfilled. We know that God is light, and in Him is no darkness at all (I John i, 5), and darkness is suggestive of evil and of satan (I Thess. v, 5; Eph. v, 8; Col. i, 13; Jude vi, 13). Even the sun refused to look upon such a scene as its Creator suffering for the sins of men.

46. "And about the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, Eli, Eli, lama, sabachthani?—that is to say, My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me?" While chapters are devoted to the sayings and doings of Herod and Pilate and the chief priests and others at this time, there are but seven sayings of Christ recorded in the whole four gospels, and they seem to have been in the following order: Luke xxiii, 34, 43; John xix, 27; Math. xxvii, 46; John xix, 28, 30; Luke xxiii, 46. One suggests that they tell us of His love for sinners, receiving the penitent, caring for our need, the depth of His sufferings, His thirst for souls, the boundless word, the triumph of faith. Another has said concerning them that they are deeper than the sea, higher than the heaven, brighter than the sun, and need not the lamplight of our explanation. Concerning the one in our lesson some refuse to believe that He was forsaken and say that He only felt like it because the agony was so great. My only answer is that He was the Truth, and He always spoke the truth.

47-49. His saying was about as well understood as many of His sayings were by His own disciples. He was talking to God, His Father, and they thought He was calling for Elias. Not much worse than when speaking to His disciples of the false doctrine of the Pharisees they thought that He was speaking of bread for the body.

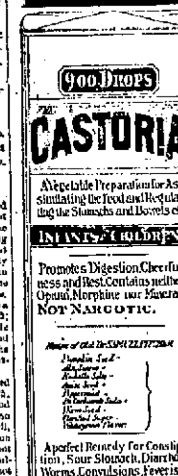
50. "Jesus, when He had cried again with a loud voice, yielded up the ghost." In verse 46, as well as here, Matthew speaks of His crying with a loud voice. This would not indicate the extreme weakness of a dying moment under such awful circumstances, but rather confirm His words elsewhere: "No one taketh My life from Me. I lay it down of Myself." Some say that He died not because of the sufferings of crucifixion, but because of a broken heart, which was made manifest when the blood and water flowed from His side. It is finished. He is dead. His body is left for Joseph and Nicodemus to lay kindly away. He committed His Spirit unto His Father, and to His Father He went and very soon welcomed the redeemed one from the cross next to His own. Where are they? What is it like? Why does no one come back to tell us more about it? Blessed are they that have not seen, yet have believed that to die is gain, to depart and be with Christ is far better.

The lightning specialist connected with the government weather bureau maintains that rods are no protection and that most precautions taken by people to keep out of the path of a possible electrical discharge are useless.

The best burglar proof safes are made of alternate layers of hard and soft metal, which are welded together. This combination will not yield to either drill or sledge hammer.

It has recently been found that the lightest known solid is the pith of the sunflower, which has a specific gravity of .028, or about one-eighth that of cork.

The number of persons born blind averages 65 in every 1,000,000.



CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher

ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SHE WAS POPULAR.

She Had the Genius to See an Opportunity and the Wit to Seize It.

"I reckon she is the most popular girl in town," said the southern girl thoughtfully.

The northern guest turned her eyeglasses upon a thin, sensible looking young woman, whose dance programme was filling at lightning rate. She examined the belle carefully and calculatively. Then she summed up the result of her scrutiny in a terse "Why?"

The southern girl smiled. "Yes, I know she's not pretty, and she's not stylish, and her father isn't very rich, and she isn't either athletic or romantic. Under ordinary circumstances she wouldn't go at all, but all the men feel under obligation to her."

"How's that?" asked her friend.

"Well, you see, it was this way: The family came here just before New Year's and took a house in the right part of the town. Then the Carters gave a ball to introduce the girl; so every one had to call on her. You know we always keep open house down here on New Year's day. It's out of fashion up north, but we keep open house all the year round, and just open it a little wider when the new year comes along. It's lots of fun, but it is rather hard on the men. Every one serves wine and punch and juleps and such things, and I reckon there isn't a man in town who can go right through the programme, satisfy every hostess, and then find his night key when he goes home."

The northern girl looked shocked.

"You needn't look that way," the other went on. "Maybe we don't feel just the way you do about a man's drinking, but I'll tell you one thing. I never saw such hard drinking among women in my life as I saw in New York and Washington last winter. Then New Year's day is different anyway. We don't count it. Every hostess gets out her best wines and prides herself on the quantity and quality of them. But this Miss Wilson had a great head. She had brothers of her own, and so, New Year's day, when some of the men called there, they just found desperately strong coffee, and then on the buffet there were ice and seltzers and lemons and all sorts of things I don't know about, but the men did. Everybody could just go and mix what he needed most. The men that called first passed the word along, and there was a stream of frock coats pouring into that house all afternoon. The men went on in their mad career, calling at other places, until they began to see double and feel like walking quadruple. Then they made a break for the Wilson house and got whatever they usually take next morning.

"Some of them called there two or three times, and Miss Wilson and her mother didn't seem to mind at all. They just told them to drop in whenever they happened to be passing that way, and the number of times each man happened to be passing was just in proportion to the amount of wine he could stand without looking for comfort. Jack Bishop was the only fellow that didn't call on Miss Wilson at all. He said she was a good sort, but that his butler would be ready for him when he got home, and he didn't want the poor old chap to feel that he had outlived his usefulness. There were more men down to business the next morning than on any 2d of January since the town was started.

"See that big man just taking her card? He's her fiance. They say he don't drink anything stronger than ginger ale. Neither does she. She says drinking is a disgusting habit, but if one can't reform society one may as well help to keep it sober. The men all insist that she'll be too good a wife to be wasted on a teetotaler."—New York Sun.

Kruger and Dr. Leyd.

The Hollandsche Revue recently gave the following account of Dr. Leyd's first interview with President Kruger: "President," said Dr. Leyd, "I have something to tell you. I am afraid it may grieve you, and I do not know if it is not sometimes an obstacle to one's filling the position—I believe in no God." Silence prevailed in the room for a considerable time. The article continues: Kruger drawing quietly at his pipe and emitting thick clouds of smoke from his mouth. He appeared to be deep in thought, and eventually, looking at Dr. Leyds, said: "Young man, what I have heard grieves me. It hurts me, and I blame you most. But if you do your duty faithfully and trustworthily as an honorable man, that need be no objection."

Not Natural.

A visitor to the British museum reports that he saw a countryman standing before the bust of a woman in a collection of statuary.

The woman was represented in the act of coiling her hair, and, as the visitor came up, the countryman was saying to himself:

"No, sir, that ain't true to nature. She ain't got her mouth full of hairpins."—London Fun.

LANGUAGE OF THE ESKIMO.

Spoken by the Inhabitants of More Than Ten Thousand Miles of Coast Land.

The Eskimo language, which is spoken at the extreme north of this hemisphere, is also found in the north of Asia. The people have been called Orarians—that is, "dwellers on the shore." They inhabit a narrow strip of country around the margin of Greenland, and to the west of Baffin's bay, around all the great islands and down the coast to the gulf of St. Lawrence, on the western shore of Hudson bay, and about the bays and straits to the north; then to the west around Alaska, and still further along the arctic shores of the eastern continent. They thus extend along the winding island and mainland coast for more than 10,000 miles, inhabiting a narrow fringe of country by the sea, and obtaining their livelihood therefrom. More than 10,000 miles of coast land are occupied by a people who speak one language.

But in Newfoundland there are tribes which speak another tongue mixed with the Eskimo, while on the southwest coast there are other tribes speaking mixed tongues, and the same is true of tribes inhabiting the northern coast of Asia. If we call all these tongues Eskimo, then the principal tongue is still homogeneous and a common medium for the communication of tribes occupying, as I have said, more than 10,000 miles of the most difficult coast known to mankind. While there is intercommunication, it is infrequent because of the difficulties and perils of arctic navigation. Thus, in all that stretch of country there is but one language.

What are the conditions under which this language has been preserved in its integrity and homogeneity? Simply these: The territory occupied by the people speaking this language is cut off from the interior by an uninhabitable belt of glacial land, so that the means of communication are to be found mainly on the seaward side. The inhabitants, having been distributed over this enormous belt of coast from a primitive tribe having one language, have preserved that language through all their vicissitudes and stages of culture, while in the southeast, where the Eskimoan territory joins territory occupied by tribes having other tongues, we find mixed languages. The same facts appear on the southern coast of Alaska, in languages differentiated from the main stock by admixture with other languages. With the exception pointed out, the Eskimoan language is the purest language known on this hemisphere. So far as they have been studied, all other languages are compounded of at least two and usually of many.—Forum.

Confident.

"Well," said the new recruit, "it's a satisfaction to know that I'm in perfect health."

"You think that the examination shows no doubt of that?"

"Yes, sir. Of course I realize that human judgment may err. But leaving the opinion of the physicians aside, a man has to be in good shape to get through that ordeal without nervous prostration."—Washington Star.

Didn't Last.

"I thought you said it was a case of love at first sight?"

"I did, but she soon got her second sight and weakened on it."—Detroit Free Press.

SOLDIERS WHO WORK

VALUE OF THE ROADMAKING, BRIDGE BUILDING ENGINEERS.

Where the Path of the Army Becomes Too Rough to Travel Then the Sharpshooters Give Place to the Men With Axes, Shovels and Saws.

It is often just as important that an army should get to a certain point quickly as that it should fight well after it gets there. When an army is on the move, the soldier who knows how to do something besides keep in line and fire a gun becomes valuable. The working soldier is needed then.



A SQUAD OF BRIDGE BUILDERS.

When there are roads to be made, bridges to be built and obstructions to be cleared away, the general pushes the sharpshooter into the background and calls for the man with the ax and shovel and saw.

"Bring up the engineers" is the order when the path of the army ends abruptly on the bank of an unbridged stream. The strength of the volunteer engineer brigade of the Army of the Potomac under Generals Grant and Meade in 1865 was about 4 per cent of the total number of troops, not including the regular battalion of engineers. The engineer troops with the Army of the Cumberland in 1864 amounted to 6 per cent of the total, and those of Sherman's army in the march to the sea amounted to 7½ per cent.

And the army of Cuban invasion is not to be without its engineers. At least 5 per cent of the volunteer soldiers who go to drive out the Spaniards are to be men whose civilian training has fitted them for some part of the work of smoothing the way for the army. Early in the contest the necessity of forming a brigade of engineers was pointed out to the military authorities, and the advice has been taken.

The engineer corps of the regular army when war was first declared numbered only about 500. Since then it has been increased to the size of a regiment, but even that number was not enough for the work expected. Civil engineers, electricians, carpenters, masons, boat builders and many other artisans have been selected from the ranks of the infantry companies and told off for duty in the engineer regiments. When marching across country, they will be in the van. When halts are made in the face of the enemy, it will be their duty to throw up temporary fortifications and dig entrenchments. Frequently they will have to work under fire, but those will be the times when their work will be the most valuable.

Good engineering has won many battles. Napoleon was a great engineer, and it was due to the skill of his engineers that he was able to move his forces so rapidly. It was also due to the superior engineering of the English, by which their seacoast landing was protected, that he was finally defeated. It is an ancient art which is brought to a higher state of perfection by every war.

Probably the most important work which the engineers will have to do will be the building of pontoon bridges. The regular army engineer corps which had its headquarters at Willets Point has in the past been thoroughly trained in the making and handling of pontoons. We use a sort of collapsible boat made of canvas for our pontoons. These canvas boats are not so substantial as wooden ones, but they serve the purpose and can be readily transported.

Of all the world's armies Germany's has perhaps the greatest reputation for its skill in pontoon bridge construction. It enjoys an advantage of course in having both its training and its practical exercise of the art in a pretty thickly populated country, where the material for bridge building is always at hand.

The favorite form of pontoon in Germany is the barrel bridge. The barrels



PADDLING PONTOONS INTO POSITION.

are first strapped together in threes, side by side. Then they are made into rafts and anchored at regular distances across the river. When all the rafts are anchored in place, a flooring of plank is thrown across the whole, the two ends are secured to the opposite banks, and the bridge is ready for the men, horses, wagons and artillery to cross.

CHARLES WARNER.

His Scheme.

"I have come," said the young man, "to ask you to let me have your daughter."

"Never!" shouted the millionaire.

"Thanks!" answered the other as he hurried away. "Up to this time she has refused to smile upon my suit. When I tell her that you object to me, she will be mine."—Chicago Record.

The Deacon on Moses.

"Dey tells me," said the old colored deacon, "dat Moses wuz the meekest man, but somehow I got my double 'bout it, kaze once de chillun er Isril been mighty thirsty en projickin eroun powerful for water w'en word would come ter Moses dat ef he'd speak ter de rocks de water would run out er 'um. So Moses open up a long conversation wid de rocks, but hit wuz all one sided. De rocks lay low en say nuttin. So I reckon Moses say ter hisself: 'Looky heah, dis heah's a mighty rocky time I havin! Mus' be de 10th er de month, so de water shut off.' En de mo' he think about it de madder he git 'twell finally he grabbed a pine saplin en hit de rock a blow dat shuck de groun', en, lo, en behol', de water come a-runnin out lak' a mill stream! Now, I don't blame him fer gettin mad. All I does say is dey wuzn't no meekness in dat action, fer he des 'bout busted de rock wide open, he did, en w'en de rock see he mean business hit give him de bes' it had. No, dey wuzn't nuttin 'meek' 'bout Moses — not ter my min'. Br'r Williams, please pass de hat!"—Atlanta Constitution.

THE SOLDIER'S MAIL.

BOTHERS THE POSTAL AUTHORITIES TO GET IT TO HIM.

The New Scheme For Army Postoffices Which Is Being Put Into Operation. How the Boys In Blue May Send Letters Without Stamps.

Volunteer soldiers are great letter writers and so are their friends. Hence the postal authorities have been forced to adopt a somewhat elaborate scheme for distributing the army mail at the various big camps.

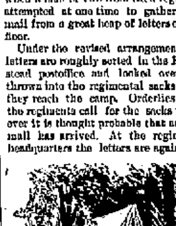
When the new volunteer gets to living in a tent, eating hard tack and doing regular picket duty, he is seized with a desire to write to the folks at home and tell them all about it. Having unlimited time at his disposal he writes. The folks write back. Mother covers pages and pages with advice about keeping his feet dry, sticking to his flannels and such things; father drops a line or two of encouragement now and then; sister sends a letter full of gossip about the young people, and brother John, aged 15 or less, tries to express with pen and paper his utter woe at having been born just a few years too late.

This is all right, but it is unusual. It is a feature about a big volunteer army which the government authorities had not anticipated and consequently had not prepared for. But the private in the ranks has just as much right, if not a little more, to demand that his letters shall be sent and delivered with the same promptness as those of the stay at home civilian. So the army postoffice has been devised.

At Camp Black, the Long Island rendezvous of the New York state troops, it is estimated that at one time 30,000 pieces of mail arrived for the soldiers every day for at least a week. At no time were more than 10,000 men in camp there, so you can form an idea of the free use the friends of the soldiers make of the mails.

The postoffice at Camp Black is in a 12 by 18 foot tent, pitched near the telephone and telegraph offices on the outskirts of the camp. The postmaster is assisted by three militiamen, who were detailed on that duty when it became evident that delay was unavoidable when a man or two from each regiment attempted at one time to gather their mail from a great heap of letters on the floor.

Under the revised arrangement the letters are roughly sorted in the Hempstead postoffice and looked over and thrown into the regimental sacks when they reach the camp. Orderlies from the regiments call for the sacks whenever it is thought probable that another mail has arrived. At the regimental headquarters the letters are again sort-



ARMY POSTOFFICE AT TAMPA.

ed into company lots, and then given to the first sergeants, who make the final delivery by passing down the company streets, reading the addresses at the tops of their voices.

By a recent order of the postmaster general the soldier is not compelled to stamp his letter. He may just mark it as such, put it in the mail bag and have the receiver pay the postage at the other end. This is convenient for the soldier, because sometimes he cannot buy stamps either from lack of opportunity or money.

The regulation in regard to the mail from forces in the field is authorized by an act of congress passed in 1879 and is as follows:

"Letters written by officers, commissioned or noncommissioned, and privates in the military, naval or marine service of the United States, to be transmitted unpaid, must be plainly marked 'Soldier's Letter,' 'Sailor's Letter' or 'Marine's Letter,' as the case may be, and signed thereunder with his name and official designation by a field or staff officer, post or detachment commander to whose command the soldier belongs, or by a surgeon or chaplain at a hospital where he may be, and in the navy and marine service by the officer in command of the vessel or surgeon on board, or officer commanding naval hospital or detachment on shore. Letters so certified will be forwarded charged with postage due at single rates only, to be collected on delivery."

The postoffice department is deluged with letters from persons who wish to obtain appointments in connection with the military postoffice service at the different camps and headquarters. By an understanding entered into between Postmaster General Smith and First Assistant Postmaster General Perry Heath, however, this service will be supervised entirely by the existing force of the postoffice department, and the active work of collecting and distributing mail matter to the forces in the field will be managed by the officers and enlisted men of the army without added expense to the government.

But if you want your letters to reach the boys at the front do not fail to indicate the company, regiment and state as well as the camp at which they are located. Especially do not forget the state, for many regiments of the same number, but from different states, are quartered in the same camps. A letter addressed to "John Doe, Private, Company D, Seventy-first New York Infantry, Lakeland, Fla.," would reach John most certainly and promptly.

E. R. McDONALD.

Through Rate Wars.

Patron (in a western railroad station)—Gimme a ticket to Gulchtown.

Ticket Clerk—Yes, sir. Seven an a half.

Patron—Seven dollars and a half to Gulchtown? Why, that's only a few stations from here."

Ticket Clerk (sharply)—Seven a half. Lively now.

Patron—Don't want it. Give me a ticket for China by way of Gulchtown.

Ticket Clerk (briskly)—Here you are, sir. Five dollars.—New York Weekly.

Battles and Diseases.

This is the story of one who participated in many naval and infantry engagements during the war. From wounds received then he suffered for years, but to-day, rejoices in renewed strength.

There is a distinctly peculiar halo that invests the being of an old soldier in the eyes of the present generation. The sight of him arouses a feeling of admiration for his brave deeds and heroic achievements.

Among those who bravely fought was Dr. L. J. Clark, who, when but a beardless boy, heard the tocsin of war sounded.

It fired his patriotic spirit to a fervency that found relaxation only in his realization of fighting in the battles.

To the call of President Lincoln for troops in the latter part of '61, young Clark promptly responded.

There was need of men in the navy, and he joined that service in the mortar fleet of Admiral Porter, which soon after began operations on the Mississippi River.

At the terrific bombardment of the Vicksburg forts, the hero of this story fell on the deck of the Juliette with a shattered arm from a charge of schrapnel.

He lay in the hospital for months, and when he had recovered sufficiently to be moved, was sent to his home at Warren, O.

Though partly incapacitated for active service, his patriotic zeal got the better of him, and when the call for more troops came, young Clark enlisted in a company formed by Capt. Joel I. Asper, at Warren.

It became Co. H. of the 7th Ohio Volunteers and was sent to the Army of the Potomac under General Grant then campaigning in Virginia against General Robert E. Lee.

In a skirmish near Richmond, he was wounded again and was sent to the hospital. He remained there for some time, but finally recovered, and went home.

Shortly after, he began the study of veterinary surgery, and, when completed, went to Chicago, where he has resided for thirty years, and is now one of the leading surgeons of that profession in the city.

His old wounds began to trouble him several years ago. He grew weak, emaciated and thoroughly debilitated. His friends began to despair of his life.

He was but a shadow of his former self, weighing only 90 pounds, a loss of nearly 50 pounds. He had the best medical attention, but it did not benefit him.

"Finally a friend gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," said Dr. Clark. "After taking the pills I was so much benefited that I purchased a half dozen boxes and took them.

"They were of more benefit than the ablest physicians' treatment. By their aid alone, I soon regained my strength.

"I weigh 150 pounds now, and except for injuries that can never be remedied, I am as well as ever.

"I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People the best remedy I know of to build up a run-down system."

To-day Dr. Clark is a picture of health. He is 59 years old, an active member of Hatch Post, G. A. R., and resides at 1935 Ashland Ave., Chicago.

Many veterans have found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People of inestimable value in counteracting the unhealthful effects of army life. All druggists sell these pills and highly recommend them.

Where They Eat Gods.

At certain seasons in some parts of India it is the duty of every devout person to eat a special sort of confectionery. Every confectioner in October, for instance, has a pole about 6 feet high at his door, and to this is nailed a great hook about a foot long and thick in proportion.

On one side of this is a brisk fire with a huge earthen pan on it. Before the pan a man may be seen sitting—for nobody stands when he can sit—with a kind of wooden ladle, and with this he briskly stirs a quantity of bubbling, black looking sugar till it becomes quite tough. He then scrapes it together and puts it on a piece of board to cool a little, and then getting up and dexterously throwing it on the huge hook he begins to pull out the tough substance.

He draws it out to the length of 4 or 6 feet at a time and throws it back and elongates it again and so he manipulates it till the mass becomes as white as snow.

This composition, so treated, is manufactured in all sorts of sacred forms—figures of little idols and gods—and is eagerly bought for consumption.—Strand Magazine.

Used No Judgment.

"Here's an account of a man who has been arrested for stealing plays," said the man with the paper.

"For stealing plays!" exclaimed the man who was smoking, in astonishment.

"That's what the paper says."

"Oh, well, the trouble with him must have been that he didn't use any judgment. If he had stolen some of the plays I've seen, they wouldn't arrest him; they'd give him a vote of thanks."—Chicago Post.

An Approximation.

"Do you know what a prize you would be getting in my daughter?" asked the old gentleman of the young man who was trying to negotiate for her hand.

"Not precisely, sir, but from what I gather through the most authentic sources she will be worth close on to $1,000,000."—Detroit Free Press.

But It Must Precede It.

The last word in a quarrel is not nearly so good as the first word in a reconciliation.—Boston Transcript.

In Russia.

She—Long engagements are rather expensive affairs in Russia. The bridegroom elect is expected to send his fiancee a present every day.

He—And just think what a large truck would be required to return them!—Yonkers Statesman.

Kindred Joys.

Visitor (from the far east)—Ah, it's so delightful to have a fruit farm on the outskirts of a city. That smell of apple blossoms is particularly pleasant.

His Western Entertainer—Yaw. Dot vas a prewery.—Chicago Tribune.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Dreier Bros., druggists, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has lame back, weak kidneys, malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to liver and kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures constipation, headache, fainting spells, sleeplessness and melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

High Lights.

A girl's idea of bliss is finding another caramel after she thought the bag was empty.

The lion is called the king of beasts, but a man whose dinner isn't ready on time can roar louder.

A liberal education is one which leaves a young man money enough to keep him until he strikes a job.

If you abuse the town in which you make your living, it proves to listeners that you deserve to starve somewhere else.

The first baby gets its photograph taken every three months, the other babies are lucky to get theirs taken once in three years.

A man often decides that he can't afford to marry, but when he is really in love he marries and doesn't care whether he can afford it or not.—Chicago Record.

A Long Lived Race.

Deacon Rumnose—Who says beer ain't healthy? Look at the Germans.

Mrs. R.—I was not aware that they were exceptionally long lived.

Deacon R.—That's 'cause you never read the papers. Look at this: "A German rifle company is soon to celebrate its seven hundredth anniversary."—New York Weekly.

A Mean Imputation.

With some women devotion to a mean husband is merely an obstinate determination not to admit having made a mistake.—Chicago Record.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time as follows:
* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.
From Ft. Wayne to — Leave — Arrive
Trains depart from Pennsylvania Station, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

East Bound.	West Bound
*3 30 a.m.	*3 50 a.m.
†9 05 a.m.	
*7 00 a.m.	*5 10 a.m.
11 10 p.m.	†11 20 a.m.
*7 48 p.m.	†12 15 p.m.
*9 25 p.m. Limited	* 4 00 p.m.
†1055, from Chi.	* 5 05 p.m.
†From Crestline	9 10 p.m.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.
In effect Nov. 28th, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north	2 40 am
†	9 00 am
†	2 45 pm
†From Richmond arrives	6 25 pm

SOUTH BOUND.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 35 am
†	5 45 am
†	12 25 pm
†From Grand Rapids arrives	7 15 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY.

WEST BOUND

	Arrives	Departs
No. 1	2:25 a.m	2:15 a.m
No. 3	11:15 a.m	11:20 a.m
No. 5	4:40 p.m	4:45 p.m
Local Freight	2:05 p.m	7:00 a.m

EAST BOUND

	Arrives	Departs
No. 2	3:15 a.m	3:25 a.m
No. 4	3:05 p.m	3:10 p.m
No. 6	8:10 p.m	8:20 p.m
Local Freight	4:30 p.m	7:25 a.m

WABASH

Time Table Effective June 5th From Fort Wayne.

GOING EAST.

No. 2. Fast Eastern Express, daily .... 6:45 a.m
No. 20 Toledo Accommodation, daily .. 6:55 a.m
No. 6. New England Fast Mail, daily .. 11:50 a.m
No. 24 Atlantic Express, ex. Sunday .. 5:37 p.m

GOING WEST.

No. 25 St. Louis Day Express, ex. Sun. 8:20 a.m
No. 7 Kansas City Cannon Ball, daily, 12:25 M.
No. 1 Government Fast Mail, daily ... 5:20 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis Limited, daily .... 8:45 p.m
No. 13 Toledo Accom. arr. Sunday only 11:10 p.m

Telephone, Bell-Home No. 6.

THE FINDLEY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN RY

Time Card, in Effect Dec. 20 '97.

Lv. Fort Wayne Express 8 00 a.m. — 1 65 p.m
Ar. Findlay .... 10 40 a.m. — 10 30 p.m
Ar. Columbus via. T & O C Ry 2 30 p.m.
Mixed train leaves Fort Wayne 5 20 a.m.
All trains run daily, except Sunday.

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7 10 a m
No. 43 daily	4 15 p.m
No. 171 Local Freight	6 00 a m

NORTH.

No. 40 arrives daily	11 40 a m
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)	10 25 p m
No. 170 Local Freight	4 40 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

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No. 452 Way Freight	5 25 pm
No. 446 Cin. Express and Mail	11 05 am
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'p'ls Express	3 20 pm

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No. 443 Way Freight	6 40 am
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[H]ANGING OF HAMAN.

Dr. Talmage Draws Lessons from the Story of Haman.

His Desires the Homage of Righteousness—The Punishment of Pride—Wrongs Prepared for Others Return Upon Ourselves.

In the following sermon Rev. T. De Witt Talmage portrays the doom of arrogance and the reward of fidelity. The text is:

So they hanged Haman on the gallows that he had prepared for Mordecai.—Esther vii, 10.

There is an oriental courtier, about the most offensive man in Hebrew history, Haman by name. He plotted for the destruction of the Israelitish nation, and I wonder not that in some of the Hebrew synagogues to this day when Haman's name is mentioned the congregation clench their fists and stamp their feet and cry: "Let his name be blotted out!" Haman was prime minister in the magnificent court of Persia. Thoroughly appreciative of the honor conferred, he expects everybody that he passes to be obsequious. Coming in one day at the gate of the palace, the servants drop their heads in honor of his office; but a Hebrew, named Mordecai, gazes upon the passing dignitary without bending his head or taking off his hat. He was a good man, and would not have been negligent of the ordinary courtesies of life, but he felt no respect for Haman or the nation from which he had come. So he could not be hypocritical; and while others made oriental salaam, getting clear down before this prime minister when he passed, Mordecai, the Hebrew, relaxed not a muscle of his neck, and kept his chin clear up. Because of that affront Haman gets a decree from Ahasuerus, the dastardly king, for the massacre of all the Israelites, and that, of course, will include Mordecai.

To make a long story short, through Queen Esther this whole plot was revealed to her husband, Ahasuerus. One night Ahasuerus, who was afflicted with insomnia, in his sleepless hours calls for his secretary to read him a few passages of Persian history, and so while away the night. In the book read that night to the king an account was given of a conspiracy, from which Mordecai, the Hebrew, had saved the king's life, and for which kindness Mordecai had never received any reward. Haman, who had been fixing up a nice gallows to hang Mordecai on, was walking outside the door of the king's sleeping apartment, and was called in. The king told him that he had just had read to him the account of some one who had saved his (the king's) life, and he asked what reward ought to be given to such a one. Self-conceited Haman, supposing that he himself was to get the honor, and not imagining for a moment that the deliverer of the king's life was Mordecai, says: "Why, your majesty ought to make a triumph for him, and put a crown on him, and set him on a splendid horse, high-stepping and full-blooded, and then have one of your princes lead the horse through the streets, crying: 'Bow the knee; here comes a man who has saved the king's life!'" Then said Ahasuerus in severe tones to Haman: "I know all about your scoundrelism. Now you go out and make a triumph for Mordecai, the Hebrew, whom you hate. Put the best saddle on the finest horse, and you, the prince, hold the stirrup while Mordecai gets on, and then lead his horse through the streets!"

What a spectacle! A comedy and tragedy at one and the same time. There they go! Mordecai, who had been despised, now starred and robed, in the stirrups. Haman, the chancellor, afoot, holding the prancing, rearing, champing stallion. Mordecai bends his neck at last, but it is to look down at the degraded prime minister walking beneath him. Huzza for Mordecai! Alas for Haman! But what a pity to have the gallows, recently built, entirely wasted! It is 50 cubits high, and built with care. And Haman had erected it for Mordecai, by whose stirrups he now walks as groom. Stranger and more startling than any romance, there go up the steps of the scaffolding, side by side, the hangman and Haman, the ex-chancellor. "So they hanged Haman on the gallows he had prepared for Mordecai."

Although so many years have passed since cowardly Ahasuerus reigned, and the beautiful Esther answered to his whims, and Persia perished, yet from the life and death of Haman we may draw living lessons of warning and instruction. And, first, we come to the practical suggestion that, when the heart is wrong, things very insignificant will destroy our comfort. Who would have thought that a great prime minister, admired and applauded by millions of Persians, would have been so nettled and harassed by anything trivial? What more could the great dignitary have wanted than his chariots and attendants, and palaces and banquets? If affluence of circumstances can make a man contented and happy, surely Haman should have been contented and happy. No; Mordecai's refusal of a bow takes the glitter from the gold, and the richness from the purple, and the speed from the chariots. With a heart puffed with every inflation of vanity and revenge, it was impossible for him to be happy. The silence of Mordecai at the gate was louder than the braying of the trumpets in the palace. Thus shall it always be if the heart is not right. Circumstances the most trivial will disturb the spirit.

It is not the great calamities of life that create the most worriment. I have seen men, felled by repeated blows of misfortune, arising from the dust, never desponding. But the most of the disquiet which men suffer is from insignificant causes; as a lion attacked by some beast of prey turns easily around and slays him, yet runs roaring through the forests at the alighting on his brawny neck of a few insects. You meet some great loss in business with comparative composure, but you can think of petty trickeries inflicted upon you which arouse all your capacity for wrath and remain in your heart an unbearable annoyance. If you look back upon your life, you will find that the most of the vexations and disturbances of spirit which you felt were produced by circumstances that were not worthy of notice. If you want to be happy you must not care for trifles. Do not be too minute in your inspection of the treatment you receive from others. Who cares whether Mordecai bows when you pass, or stands erect and stiff as a cedar? That woodman would not make much clearing in the forest who should stop to bind up every little bruise and scratch he received in the thicket, nor will that man accomplish much for the world or the church who is too watchful and appreciative of petty annoyances. There are multitudes of people in the world constantly harrowed because they past their lives not in searching out those things which are attractive and deserving, but in spying out with all their powers of vision to see whether they can not find a Mordecai.

Again, I learn from the life of the [illegible]der our notice that worldly vanity and sin are very anxious to have piety bow before them. Haman was a fair emblem of entire worldliness, and Mordecai the representative of unflinching godliness. Such were the usages of society in ancient times that, had this Israelite bowed to the prime minister, it would have been an acknowledgment of respect for his character and nation. Mordecai would, therefore, have sinned against his religion had he made any obeisance or dropped his chin half an inch before Haman. When, therefore, proud Haman attempted to compel an homage which was not felt, he only did what the world ever since has tried to do, when it would force our holy religion in any way to yield to its dictates. Daniel, if he had been a man of religious compromises, would never have been thrown into the den of lions. He might have made some arrangements with King Darius whereby he could have retained part of his form of religion without making himself so completely obnoxious to the idolaters. Paul might have retained the favor of his persecutors and escaped martyrdom if he had only been willing to mix up his Christian faith with a few errors. His unbending Christian character was taken as an insult.

Fagot and rack and halter in all ages have been only the different ways in which the world has demanded obeisance. It was once, away up on the top of the temple, that Satan commanded the Holy One of Nazareth to kneel before him. But it is not now so much on the top of churches as down in the aisle and the pew and the pulpit that Satan tempts the espousers of the Christian faith to kneel before him. Why was it that the Platonic philosophers of early times, as well as Toland, Spinoza and Bolingbroke, of later days, were so madly opposed to Christianity? Certainly not because it favored immoralities, or arrested civilization or dwarfed the intellect. The genuine reason, whether admitted or not, was because the religion of Christ paid no respect to their intellectual vanities. Blount and Boyle, and the host of infidels hatched out by the vile reign of Charles II., as reptiles crawl out of a marsh of slime, could not keep their patience, because, as they passed along, there were sitting in the gate of the church such men as Matthew, and Mark, and Luke, and John, who would not bend an inch in respect to their philosophies.

Satan told our first parents that they would become as gods if they would only reach up and take a taste of the fruit. They tried it and failed, but their descendants are not yet satisfied with the experiment. We have now many desiring to be as gods, reaching up after yet another apple. Reason, scornful of God's word, may foam and strut, with the proud wrath of a Haman, and attempt to compel the homage of the good, but in the presence of men and angels it shall be confounded. "God shall smite thee, thou whited wall." When science began to make its brilliant discoveries there were great facts brought to light that seemed to overthrow the truth of the Bible. The archaeologist with his crowbar, and the geologist with his hammer, and the chemist with his batteries, charged upon the Bible. Moses' account of the creation seemed denied by the very structure of the earth. The astronomer wheeled around his telescope until the heavenly bodies seemed to marshal themselves against the Bible, as the stars in their courses fought against Sisera. Observatories and universities rejoiced at what they considered the extinction of Christianity. They gathered new courage at what they considered past victory, and pressed on their contest into the kingdom of nature, until, alas for them, they discovered too much. God's word had only been lying in ambush, that, in some unguarded moment, with a sudden bound, it might tear infidelity to pieces.

It was as when Joshua attacked the City of Ai. He selected 30,000 men, and concealed most of them; then with a few men he assailed the city, which poured out its numbers and strength upon Joshua's little band. According to previous plan, they fell back in seeming defeat, but, after all the proud inhabitants of the city had been brought out of their homes, and had joined in the pursuit of Joshua, suddenly that brave man halted in his flight, and with his spear pointing toward the city, 30,000 men bounded from the thickets as panthers spring to their prey, and the pursuers were dashed to pieces, while the hosts of Joshua pressed up to the city, and with their lighted torches tossed it into flame. Thus it was that the discoveries of science seemed to give temporary victory against God and the Bible, and for awhile the church acted as if she were on a retreat; but when all the opposers of God and truth had joined in the pursuit, and were sure of the field, Christ gave the signal to His church, and turning, they drove back their foes in shame. There was found to be no antagonism between nature and revelation. The universe and the Bible were found to be the work of the same hand, two strokes of the same pen, their authorship the same God.

Again: Learn the lesson that pride goeth before a fall. Was any man ever so far up as Haman who tumbled so far down? Yes, on a smaller scale every day the world sees the same thing. Against their very advantages men trip into destruction. When God humbles proud men it is usually at the moment of their greatest arrogancy. If there be a man in your community greatly puffed up with worldly success, you have but to stand a little while and you will see him come down. You say, I wonder that God allows that man to go riding over others' heads and making great assumptions of power. There is no wonder about it. Haman has not yet got to the top. Pride is a commander, well plumed and caparisoned, but it leads forth a dark and frowning host. We have the best of authority for saying that "Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall." The arrows from the Almighty's quiver are apt to strike a man when on the wing. Goliath shakes his great spear in defiance, but the small stone from the brook Elah makes him stagger and fall like an ox under the butcher's bludgeon. He who is down can not fall. Vessels scudding under bare poles do not feel the force of the storm, but those with all sails set capsize at the sudden descent of the tempest.

Again: This oriental tale reminds us of the fact that wrongs we prepare for others return upon ourselves. The gallows that Haman built for Mordecai became the prime minister's strangulation. Robespierre, who sent so many to the guillotine, has his own head chopped off by the horrid instrument. The evil you practice on others will recoil upon your own pate. Slanders come home. Oppressions come home. Cruelties come home.

You will yet be a lacky walking beside the very charger on which you expected to ride others down. When Charles the First, who had destroyed Strafford, was about to be beheaded, he said: "I basely ratified an unjust sentence, and the similar injustice I am now to undergo is a sensible retribution for the punishment I inflicted on an innocent man." Lord Jeffries, after incarcerating many innocent and good people in London tower, was himself imprisoned in the same place, where the shades of those whom he had maltreated seemed to haunt him, so that he kept crying to his attendants: "Keep them off, gentlemen, for God's sake, keep them off!" The chickens had come home to roost. The body of Bradshaw, the English judge, who had been ruthless and cruel in his decisions, was taken from his splendid tomb in Westminster abbey, and at Tyburn hung on a gallows from morning until night in the presence of jeering multitudes. Haman's gallows came a little late, but it came. Opportunities fly in a straight line, and just touch as they pass from eternity to eternity, but the wrongs we do others fly in a circle, and however the circle may widen out, they are sure to come back to the point from which they started. There are guns that kick!

Furthermore, let the story of Haman teach us how quickly turns the wheel of fortune. One day, excepting the king, Haman was the mightiest man in Persia; but the next day a lackey. So we go up, and so we come down. You seldom find any man 20 years in the same circumstances. Of those who in political life 20 years ago were the most prominent, how few remain in conspicuity. Political parties make certain men do their hard work, and then, after using them as hacks, turn them out on the commons to die. Every four years there is a complete revolution, and about 5,000 men who ought certainly to be the next president are shamefully disappointed; while some, who this day are obscure and poverty-stricken, will ride upon the shoulders of the people, and take their turn at admiration and the spoils of office. Oh, how quickly the wheel turns! Ballot boxes are the steps on which men come down as often as they go up. Of those who were long ago successful in the accumulation of property how few have not met with reverses? while many of those who were then straitened in circumstances now hold the bonds and the bank keys of the nation. Of all fickle things in the world, fortune is the most fickle. Every day she changes her mind, and woe to the man who puts any confidence in what she promises or proposes! She cheers when you go up, and she laughs when you come down. Oh, trust not a moment your heart's affections to this changeful world! Anchor your soul in God. From Christ's companionship gather your satisfaction. Then, come sorrow or gladness, success or defeat, riches or poverty, honor or disgrace, health or sickness, life or death, time or eternity, all are yours, and ye are Christ's and Christ is God's.

Were I called to sketch misery in its worst form, I would not go up to the dark alley of the poor, but up the highway over which prancing Bucephali strike the sparks with their hoofs and between statuary and parks of stalking deer. Wretchedness is more bitter when swallowed from gemmed goblets than from earthen pitcher or pewter mug. If there are young people here who are looking for this position and that circumstance, thinking that worldly success will bring peace of the soul, let them shatter the delusion. It is not what we get, it is what we are. Daniel among the lions is happier than King Darius on his throne. And when life is closing, brilliancy of worldly surroundings will be no solace. Death is blind, and sees no difference between a king and his clown, between the Nazarene and the Athenian, between a bookless hut and a national library. The favorites of life can not, with their giddy laugh, echoing from heart to heart, entirely drown the voice of a tremendous conscience which says: "I am immortal. The stars shall die, but I am immortal. One wave of eternity shall drown time in its depth, but I am immortal. The earth shall have a shroud of flame and the heavens flee at the glance of the Lord, but I am immortal. From all the heights and depths of my nature rings down, and rings up, and rings out the word, 'Immortal.'" A good conscience and assurance of life eternal through the Lord Jesus Christ are the only securities.

The soul's happiness is too large a craft to sail up the stream of worldly pleasure. As ship-carpenters say, it draws too much water. This earth is a bubble, and it will burst. This life is a vision, and it will soon pass away. Time! It is only a ripple, and it breaketh against the throne of judgment. Our days! They fly swifter than a shuttle, weaving for us a robe of triumph or a garment of shame. Begin your life with religion and for its greatest trial you will be ready. Every day will be a triumph, and death will be only a king's servant calling you to a royal banquet.

In olden time the man who was to receive the honors of knighthood was required to spend the previous night fully armed, and with shield and lance to walk up and down among the tombs of the dead. Through all the hours of that night, his steady step was heard, and when the morning dawned, amid grand parade and the sound of cornets, the honors of knighthood were bestowed. Thus it shall be with the good man's soul in the night before Heaven. Fully armed with shield and sword and helmet, he shall watch and wait until the darkness fly and the morning break, and amid the sound of celestial harpings the soul shall take the honors of Heaven amid the innumerable throng with robes snowy white streaming over seas of sapphire.

Mordecai will only have to wait for his day of triumph. It took all the preceding trials to make a proper background for his after successes. The scaffold built for him makes all the more imposing and picturesque the horse into whose long white mane he twisted his fingers at the mounting. You want at least two misfortunes, hard as flint, to strike fire. Heavy and long-continued snows in the winter are signs of good crops next summer. So, many have yielded wonderful harvests of benevolence and energy because they were for a long time snowed under. We must have a good many hard falls before we learn to walk straight. It is on the black anvil of trouble that men hammer out their fortunes. Sorrows take up men on their shoulders and enthrone them. Affliction is nearly always bitter. Men, like fruit trees, are barren unless trimmed with sharp knives. They are like wheat, all the better for the flailing. It required the prison darkness and chill to make John Bunyan dream. It took Delaware ice and cold feet at Valley Forge, and the whizz of bullets, to make a Washington. Paul, when huddled up on the beach at Melita, shivering in his wet clothes, was more of a Christian than when the ship struck the breakers. Prescott, the historian, saw better without his eyes than he could ever have seen with them. Mordecai, despised at the gate, is only predecessor of Mordecai grandly mounted.

Judgment.

The Christian need never fear the judgment. If you have believed in Jesus Christ, to you all judgment is passed. Christ went to judgment for the Christian. Our sins went to judgment before us in Him.—Rev. Dr. Boughton, Methodist, Cincinnati, O.



CANADA'S OPIUM BUSINESS.

Its Manufacture Proves One of the Most Profitable Industries of British Columbia.

The manufacture of opium is one of the most profitable industries of British Columbia, as it employs some 400 or 500 men in making charcoal, which is used exclusively for cooking purposes, in addition to the cooks and other employes. The Canadian license for the manufacture of opium is $500 a year. The government, in addition to providing employment for a large number of people, and besides bringing into the country a great amount of money from the United States, derives a neat little revenue each year, all at the expense of the United States.

The development and manufacture of opium is an interesting study. The Chinese are the greatest consumers in the world. Next to that race come the Burmese and the inhabitants of the Strait of Malacca, the latter consuming opium to the value of £1,000,000 annually. The cultivation of the poppy, from which the juice is extracted and subsequently reduced by boiling until it becomes a liquid resembling molasses, when it is termed refined opium, is carried on in many parts of Asia, Persia, Turkey and some parts of China. The chief district is along the Ganges river, India, and embraces an area 600 miles long by 200 miles in width, and is divided into two districts, Bahar and Benares. The cities of Patna and Gazepore are the principal depots or shipping points, where the factories for making crude opium are situated. The producers are required to sell their product to the Indian government, which in turn supplies the great Chinese importing houses. Before the fields of India were developed opium came from Turkey and Persia, and was used for medicinal purposes for the reason that it contained more than ten per cent. of morphia, a quantity that is too rich for smoking. Opium used for the latter purpose contains about six per cent.

The method by which opium is manufactured is interesting to observe, although a sickening odor pervades the atmosphere and will cause a novice to become deathly ill. The balls of crude opium, are slit open, moistened with water and boiled to a paste. This paste is dried, remoistened and again boiled, after which it is strained. It goes through this process several times, each time being carefully strained and all foreign substance removed until it has a rich brown color.

The drug is boiled in large, hemispherical brass pans about twenty inches in diameter. The other utensils consist of a bamboo filter, sprinklers, strainers and pots. When it is properly boiled down, it is sealed up in brass tins containing six ounces each. The factories in China can manufacture a better quality of opium for $2.50 less a pound than the factories on the Pacific coast. A good opium cook in China is paid $10 a month, and at Victoria $40 a month. A day's work consists of refining 2½ balls of crude opium. Each ball making 5 5-tael cans of prepared opium. For each additional ball refined it is customary to pay the cook 40 cents.

The evil habit of opium smoking has obtained such power over the Chinese and some classes of white people in the United States that it is a physical impossibility to wholly stop the importation and use of the drug.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

CIGARETTE SMOKING.

Why It Is Specially Injurious to the Young—Interferes with Growth.

Selma Severson, M. D. ("Pediatrics"), queries: "What is there about tobacco smoke so injurious to the young?" After referring to the composition of tobacco smoke, the suggestion is offered that the products of such are more readily taken into the lungs when smoking cigars and cigarettes than when a pipe is used, as the stem of a pipe, if porous and clean, absorbs the nicotine. Upon the heart there is a functional derangement producing irregularity of action, due to the poisonous effect of the nicotine upon the nerves controlling its action; thus we have palpitation, dyspnea, and cardialgia. Upon the nervous system, nicotine has a decided effect, the pupils often becoming dilated with consequent obscurity of vision, specks before the eyes, and sometimes deep-seated pain. Upon the exhausted brain it has a soothing effect, while upon the fully nourished brain it acts as an irritant. Through the sympathetic nervous system the secretions are disturbed, also the regulation of involuntary muscular contraction, as shown by spasm of the stomach and the vomiting produced on the first attempt at smoking. There is also an oversecretion of the salivary glands, with frequent irregular secretion of the gastric juice, the result being a loss of appetite, if not dyspepsia. These disturbances being functional, the tissues quickly regain their normal condition when tobacco is discontinued. It also acts as a mechanical irritant to the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes, and if a bronchitis be present it maintains an irritable state of the membrane and keeps up the cough. Thus by lessening the bodily vigor the person is unable to withstand disease, and if he inherits weak lungs, may easily become a prey to tuberculosis. From the foregoing, the author suggests that upon the young, tobacco has a decidedly injurious effect, so much energy being wasted through all the years when so much is needed for growth and repair, the whole organism being in a state of disorder.—Journal of Inebriety.

More Than We Mine.

It is estimated that $900,000,000 are spent for liquor annually in the United States. The entire mineral product of 1896, including gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, zinc, quicksilver and aluminum, was about $255,000,000. That is to say, more than three and a half times as much is spent for drink as the value of all the metals from our mines. The amount spent for liquor is more than four times the value of all the bituminous and anthracite coal produced annually.—Christian Work.

The French Vintage.

The average yield of wine in France in 1897 was 150 gallons per acre, which is about one-third less than in 1896, but less than the product of that year. The value of last year's vintage is estimated at $132,000,000, about $10,500,000 of which is for the high brands. The total acreage planted decreased during the past 12 months nearly 100,000 acres. It is now some 600,000 less than it was ten years ago.

The exposition that opens at Omaha, June 1, has taken out a liquor license.

DRANK ON WAGER AND DIED

Foolhardy New Jersey Man Pours Two Quarts and a Half of Whisky Into His Stomach.

John Barney Vanpelt drank two quarts and a half of the deadly Jersey decoction known as apple whisky and died speedily. There are men along Park row who have drunk more than 20,000 quarts of whisky in their lives and bid fair to live the century out, but they have refrained from Jersey apple whisky, and they never tried to break records, as Vanpelt did.

In the barroom of the Matawan house at Matawan, N. J., last week, young Vanpelt was drinking with a party of friends. The conversation turned to deeds of prowess with the bottle and the tankard, and Vanpelt announced that he could drink the same quantity of whisky as anybody in the house could drink beer. A bet was made, and another young man took the beer end.

Drink after drink vanished down Vanpelt's throat, he making a point of drinking a big glass of the liquor every time his opponent stowed away a glass of beer. When Vanpelt had put away two and a half quarts the young man who had been drinking beer fell from



his chair in a stupor and Vanpelt was declared the winner. He did not show immediately the effects of his debauch, and accepted an invitation to drink a glass of beer. At the end of ten minutes he fell to the floor, unconscious.

Relatives of Vanpelt picked him up and carried him to his home in East Matawan. His father, Jacob Vanpelt, was told of the young man's condition, but he said that John often drank too much, and would pull through all right. John was put to bed and left alone.

The next day some of the men who had been in the saloon the night before called at the Vanpelt home to see how John was. The elder Vanpelt went to the young man's room and found him dead. He had not moved from the position his body had assumed when he was placed in the bed the night before. A physician made an examination, and said that death was due to alcoholism. The county physician was informed, and an investigation of the circumstances will be made by the authorities.—N. Y. Journal.

LIQUOR DEALERS' MORTALITY

Reliable Figures of an English Doctor Show That It Is Nearly Double That of Other Occupations.

Dr. John Tatham has just presented a report to the registrar general of England on the mortality of men engaged in different occupations, the figures relating to the years 1890-92 inclusive. The age, occupation and registered cause of death of every male person over 15 years of age who died during these three years have been taken from the death registers, and the collective information thus obtained is given duly tabulated in a blue book.

On the mortality of those engaged in the liquor trade Dr. Tatham has this to say: "The death rate of all classes directly concerned in that business still continues to be enormous, and the figures amply corroborate this statement. The standard mortality figures for occupied males is 953. That for brewers is 1,427, and that for publicans, 1,948. Publicans, or saloonkeepers," adds Dr. Tatham, "die seven times as fast as do occupied males from alcoholism, six and a half times as fast from diseases of the liver, and more than double as fast from diseases of the urinary system, from rheumatic fever, from diabetes, and from suicide." Indeed, the death rate of publicans from every cause but accident is fearfully in excess of the average. No other occupation is so deadly as that of the publican, whose very servants die twice as rapidly as they would if they were engaged in any other occupation but that of selling strong drink.

JOTTINGS OF TEMPERANCE.

There is no consistency in praying God to save your boy and then voting to license the saloon to kill your son.—Patriot-Phalanx.

A German chemist, on analyzing some milk, found that it contained alcohol. The cows had been fed on the waste at a distillery.

Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, of Cleveland, O., has opened a crusade against the gambling tolerated by the officials of that city.

The temperance cause is making great progress in Scotland. Paisley has stuck to the reduction of license movement until only two licensed taverns are left in the city.

Who is the greater, the man who yields to passion, or the man who conquers his passion and follows his calm judgment? There is one standard for the individual and the nation.—United Presbyterian.

It is estimated by reliable statistics that each of America's 250,000 saloons have an average of 40 customers—10,000,000 people—steady drinkers, who spend an average of $100 a year for drink. It amounts to a total of $1,000,000,000 a year.

Drunkenness is not the only cause of crime, but it is crime; and if any encourage drunkenness for the sake of the profit derived from the sale of drink, they are guilty of a form of moral assassination as criminal as any that has been practiced by the bravos of any country or of any age.—Christian Work.

Temperance Education in France.

The French minister of public instruction issued last year a decree imposing on all schools, whether for boys or girls, the necessity of giving lessons on the evils of intemperance. Le Signal says the policy of this decree has been actively forwarded by the University of Toulouse, which is at the head of education throughout a district which contains over 10,000 teachers. It has divided this district into 40 sections, and summoned all the teachers in each to hear an address on temperance teaching. A university prize will be annually awarded to the schoolmaster most successful in his temperance lessons. Last year one schoolmaster at Toulouse, M. Jullien, enrolled as pledged abstainers 1,005 young folks between the ages of 12 and 16.



IN THE VALLEY.

To-day, when the sun was lighting my house on the pine-clad hill,
The breast of a bird was ruffled as it perched on my window sill;
And a leaf was chased by the kitten on the breeze-swept garden walk,
And the dainty head
Of a dahlia red
Was stirred on its slender stalk.

Oh, happy the bird at the rose tree, unheeding the threat'ning storm!
And happy the little leaf chaser, rejoicing in sunshine warm!
They take no thought for the morrow—they know no cares to-day,
And the thousand things
That the future brings
Are a blank to such as they.

But I, by the household ingle, can interpret the looming clouds,
For the wind "soo-hoos" through the keyhole, and a shadow of roof enshrouds.
And I know I must quit my mountain and go down to the vale below,
For my house is chill
On the windy hill,
When the autumn tempests blow.

My mind is forever drawing an instructive parallel
'Twixt temporal things that perish and eternal things that dwell;
When billows and waves surround me, and waters my soul o'erflow,
I descend in hope
From the mountain slope
To the sheltering vale below.

I go down the Valley of Silence, where the wordly are never met,
Where I know there is "balm and healing" for eyes that with tears are wet;
And I find, in its sweet seclusion, gentle solace for all my care,
For that valley pure,
With its shelter sure,
Is the beautiful Vale of Prayer.

—Nannie Power O'Donoghue, in Chicago Times-Herald.

SINCERITY.

Self-Delusion Very Near and Subtle in Its Approach—A Faithful Heart the Only Safeguard.

A man cannot depend on himself in emergencies without the habit of sincerity. We can be as easily duped by ourselves as by any designing villain. Self-delusion is not only easy, it is also very subtle in its approach. Personal advantage or our safety can either, with plausibility, make attractive wrong actions and dangerous precedents. The greatest safety here, short of the saving grace of God, is a habit of sincerity. It is difficult to break away from such a habit. It rises up to hold us to what is seemingly but an impulse, and our consciences will be sensitive to every departure from the way we have hitherto walked in.

Sincerity is also a safeguard when, through ignorance or impetuousness, we fall into sin. Peter sinned grievously and fell very far. He came where he might well discredit his own strength and where the doubts of his brethren were fully justified. Jesus came in the morning at the lake. He searched deep into Peter's heart, and this before all the brethren. At last the search revealed a sincere, faithful heart. On that basis Peter was rebuilt for the kingdom of God. As long as this was left there was hope for him. God can do very much for a man who is sincere.

So it appears that a man owes to himself the duty of being sincere. In no other way can he be sure of himself. In no other way can a man preserve his moral integrity and be as strong in one line as in another. If we allow ourselves consciously to be insincere we are putting our best in jeopardy. If unconsciously we are insincere, the danger is only less great in that we may be shown our insincerity and have the privilege of repenting.—Christian Index.

HONEY FROM THE ROCK.

Words of Wisdom for Believer and Unbeliever—God's Own Truth in Sweet Morsels.

Pride is the bloom of perdition.

Killing time is maiming character.

Noted bravery—doing good for evil.

Unbelief's morning star never rises.

A good name is made, not bestowed.

Carmel faith leads to Carmel victory.

Merry chickens let others do the fighting.

The way of life is narrow, but well paved.

Forgiveness is the key that opens Heaven.

An aimless life insures a homeless evening.

Helping a child is putting money at long interest.

The true prophet is seldom a prophet to his own people.

Those who know when to speak, know when to be silent.

Compared to eternity, this life is as the last gasp of the dying.

Whatever comes from the heart has a voice that speaks to the heart.

Unbelief is like the Quassia hop—it embitters even the water of life.

Promise is the note and performance is the gold coin which redeems it.

Some men make their intentions of being better an excuse for not being so.

If it is "a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord," it is surely a bad thing not to do it.

Tribulation and sorrow are the only bleaching agents that will whiten the robes of God's people.

Lot only "pitched his tent toward Sodom," but he was found living right downtown when destruction came.—Rams' Horn.

Unfaithfulness to Conscience.

Our discontents and anxieties have their origin in moral evil. The lines of suffering on almost every human countenance have been deepened, if not traced there, by unfaithfulness to conscience, by departures from duty. To do wrong is the surest way to bring suffering; no wrong deed ever failed to bring it. Those sins which are followed by no palpable pain are yet terribly avenged even in this life. They abridge our capacity for happiness, impair our relish for innocent pleasure, and increase our sensibility to suffering. No enemy can do us equal harm with what we do ourselves whenever or however we violate any religious or moral obligation.—W. E. Channing.

Doing One's Best.

No work is of small consequence to the workman. A tin cup may be bought for a penny, but if it is made in a slovenly manner 1,000,000 pennies will not repay the workman for what he expended on it. No man can by carelessness mar anything in its making without marring his own character also. He that would do his best for his character must do his best in everything he undertakes.—S. S. Times.

Thoughts.

"The heart of man is evil above all things and desperately wicked." Evil thoughts may be driven from the mind, but if the place is not filled with good thoughts, the old tenants are sure to return much stronger than ever.—Rev. Florence Buck, Unitarian, Cleveland, O.

PETER'S SW[OR]D.

An Old Incident with a Modern Application—Right-Hearted but Prone to Wrong-Headed Direction.

Judas' part in the arrest of Jesus in the garden should not wholly divert attention from Peter's part. Next after Judas Peter was responsible for it, though it was the last thing that he desired. How he, with his usual rashness, precipitated the very catastrophe he deprecated is a point that needs to be better understood, for the caution it gives to a large and estimable class of people—people of generous impulses, whose eagerness to help a good cause prompts them to strike in hotly before they thoroughly understand the situation.

It is John's narrative that shows how it was Peter's rash zeal which effectively though unintentionally secured the success of the treachery of Judas. All the evangelists narrate Peter's onslaught with the sword upon Judas' band, but John only details the circumstances through which the result came to be the opposite of the intention. His narrative omits the garden prayer, in which Jesus had girded Himself for voluntary surrender to His enemies. John prefers to relate how Jesus proceeded to accomplish the thing for strength to do which He had thrice offered the prayer: "Thy will be done"—words so often misused to denote passive resignation to God rather than resolute cooperation with Him.

Nothing would have been easier, had He so chosen, than for Jesus in the shades of the garden to elude His captors carrying lanterns. But He, "knowing all the things that were coming upon Him," advances to meet them, and asks: "Whom seek ye?" They answer: "Jesus of Nazareth." Upon His rejoinder: "I am He," a panic seizes them. "They went backward and fell to the ground"—the most natural thing under the circumstances. A band of rude men were suddenly confronted in a dark and lonely spot by one of whose wonder-working powers they had heard strange tales—a man who could quell tempests and raise the dead. They had been sent to seize Him, but what did He mean by so boldly advancing upon them? Was He not about to exert His magical power upon them? Such a thought it must have been that paralyzed them. Again the door of escape invited Jesus. But He was bent on that surrender through which alone He saw that His mission in the world could be fulfilled, and that will of God accomplished which He had prayed for strength to do.

And so He calmly endeavored to reassure them. He repeats the question: "Whom seek ye?" and the answer: "I am He." He adds: "If ye seek me, permit these to depart"—i. e., His disciples—thus plainly intimating His willingness to yield Himself. Whether this apparent compliance was of itself enough to dispel their fear of magical power is past knowing. But just then a side breeze sprang up that blew all doubts away. It was in that critical moment of their hesitation that the balance was turned by Peter striking in with his sword. The appeal to passion superseded their fears. "So the band seized Jesus and bound Him"—again the most natural thing that could happen. That sword-stroke was conclusive proof that Jesus' disciples in this crisis placed no reliance on His putting forth any magical power. Why, then, should Judas' posse not view the case as Peter viewed it—as a case to be settled by carnal, not spiritual, weapons?

The lesson thus plainly given between the lines at the beginning of Christian history is one that the modern reformer is often in need of. Right-hearted zeal against intemperance or plutocracy is prone to a wrong-headed direction. The fanaticism of a good but unenlightened man often plays into the hand of the enemy, as when preachers attack skepticism with railings at science and criticism, or denounce the theater without discriminating between good and bad, or assail the excesses of capital with inflammatory rhetoric. Then, as Peter's foolish sword-stroke helped toward the binding of the Son of Man, so does the zeal which is not according to knowledge tend only to perpetuate the bondage which it is for wiser men to break.—James M. Whiton, in N. Y. Outlook.

ON CONTROLLING OF MOODS.

We Have No Right to Make Other People Miserable with Our Infelicities.

Few of us realize, until we come to reflect upon it, that we have no right to inflict our moods upon other people. If things have happened contrary to our liking, and we are out of sorts, that is no reason why we should make other people miserable with our infelicities; for it is even harder for them to resist the chilling effects of our moroseness and ill-temper than it is for us to repress these dispositions in ourselves. Some people keep their thoughts to themselves, so that they are disagreeably close-mouthed and uncommunicative, yet inflict their petty disappointments and grievances upon the entire circle of their friends through their gloomy countenances and general cheerlessness. Of course it would be expecting too much to ask that a person should manifest sparkling good nature under the shock of some bereavement or after the loss of a fortune. We are not so unreasonable. But most of the things which lead people to chill the family circle and act as kill joys are by no means so tragic. They are so trivial that they are hardly worth mentioning. There is a text in the Proverbs about the merit of the man who rules his own spirit. That text is generally applied to the resistance of great temptations. That is proper. But we are apt to forget that the capacity to rule one's spirit is shown in power to repress the manifestations of one's moods and in the conquest of fretfulness and gloom. We are shy of the genuine quality of the self-control that is only elicited by a tragedy.—Boston Watchman.

Watching the Beginnings.

To be a good Christian one needs to be a good watchman. The watchman's talent is a talent for discerning beginnings—the scarcely visible beginnings of danger. Any dullard will know when the house is in a blaze; you want a watchman who will detect the faint odor of smoke half an hour before the blaze might burst forth. So any dullard in the Christian life will be able to tell when he has fallen into a willful falsehood. What is needed is watchfulness to discern the silent working of the leaven of hypocrisy at the beginning. He that enters Christ's service does not undertake to keep from going to sleep; he undertakes to be on the watch while keeping wide awake.—S. S. Times.

A Fixed Habit of Life.

Godliness is not a mere emotion which comes with the occasion and exhausts itself in the effort. It is a fixed habit of daily life.—United Presbyterian.

Things Left Undone.

Not only the things we do, but also the things we leave undone, are to have a place in the judgment of the last day.—United Presbyterian.

PROFITABLE DUCKS.

THEY GENERALLY COMMAND HIGHER PRICES THAN CHICKENS.

Superior Points of White Pekins—Utility of Incubators in Hatching Ducks—Necessity For Green Food—Water For Drink and For Swimming.

Of all the varieties of ducks that we commonly consider profitable, writes E. O. Roessle in The Country Gentleman, the Imperial Pekin is by far the best. They are very hardy, grow fast and at 10 weeks of age should weigh five pounds. There is no secret about the process of raising them thus rapidly to such a satisfactory weight. In comparison with chickens, it will be seen how much faster they grow and consequently how much less it costs to mature them. A chicken, forced to the utmost, should weigh 1½ pounds dressed as a broiler at 12 weeks. On the other hand, a duckling forced will weigh five pounds in ten weeks. The chicken will bring in a fancy market probably 75 cents to $1 in March or April. The duckling in the same months and in the same market will bring from $1.50 to $2. In an ordinary market the chicken will bring 50 cents and the duckling at least $1. In the July market the chicken will bring 30 cents and the duckling still $1 or at the lowest 90 cents. Without going into a comparison of feed, it is self evident that it costs more to feed a chicken 12 weeks to marketable size than it does to feed a duckling ten weeks to its marketable size of five pounds, which is over three times the weight of the chicken. Even if it costs the same we produce 1½ pounds of weight on the chicken as against five pounds of weight on the duckling and in two weeks' less time.

Ducks are very prolific layers when they begin laying, which is about the first part of January. For example, a flock in full lay, say in February, should



WHITE PEKIN DUCK.

lay about 20 or 22 eggs daily for every 25 ducks. After they have been laying three weeks, their eggs show a very high percentage of fertility, and it is not an unusual thing to test a machine at 85 and 90 per cent.

In an incubator—and the artificial method has almost entirely usurped the natural—ducks' eggs require more airing than hens' eggs, for the reason that their shells are thicker, and hence it is a little more difficult to develop the air cell. In other respects they are treated exactly like all hens' eggs. They may be tested on the third or fourth day, and it is surprising how strong the germ will then appear. They take 28 days to hatch, but usually begin to pip on the twenty-fifth day, and by the twenty-eighth all are out. They hatch lively and seldom stick or die in the shell. The result is that much more satisfactory hatches are obtained than from hens' eggs. I consider it quite as imperative with ducks as with chickens to leave them at least 36 hours in the bottom of the machine after all are hatched.

Brooding ducks artificially is much easier than brooding chickens. The heat in the brooder should be started at about 90 degrees, but the second day may be reduced to 80 degrees. Ducklings, unlike chickens, do not crowd in the hover, preferring to lie well separated. Where it is necessary to have a fringe in front of the hover for chickens the ducklings do without it. During April, when the weather is usually milder and the brooder house is warm throughout, they will soon prefer to rest at night outside of the hover.

If they are overfed, they will receive a setback in their growth which may stunt them for a week. If by accident, therefore, they are overfed, it is best to skip a feed or two until they become hungry again. When the ducklings are 4 weeks old, four feeds a day are quite sufficient. When 5 weeks old, three feeds will be enough, but the cornmeal should be increased a little and the bran diminished. When 8 weeks old and intended for market solely, they should be fed three parts cornmeal and one part bran. After the sixth week the beef scraps may be increased, and this increase continued slightly until they have attained full weight.

Water is more important for ducklings than food. In fact, it is a good plan to give them water first before feeding. Teach them to find the water fountain as soon as they are placed in the brooder. If they appear stupid, take a few, one at a time, and dip their bills in the water. They will soon learn the road, and the first taught will teach the rest. Water to drink must be kept before them day and night. They will drink and waste great quantities. They must have water close at hand when feeding, as it is absolutely necessary for their digestion. For young growing market ducklings water to swim in is more of an injury than a benefit. The food which is given them to convert into flesh must not be hardened into muscle by exercise in the water.

Green food is the natural food of the duck. If you have not sown rye in the fall, so that your ducks can obtain the fresh young growth early in the spring, you must substitute something in place of it, and I know of nothing better than young tender cabbage. After they are 8 weeks old they will soon strip a whole head if thrown in to them in their yards.

No one who has not raised ducklings can form any idea how fast they will grow. They seem to double their size every week.

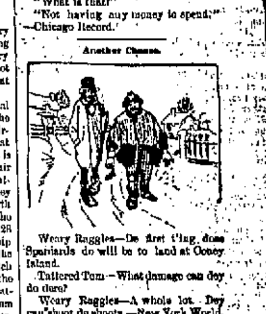
A Last Resort.

"There is only one thing on earth that can make me economize."

"What is that?"

"Not having any money to spend."—Chicago Record.

Another Chance.



Weary Raggles—De first t'ing dose Spaniards do will be to land at Coney Island.

Tattered Tom—What damage can dey do dere?

Weary Raggles—A whole lot. Dey can't shoot de shoots.—New York World.

Ambition.

We start out to conquer fortune—
Yes, and fame—but time reveals
That we learn to be contented
If we get our clothes and meals.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898.

1897 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certainly things are not worse, on the contrary we have every hope and reason to believe that they will improve during the coming year. A great many goods are low, but conditions warrant an advance all along the line. Sugars have advanced half a cent a pound, and the teeming grades of teas have been affected on account of the present duty.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound--This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 13½c lb	Green Rio, very best, 10c lb
Mail Pouch in packages, 9c lb	Good Rio Java, 9c lb
Levering in Packages, 12c lb	Old Government Java, 26c lb
Rich Mocha, green, 24c lb; roasted, 31c lb	Roasted Java, 31c lb

Sugars Remain the Same on all Grades.

Yellow C, 4c lb	Standard Granulated, 5¼c lb
Extra Yellow C, 4¾c lb	Best Cut Loaf, 5½c lb
Standard Coffee A, 5¼c lb	Best Powdered, 5½c lb

Teas--Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No change in price, they have advanced on a few grades, but our prices are no higher. The sales in Teas increase each year. This in consequence of keeping good Teas at a regular uniform price. Also in consideration of the fact that we purchase in large lots direct from the importer; in this way we save to our customer the profits of the jobber and wholesale dealer, which is at least 10c to 15c per pound. This saving we give to our customers.

Young Hyson, best, 50c	Gunpowder, good, 30c
Young Hyson, good, 35c	Gunpowder, best, 50c
Young Hyson, fair, 20c	Imperial, good, 30c
Oolong Black Tea, 35c	Imperial, best, 50c
Oolong best Tea, 50c	Japan, very best, 50c
Tea in 1-lb packages, 45c	Japan, good, 30c

Canned Goods--Home Pack and California

Tomatoes are away up, much higher than last year.

Best Home Packed Tomatoes, 10c can	California Gages, 15c can
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches, 7c can	California Peaches, 15c can
Illinois Sweet Corn, 7c can	California Egg Plums, 14c can
Egyptian brand, New York Corn, 9c can	California Apricots, 12c can
Gallon Apples, 20c can	Early June Peas, 9c can

Dried Fruits--Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 8c lb	Evaporated Apples 10c lb
California Raisins, extra, 6c lb	Domestic Apples, 5c lb
California Nectarines, 8c lb	No. 1 Raspberries, 18c lb
California Prunes, 5c and 8c lb	Best Blackberries, 10c lb
California Peaches, 9c lb	Zantee Currants, 7c lb

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c	New Orleans Molasses, gallon, 40c
London Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c	Best New Orleans, gallon, 35c
Golden Drip, per gallon, 35c	No. 1 Sorghum, gallon 30c

Fish!	Fish!
Family White Fish, quarter bbl., $1.60	Mackerel, kitt, $1.10
Family White Fish, kitt, 75c	Holland Herring 70c
No. 1 White Fish, half bbl. $5.00	Scotch Herring, $1.15
No. 1 White Fish, kitt, 90c	Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, 6c lb

Oils--Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 70c gallon	Machine Oil, bright, 25c gallon
Neatsfoot Oil, 60c gallon	Linseed Oil boiled, 50c gallon
Fish Oil, 60c gallon	Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon	Lard Oil, No. 1, 60c gallon

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pure stick, 8c lb	Bon Bons, fruit, 20c lb
Pure French Mixed, 10c lb	Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
French Mottoes, 12c lb	Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb	This is the lowest price for candy in a number of years.
Bon Bons, extra, 15c lb	

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good, 25c	Plug Battle Ax, 25c lb
Fine Cut, extra, 35c	Plug, Horse Shoe, 45c lb
Fine Cut, best, 75c	Plug, J. T., best, 35c lb
The Boys' Delight Cigars, 45c box	Smoking Tobacco, pound, 15c
Artistic Cigars, 65c box	Sweet Consumer, pound, 18c
Royal Cuban Cigars, $1.25 box	Mail Pouch, pound, 35c

Liquors and Wines for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season.

Kelley Island Catawba, 75c gallon	California Angelica, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 85c gallon	California Muscatel, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 85c gallon	Wines in bottles, 25c
German Rhenish, $1.50 gallon	Whiskies, new, $1 and $1.25 gallon
German Rhenish, bottles, 60c	Whiskies, old, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.50 gallon

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each	Linoleum, good, 45c square yard
Window Shades, extra, 25c each	Linoleum, best, 70c square yard
Window Shades best, 35c each	Floor Oil Cloth, good, 25c square yard
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 30c	Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c square yard
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 55c	Ingrain Carpets, good, 25c yard
Brussels Carpets, best, yard 65c	Ingrain Carpets, best, 45c yard
	Extra Supers, per yard, 60c

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades. We beat all others. You can save at least 10 cents on the dollar at the Fruit House.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Fort Wayne Sentinel
SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1898.

ABOUT THE ARMY COOK.

How the Genius of the Mess Tent Does His Work.

HE CAN MAKE OR MAR A COMPANY.

Why the City Volunteers Will Not Fare So Well as the Boys From the Country. Some Unfamiliar Dishes Noted In Uncle Sam's Cookbook.

The army cook does not figure on the roll of honor, he is seldom "mentioned in dispatches for gallantry in action," and he is never "promoted for meritorious conduct," yet he often helps win a battle. By the same token he may contribute to a defeat. It is the well fed soldier who fights best, and if the soldier is not well fed his mess cook is at fault.

In the big volunteer army which Uncle Sam has called together there are



A REGIMENTAL CHEF AT WORK.

all sorts of cooks, good, bad and indifferent. Recent developments prove that the city regiments have the poorest cooks and the country regiments the best. This is because the former are made up as regiments and then divided into companies, while the country regiments are made up by collecting companies from various towns and villages. When the boys from the city were mustered in, it was largely a matter of luck if in every company could be found a competent man for cook. If not, an incompetent one was pressed into service.

The boys from the towns and villages, however, took good care that a first class cook went along with them. In some cases he was a local caterer or restaurateur, and generally each of the men of the company agreed to chip in 50 cents or so a month to make it worth his while. I know of at least three companies from as many different states which have secured first class cooks in this way. No matter what conditions these companies encounter they will be sure that such rations as the commissary department can forward to them will be properly prepared. As a result there will be less grumbling, fewer men on the sick list and fuller ranks when the boys come home.

Each company cook enlists as such. He is not expected to do any other duty. In fact, if he succeeds in preparing three meals a day for from 75 to 85 men, he will be kept as busy as any patriot could reasonably wish to be. Of course he is not compelled to do all the work himself. From two to three men are assigned each week to help him, and in case the company is on the march he can call on all hands to hunt for firewood when a short stop is made and there is a prospect of an opportunity to prepare a hot meal.

When a camp is made, the first tent to be put up is the cook's tent. A small square at the end of the company street is staked out for him and a soldier detailed to do police duty around it. This cook's police sees that the man of pots and pans is not bothered in his work by adventurous soldiers and that none of his provisions are spirited away by foragers.

The cook has one small tent in which are stored the extra provisions and utensils needed. A large fly with poles and guy ropes serves to shelter the cooking apparatus and to form the company's kitchen. Under it the stove is placed. The latter is an oblong metal affair, made on purpose for the army and having griddle holes for the pots and pans. A ditch is scraped in the earth and on it the stove is placed, leaving room underneath for the fire of glowing wood



DRAWING RATIONS.

embers. The cook is an artist at making a fire in this trench and in keeping it at an even heat. Various folding chairs, tables improvised of camp chests and other things, serve to make the necessary apparatus for use in the kitchen. A dozen big kettles, boilers and pans are the utensils needed.

Dinner, at noon, is the principal meal of the day in camp life, and for an hour before the kitchen presents a busy scene. One assistant, with sleeves rolled up above the elbows, sits on a chest peeling potatoes, a bushel or more being necessary for the meal. Near him the other assistant bends over a great quarter of beef, carving out a supply for the meal. The cook watches his men while he attends the stove and begins preparations for the coming repast. A huge boiler on one side of the stove holds five gallons of fragrant coffee, another boiler is filled with water to receive the potatoes, while in a bright kettle on another part of the stove the cook drops vegetables, rice and other wholesome parts of soup and waits for the assistant to finish carving the meat that it may be added.

Soon the dinner is well under way, and the cook and his assistants are busy men. In addition to the hot parts of the meal there are to be taken from the chests and served great loaves of bread [illegible]. The bread problem is a [illegible] one in camp and away from the cities [illegible] to camp already prepared whenever possible. A company of 100 men or more will eat a great quantity of the staff of life in a week, and hundreds of loaves are necessary.

There are other parts of the soldiers' meal to be fixed if the company is near civilization and provisions are plentiful. Baked beans often appear on the bill of fare, dried fruit, rice, hominy and other easily carried staples, and to prepare all these on one small stove and with only two assistants is an art that only an army cook understands.

To such an extent does cleanliness enter into the preparation of the soldiers' meal that the greatest precautions are taken to exclude dirt. Carefully the pots and pans are scrubbed brightly, the big kettles and utensils are polished and the refuse of the cook tent is carried far off and dumped to prevent the contagion that might arise from decaying slops. The officers are vigilant in keeping watch on the cook and his assistants, as the health of the camp may depend on their careful cleanliness.

There are three kinds of camp life—permanent, temporary and marching. Only in marching is the energy and patience of the army cook tried to the utmost. Temporary camp—where it is expected that there will be a move in a few days—is better than marching camp life. Permanent camp—where it is expected that an army will remain for more than several weeks—affords great opportunities to the cook to practice making elaborate dishes. In permanent camp he has the assistance of several kinds of sheet iron folding army stoves.



PEELING POTATOES FOR THE COOK.

If he prefers the oven on wheels, which now forms a part of a United States army train, he may have one, but most cooks prefer to make an oven in the ground, if possible in the side of a hill.

The cooks of the regular army are up in all such knacks as these and know how to take advantage of every favorable condition for turning out good meals under difficult circumstances.

Lieutenant Henry J. Reilly, U. S. A., in a recent article on army cooking contributed to The Army and Navy Journal says:

"If the cooks know their business, the rations are well cooked and palatable. The men are contented, the sick report has but few names on it, and their duty is easily and readily done. If there are no good cooks in the company, underdone pork, soggy beans, covered with greasy water for soup, and miserable coffee cause discontent, a large sick report, duty poorly done, with much grumbling, and, finally, a small company, which the men are anxious to leave, and to which they never return if they can help it."

So important is the subject of preparing food for the soldiers that a manual for army cooks was recently issued under the direction of the commissary general of subsistence and published by the secretary of war for use in the United States army.

This manual for army cooks contains 300 pages of recipes and instructions for the guidance of the cook in his daily wrestle with adverse conditions.

Some of these recipes are for the construction of dishes of which the ordinary housewife has never dreamed. One of these is called "cannon balls," and this is the way the manual says it should be prepared, the ingredients being six pounds of flour, 1½ pounds of suet, three pints of molasses and one pint of water:

"Chop up suet, mix with the flour, mix the molasses with water, put flour into a bowl and pour the molasses gradually upon it, mixing it with the flour. Make into balls of any size and boil from one hour and upward, according to size."

This charge is calculated to be sufficient to stop a dinner attack by 22 men. Good cannon balls keep for 12 months, and have been known to be effective at a range of 15 months from the date of molding. CAPTAIN T. B. FRANCIS.

A BORN WARRIOR.

Old Cale's Idea of a Virginian Major's Prowess.

Old Cale lives on Bramblen street and is never happier than when telling plantation experiences before the war. He manages in one way and another to get all the news of these stirring times, and when he was told the other day that a certain Virginia gentleman had received a commission from the president Cale went into an ecstasy.

"I knowed it, sah," he shouted as he clapped his knotted hands. "I knowed it. Anybody dat eber seed de majah on a fox hunt knowed dat de gov'ment would 'sist dat he lead de cab'lry in Cuba. Even aftah de wah, sah, when de majah didn't hab no tho'bred hoss no mo' an' couldn't hunt like he did afo' de wah, he hunted de fox jes' de same as eber. Yes, sah. 'Bout fo' in de mawnin de majah would blow dat ole tin dinnah ho'n to call de houn's an de boys. 'Fo' de Lawd, he use' to wake half de people in Va'ginny. Den when ole Ring gib tongue and de majah knowed one dem dar grinnin red foxes was makin a straight run, he let out a yell dat make dat dinnah ho'n soun' like a tin whis'le, an he jes' humps hisself in de saddle an he goes.

"Yes, sah, an you oughta' see de majah take a fence wid dat ole roan he hab aftah de wah. First he gib a whoop to get her 'tention. Den he makes a dig wif dem spu's dat would punch holes in a Punchel. Dat roan couldn' make no high jumps, but she would clawup. Dey would be a crash, an de air would be full of splinters an de fence wah took. De majah would ride plum fru' dem Spanish brest'wo'ks, he would. Dey can't git 'long widout him, nohow, an I knowed it."—Detroit Free Press.

A Real Prize.

"If I had such a wife as Mrs. Nozley I think I could be supremely happy."

"Why, I don't consider her especially good looking, and it is easy to see that she isn't very clever."

"I know, but when her husband starts to tell a funny story she doesn't assume the look of a martyr or try to change the subject."—Chicago News.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Our Spring Styles Modeled After "Varnishing Day" Gowns.

NEW IDEAS STRAIGHT FROM PARIS.

Costumes of Tulle, Silk de Soie, With Gloves, Hats and Parasols Selected With a View to Art In Harmony. Old Styles That Are Being Revived.

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In Paris they have the "varnishing day." This is at the annual opening of the picture exhibition, and it serves a twofold purpose. First, it shows all the new pictures, and, second, it permits all the leaders of the grand monde to show their new gowns and their spring garments. It would be rank heresy to wear any other style than those worn here this day.

I do not mean to say that everybody will exactly copy all the garments, but all the salient points will be adopted, all the new ideas will be seized at once by everybody, and in a few days they will be seen everywhere.

The ladies who lead the fashion in Paris are few now, for many of them were burned in that terrible fire, but the few left will hold to their privilege still closer. No one but the lady and her dressmaker knows the secret of what is to be worn by each on this memorable occasion, and crowds of women throng the galleries all day, so that the pictures on the walls have scant notice while the living, moving pictures are closely scanned.

We have no such function as "varnishing," more's the pity. With our fashions and women the horse show, dog show and coaching parties afford the necessary assemblages, and there the new garments may be displayed. In the autumn the chrysanthemum show brings together many, with their handsome fall coats and gowns. In Paris, too, there are the races at which one may see astonishing cos-



COSTUMES FOR JUNE.

tumes, and we have little of that opportunity for display, as women of the best class do not care so much for promiscuous gatherings, and a good thing it is, too, for women are too impressionable and enthusiastic to go to races.

I never saw but two, and they will never fade from my mind. One was between Tailbirds on first and relays of horses. The horse won. The other was in the early days of California and between two colts, one a Pinto and the other a cinnamon colored rack of bones. The Pinto ran about half a mile and then refused to go another step. The cinnamon colored one ran until he came to a load of hay drawn to one side of the road, and there he stopped and began to eat and there he staid in spite of everything.

But all that is not about the pretty dresses that we have fallen heir to. The season has been so backward that no one has seemed to take much interest in the lovely light gowns and materials offered, though some wise ladies have their summer frocks made and laid away and hidden from all prying eyes. But the costumes worn at the varnishing day have been deftly copied, and I will tell you all about some of them.

One was a thin soft silk in weave between liberty and taffeta and slightly changeable. The colors were pale faint blue and delicate pink, so that the whole was in some lights a tender lilac. And this was all woven in some way so that it appeared striped. The skirt had a sprung flounce 10 inches deep of plain silk of the same shade. The waist was a simple French bodice with a self bale bound with two narrow velvet ribbons a shade darker. There was a sort of yoke with two sprung ruffles of the plain silk with rows of the velvet ribbon around it clear up to the collar.

There were white gloves and a leghorn hat with three long fluffy white ostrich plumes, with other plumes sewed to them, so that the lines of the colored ones mingled with the white, giving them a changeable effect. A small rosette of the silk was set in the back of the hat where the brim curled upward. The parasol was of white chiffon so gathered and ruffled that it looked like a dish of soapsuds.

There was a dainty gown of printed organdie over a skirt of faint blue taffeta. The organdie was printed to represent white and pink poppies, "life size" with their frosty green leaves. There was a Spanish flounce to the skirt with two lace ruffles at the bottom of that. The bodice was in blouse front and gathered back, with a belt of poppy green ribbon. This fastened at the side in front in a bow of the green, and in the center of that was a large double rosette to represent a poppy of ribbon of that color. The high stock was of green ribbon with a double poppy colored rosette at the back of the neck. The whole front of the blouse was of alternate plaitings of the organdie and white lace.

A hat of very yellow fancy straw was trimmed with a lavish plaiting and puffing of cream colored silk muslin. The parasol was of white and spinach green striped taffeta, quite plain on the top save for a binding of velvet ribbon in the green around the edge. The inside of the parasol was puffed full of pale straw colored crepe lisse. This is quite a new wrinkle and a very pretty one it is. Pearl gloves were provided. Pearl gray, flesh color, pale lemon and straw and white are the favorite colors for dressy gloves for such occasions.

Black suits were worn in a number of instances, one noticeable one being of deep black chantilly flounces over black satin. The blouse was made of the same wide lace, and the only touch of color was where a few tufts of cherry red velvet were laid along under the lace to define the lines and at the neck. The hat worn with this was all of black lace with several great bunches of luscious dark red cherries. Cherries, currants, apricots and blackberries, ripe and unripe, with their foliage are among the choice things we find for midsummer and fall for the decoration of hats.

Another black costume was much admired. The gown was in princess form and made of black moire poplin. Around the edge of the skirt was a quilling of black ribbon with corded edge, the cord being in cornflower blue. The waist was finished with a facing of cornflower blue with a V opening, and this was filled with a soft gathering of straw colored crepe de chine. There was a short and very ornamental jacket, the lower part being of cornflower colored taffeta laid in accordion plaits. The bottom was edged with a double quilling of ribbon like that on the skirt. Over the shoulders was a [illegible] with quilling and [illegible] with silk [illegible]. The collar was very high and had quilling to match at the top and bow of black ribbon in front and back.

There is no denying that we are accepting as new some ancient styles revamped to suit the present day. We may say that the most of them are apt illustrations of the survival of the fittest. I saw today a very swell costume of fine [illegible] tweed, the skirt being made on the circular plan, but finished plainly. There was a loose shawl pointed drapery in front, stitched several times. The jacket was also neatly stitched on all seams. The cuffs were made stiff by rows of stitching, and so were the revers and collar. We have all of us seen such things before, but just now they look new, since we have not seen them for so long. There was arranged a sort of jacket vest to this which hung open with the jacket to show the fancy blouse of lettuce green surah with its trimming of iridescent spangles.

Another new old style of gown was made of plaid poplin. The lower part of the skirt was plain, but the upper was laid in three bias spruce folds. The waist was arranged in the same way, the folds lying bertha fashion over a waist of white embroidery over black. The colors in the plaid were black, white and pink.

The pretty and becoming white vests to dark basques are among the new devices of fashion. The most of this style of basque has the smart little postilion in the back trimmed to match the front.

Braid is just as fashionable as it was upon all goods thick enough to bear it. I saw one dress where the basque with the front of the skirt and right breadth deep around the hips was one mass of bronze soutache braid on in queerly shaped designs. I think it was intended to represent a mosaic effect. The basque was open in front and figured [illegible], and these were braided in the same manner. The material was fine colored cloth. Another pretty cloth suit in slate gray cloth had a very pretty design wrought in narrow black soutache down the front breadths and around the hips; also on the neat little cape to match.

There are all manner of vests and chemisettes and ties. They may seem insignificant, but without them no costume is complete. There are some of the most startling colors, such as scarlet, cherry, magenta, emerald and all the yellows. But there are also others of milder tone, such as rose, corn, mauve and lilac, light [illegible] and baby blue and very tender greens. White chemisettes are unusually popular. Full ties of mantilla lace, tulle or other extremely light weave are worn with them, and the devices for employing the thin goods in an ornamental way are legion. Everything is right as long as it looks pretty.

Every week sees something new in organdies, piques and zephyrs. Piques are shown in all sorts of colors in plain reseda and in hundreds of pretty figurings. They are strong and look well for a whole season. Some of the organdies having coin spots are very pretty. The size of the spots ranges from a dime to a trade dollar. There are pretty new foulard silks with printed borders intended for making ruffles or other trimming. These silks are washable. MATE LASON.

After Years.

St. Gaudens, the celebrated sculptor, was dining at Mr Laurence Hutton's not long ago when he noticed a cameo lying on the piano. He picked it up and examined it.

"This seems to be a likeness," he remarked. "Know who did it?"

"It's of my father," Mr. Hutton explained. "It was done by some obscure little Frenchman. I've forgotten his name. Shows some talent, don't you think so?"

"Well, do you know," St. Gaudens said surprisedly, "the world says he developed that talent you think you notice, and it calls him famous. Allow me to present 'the obscure little Frenchman.' I did that cameo more than 20 years ago."—New York Press.

His Terrible Mistake.

"What's happened to the Sunday editor?" was the inquiry that went the rounds of the local room.

"Fired," explained the city editor.

"What was the matter?"

"He permitted a picture of Captain Evans to get into the paper last Sunday without 'Fighting Bob' being attached to the title in brackets."

Of course there are sins of omission that cannot possibly be forgiven, but so far as the observation of exchange editors goes this is the only case of the kind on record.—Chicago Post.

Had All They Needed.

"Order arms!" cried the captain to the raw rural recruits. "Order arms!"

Several guns fell with a thud, reaching the toes of the men nearest them, but one big fellow on the left paid no attention whatever to the command.

"Order arms!" yelled the captain.

"Look here, John," said the disobedient fellow to the captain. "Have you turned plum fool? What in the devil do you want to order arms for when we've already got more'n we kin tote."—Atlanta Constitution.

His Usefulness Ended.

"I have letters from 50 veterans of my old command," said the colonel, "signifying their willingness to fight under my leadership once more."

"You'll form a company then in case of war?"

"No," said the colonel sadly. "I fear my fighting days are over. My eyesight is failing me. Why, only last week I tried to shoot a man who was 20 steps away, and I missed him entirely—didn't even scratch him—and I wore spectacles too."—Atlanta Constitution.

IN PRINT AT LAST.



Sarah—Well, Joshua Brown has had his wish at last, and here's his name in print.
Timothy—What's he done?
Sarah—Died.

A SURPRISE.



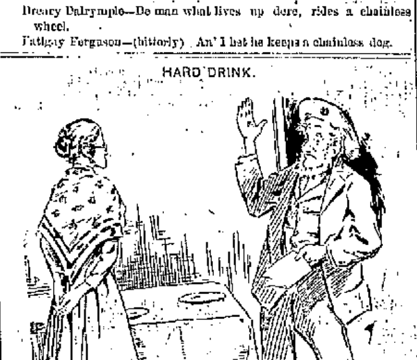
Artist—How do you like it?
Visitor—Oh, so so, but he's a mean looking cuss. Who is it?
Artist—Oh—ah—excuse me, but it's your portrait, order, as a surprise.

AN UP-TO-DATE MAN.



Dreary Dalrymple—De man what lives up dere, rides a chainless wheel.
Fatigay Ferguson—(bitterly) An' I bet he keeps a chainless dog.

HARD DRINK.



"What killed Joshua?"
"Hard drink."
"Hard drink?"
"Yes, someone dropped a block o' ice on his head."



Voice from outside—"Dat's de heaviest pullet I ever tried fer git sho' 'nough."

THE CANARY ISLES.

IT WOULD BE AN EASY MATTER TO GOBBLE THEM UP.

In Spite of Recently Mounted Modern Guns the Fortunate Islands Would Have to Surrender to One of Our Big Cruisers. The Chief Ports.

The Canary Islands, being Spanish possessions, naturally interest us just now. We may own them some fine day in the not distant future.

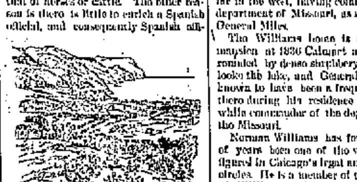
This little group, lying around loose in the Atlantic less than 100 miles west of Africa, comprises the oldest of Spain's colonial possessions. The islands are absolutely unique as far as history goes. Away back in the time of Herodotus they were referred to as "the Fortunate Isles," and the old Venetian geographers designated them as the beginning of the traditional continent of Atlantis.

They are beautiful, summery islands, far too fine to be monopolized longer by such a third rate, back number nation as Spain. In American hands the Canaries would be made a popular winter resort, an important coaling station and a junketing place for congressional committees.

The Canary group comprises the islands of Teneriffe, Grand Canary, Palma, Lanzarote, Fuerteventura, Gomera and Ferro, with an area of 2,800 square miles, a little less than that of the state of Connecticut, having a population of 291,000.

Politically considered, the islands, for administration purposes, form a province of Spain, have a representative in the cortes and therefore share in the government. Their affairs are, however, administered by a captain general appointed by the crown.

There are two reasons why the Canaries have always been quiet. The first is the native population has nothing whatever to say in local affairs and is kept by the dominant element in ignorance sufficient to consider the existing state of affairs a natural order which it is vain to attempt to change. The Guanches, or Canary natives, are also outnumbered by the Spanish element in such a degree that rebellion would be hopeless, and as no arms or munitions of any kind are permitted to the islanders their status is hardly better than that of horses or cattle. The other reason is there is little to enrich a Spanish official, and consequently Spanish offi-



SANTA CRUZ, METROPOLIS OF THE CANARY ISLANDS.

cials do not desire positions on the islands and regard an appointment in the Canaries rather in the nature of an exile from Spain than as a source of profit.

The Guanches, or native Canary Islanders, are a mongrel race, darker in color than even the population in southern Spain, where Moorish blood predominates. They are the descendants of Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Moors and negroes, all of whom at one time owned or occupied the islands. They are a simple rural folk, devoted entirely to such agriculture as the soil and climate of the islands admit, and as industrious as might be supposed under a tropical sun.

When the islands were first discovered by Europeans, the Guanches were warlike, and more than once repelled Spanish and Portuguese expeditions sent to accomplish their subjugation. The power of firearms, however, finally overcame the arrows and spears of the islanders, and one by one the different islands of the group were subjected to the control of the whites. For a long time they were a source of contention between Spain and Portugal, being claimed first by one, then by the other, and not until the present century was the Spanish authority definitely maintained.

It would be an easy matter to overthrow this authority in spite of its long tenure. One of our armored cruisers could do the business in a day. Santa Cruz, the principal port of the islands, had until recently the most ancient kind of defenses. Recently, however, the Spanish have strengthened the garrison there and at other ports and have mounted a few modern guns, but nothing effective enough to stand against Yankee gunnery has been established.

The greater part of the business of the Canaries is transacted at Santa Cruz, and under civilized rule the islands would become available for their agricultural resources, but in the Canaries, as elsewhere, Spanish misgovernment has done everything possible to compass the degradation of the people. It is the Spanish policy which retains in use the palanquin of the east, and the carro, or ox sledge, and the donkey.

Santa Cruz is located on the island of Teneriffe, whose famous peak is known to navigators as one of the most imposing landmarks in the world. The mountain rises 12,182 feet above the sea, the peak having the form of a sugar loaf. Considering the fact that the island is itself a mountain, springing almost perpendicularly from the ocean, the bottom of which is six miles below, Teneriffe is the loftiest peak in the world.

Another important Canary town is Las Palmas, the seaport of Grand Canary. It fronts east and lies at the base of a high sea wall, whose straight sides below their deep foundation. The terraced roofs suggest to the observer that the houses had originally been constructed with an upper story, which had been blown off by a hurricane.

HOWARD SPENCE SINCLAIR.

Resigned to His Fate.

A French officer, conducting an exploring expedition recently up one of the rivers which flow into the Congo, tells the following pathetic story of a negro slave:

One night while we were in camp there came from the jungle a youthful voice crying out to our boatman in the Yakoma tongue: "Hello, Sangos! Do you know on the Ubangui the Yakoma chief Dembassi of the village of Dimassa?"

"Yes, we know him."

"Is he still living?"

"He was living when we left Ubangui."

"He is my father. When you see him on your return, salute him for me. Tell him that his son, now become a man, has not much to complain of in his situation, but that he longs for his native country, his father's village and his friends. Tell them that I am a slave of the Sango chief and that he treats me well."

"How came you here?" asked the boatman.

"My father, debtor to a Bougbou, sold me to his creditor eight times 12 moons ago. From market to market I have passed through many hands, to finish here 50 moons ago. You will give my message to my people, will you not?"—Youth's Companion.

GEN. MERRITT'S FIANCEE

Beautiful Young Chicago Heiress Who Is to Be a Soldier's Bride.

Miss Laura Williams, who is to become the wife of General Wesley Merritt when he returns from the Philippines, is an attractive young Chicago heiress. Her father is one of the wealthiest men in that city, and she is worth a million or so in her own right. Although General Merritt is 62 and Miss Williams but 30 it is said to be a genuine love affair of several years' standing.

Miss Williams is a tall and pretty blond, very fond of outdoor exercise and is popular in society. She has received much attention here and abroad, especially in London, where she was the guest of Robert T. Lincoln when he was the representative of this country at the court of St James. She was presented at the queen's drawing room with Miss Lincoln.

She is the granddaughter of the late Judge Caton, one of the pioneer jurists of Illinois, and is an heir to a large fortune he left. General Merritt's first



MISS LAURA WILLIAMS.

wife died in St. Paul in 1893, while he was stationed there. He is very popular in the west, having commanded the department of Missouri, as successor of General Miles.

The Williams home is an elegant mansion at 1830 Calumet avenue, surrounded by dense shrubbery. It overlooks the lake, and General Merritt is known to have been a frequent visitor there during his residence in Chicago while commander of the department of the Missouri.

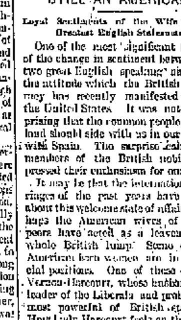
Norman Williams has for a number of years been one of the well known figures in Chicago's legal and financial circles. He is a member of the law firm of Williams, Holt & Wheeler. Before and during the World's fair he took a deep interest in the exposition and held a number of positions in which his energy found full play. He was chairman of a number of important committees, and his efforts aided in no small measure to the success of the fair.

STILL AN AMERICAN.

Loyal Sentiments of the Wife of the Greatest English Statesman.

One of the most significant features of the change in sentiment between the two great English speaking nations is the attitude which the British aristocracy has recently manifested toward the United States. It was not so surprising that the common people of England should side with us in our quarrel with Spain. The surprise came when members of the British nobility expressed their enthusiasm for our cause.

It may be that the international marriages of the past years have brought about this welcome state of affairs. Perhaps the American wives of British peers have acted as a leaven on the whole British lump. Some of these American born women are in high social positions. One of these is Lady Vernon-Harcourt, whose husband is the leader of the Liberals and probably the most powerful of British statesmen. How Lady Harcourt feels on the subject



LADY HARCOURT.

of the Spanish-American war is shown by the following letter recently received in America from her:

From my birth I was taught to love my own country and to believe in its great future. My happy English home of over 20 years has not dulled that feeling, which is deeply shared by those with whom my lot is cast. How is it possible, then, that I should not wish from the depths of my heart for the closest relations of friendship and cordial good understanding between the two countries, which ought to be one in their efforts to promote the progress, freedom and peace of the world? Very truly yours,

E. C. VERNON-HARCOURT.

Lady Harcourt's was one of the first of those international marriages which have opened the court of St. James to American women. She is the daughter of the late John Lothrop Motley, at one time minister to England, but more famous as the historian of the Netherlands. Lady Harcourt is a woman of brilliant mental attainments and has the reputation of being the most charming hostess in England. She has never forgotten her American birth and it is around her table that many Americans get their first glimpse of English society.

Too Full For Utterance.

"When I proposed, she could not say a word in reply," said Spikes to his friend Spokes.

"Her heart was too full for utterance, I suppose?"

"No. It was her mouth which was too full. I proposed at the dinner table."—Stray Stories.

Powerful Aids.

"I see several convicted bank robbers have offered to enlist if the president will pardon them."

"Well, they ought to be useful in helping to break into Havana."—Philadelphia North American.

Snap Shots.

Customer—Is it easy to take pictures with that camera?

Smart Clerk—Yes. It's a regular snap.—Princeton Tiger.

Foreigners as British Consuls.

With reference to a letter on this subject signed "Civis Britannicus" in our last issue, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor writes to us that when traveling in French Indo-China he had occasion to apply at Saigon for consular assistance. Our consul, he found, was an American, and the assistant who was sent with him to get justice done at the hands of the French authorities was actually a French subject, a Pondicherry Eurasian.—London Times.

The Miser.



Many a man with his whole soul immersed in business and money getting is like the miser whose spring door shut to and locked him in forever. Men work and slave and worry and get sick and broken down, forgetting all the time that health is worth more than gold, and that a happy, cheerful home is rather to be chosen than great riches, until they hear the trap-door of disease spring to and shut them off from all the bright hopes they labored for.

A sick man cannot be happy; he cannot accomplish the work he has to do in this world; he loses the very money he is striving for; his ambition defeats itself. Any man who discovers that his strength and energy are giving way has an unfailing means of regaining his physical health and stamina in the simple yet all potent restorative power of that wonderful "Golden Medical Discovery" originated by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the world-famous specialist in diseases of the nutritive organism.

Among the thousands who have consulted him by mail the case of Mr. Newton B. Blake, of Tiplersville, Tippah Co., Miss., as shown in the following letter indicates the remarkable efficacy of his treatment: "In December last my health began to fail. I tried many different kinds of medicines and the more I took the worse the disease grew. Finally in April when I was busy with the farm work my health got so bad that I could not hold out to work one hour. My breath became short and I lost flesh and nervous, and oftentimes would spit blood. I was unable to work. I tried one of the doctors in the vicinity but failed to obtain relief. I seemed to grow worse. My father received a book from Dr. Pierce in which I read of a case similar to mine, and decided to write to Dr. Pierce. He recommended me to take his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' After taking six bottles of this remedy I can recommend it as one of the best medicines to build up the system. I am now enjoying good health."

Torpid liver and constipation are surely and speedily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They never gripe. They regulate, tone up and invigorate the liver, stomach and bowels. No substitute urged by mercenary dealers is as good.

A Blot



of Ink

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